"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cold today; tomorrow fair, warmer; west gales diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,563. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

U-BOAT, SHELLING SHIP'S CREW IN BOATS, KILLS AN AMERICAN; BERLIN NOT TO CHANGE PLANS, WHATEVER THE ISSUE MAY BE; WASHINGTON HOPES FOR THE BEST, PREPARES FOR THE WORST

WILSON DIRECTS ALL PLANS

Visits Daniels and Baker to Discuss Navy and Army Program.

NATION-WIDE SURVEY BEGUN

Industrial Plants May Be Commandeered and 27,000 Are Already Tabulated.

ACT TO PUNISH ESPIONAGE

Administration Bill Introduced Provides for Life Imprisonment in Extreme Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—President Wilson, while still hoping for peace, is personally directing the extensive plans being made to prepare the United States to meet any eventuality in the German crisis. His frequent conferences of the last few days with Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels were followed today by a personal visit to that beehive of military and naval activity, the State, War and Navy Department building.

Leaving the White House, where he had spent the morning going over the latest confidential dispatches sent over from the State Department, the President, accompanied by an escort of Secret Service men, at noon stepped across the street from the White House to the Navy Department and went direct to the office of Secretary Daniels. The President and the civilian head of the navy went into a conference which was confidential.

"I am not at liberty," said Secretary Daniels, "to state the purposes of the President's visit."

To Speed Up Navy Building.

It was learned that while with the Secretary of the Navy the President discussed various precautionary measures as well as plans for speeding up naval preparations and legislation to be incorporated in the pending Naval Appropriation bill. Among those plans is an amendment now being prepared to vest in the President complete authority to commandeer private shipbuilding yards and munitions plants in his discretion for use in rushing work on naval vessels and other contracts.

When the President went to the War Department he found that Secretary of War Baker, accompanied by Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff of the Army, had gone to the Capitol to appear before the House Military Committee in advocacy of plans for strengthening the army. When the President was with Secretary Daniels the Secretary of War and General Scott returned from the Capitol to the War Department. Later the President and Secretary Daniels, flanked by Secret Service guards, crossed the building to the office of Secretary Baker, where there was a further conference between the President and both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, was with Secretary Daniels when the President was in conference with that Cabinet officer. On leaving the State, War and Navy Building, the President smiled at the group of waiting newspapermen and said:

"Nothing serious, gentlemen. We have just been discussing routine matters," and returned to the White House.

Definite Plans Being Formed.

Definite plans are being formulated for preparing the army and navy for any emergency. For military and State reasons neither Secretary Daniels nor Secretary Baker was willing to go into the details of the President's conferences with them. No formal announcement of plans is being made for the same reason, other than what must be disclosed in connection with the legislation to be passed.

From what can be gathered after careful canvass of the situation it appears that the plans for preparedness in course of preparation comprehend:

Immediate legislation authorizing the Government to commandeer private shipbuilding yards and munitions plants as needed.

Speeding up all work in Government and in private yards where Government contracts have been placed.

The possible transfer of skilled mechanics from private yards and plants to Government yards and to private yards where naval construction is in progress.

Co-operation with manufacturers in the making of war supplies of all kinds.

Measures of every description for safeguarding American property at home as well as on the high seas.

The immediate construction of more destroyers and submarines.

Safeguarding of the water transportation facilities of the United States by forbidding transfer of American vessels to foreign registry or the chartering of such vessels to foreigners.

Measures to protect and safeguard German ships in American ports.

The most probable military course of the Administration, in the view of many officials, would be to summon a volunteer force of 500,000 men and allow the decision as to adopting universal service systems to await the response to that call.

Before the President went to the Navy Department Secretary Daniels had a long conference with members of his

Continued on Page 3.

Japanese Fleet Hunting Raider in the Pacific

HONOLULU, Feb. 5.—The rumored presence of a squadron of Japanese warships in Hawaiian waters was given a measure of corroboration today by reports from passengers on the liner Shinyo Maru, arriving from Japan. They told of having seen a cruiser early this morning. The war vessels reported in this vicinity are the Tokiwa, Iwata, and Nisshin.

PORT ANGELES, Wash., Feb. 5.—Two Japanese cruisers were reported off Cape Flattery today. Shipping men here expressed the opinion that the warships probably were sent to this coast because of a recent rumor of a German raider in the Pacific.

WASHINGTON BARS ADVICE ON SAILING

State Department to Hold Today That the Owners Alone Should Decide.

ST. LOUIS IS STILL HELD

Complications Foreseen if Our Steamships Are Convoyed at This Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The attitude of the State Department and of the United States Government with respect to the sailing of vessels of the American Line as well as of other American steamers in the face of the German submarine peril will probably be announced by that Department tomorrow.

It will be to the effect that the Government cannot at this time undertake to assume the responsibility of saying that vessels should or should not sail for the war zones. Owners of the American Line have been endeavoring to obtain advice as to whether their vessels should sail. It is understood to be the Government's attitude that the responsibility for making such a decision rests upon American shipowners, just as the decision should be made by each American as to whether he should sail.

The Administration is not now inclined to afford convoy for American vessels, and one reason is understood to be that the granting of such a convoy might be regarded as admission by this Government that it is expecting American vessels to be attacked in violation of the pledges this country has insisted upon from the German Government. It is also being urged that if convoyed vessels were attacked, the attack on such vessels could not be separated from an attack on the convoying warships, and such an attack would be regarded as an act of war.

This Government is not desirous of having the impression go abroad that it is expecting Germany to attack American vessels, when the President, in his speech to Congress, declared he could not bring himself, even now, to the belief that Germany really intended to commit the overt act threatened in the announcement of the new submarine policy.

The St. Louis Still Held.

Announcement was made last night by P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, at 9 Broadway, that the American liner St. Louis would not sail for Liverpool today, but a determined effort would be made to get her away at noon tomorrow.

The number of first cabin passengers had dwindled down to sixty, the passenger agent said, but there are several business men waiting to book passage when they hear that a definite time has been fixed for the liner to go. In addition to 3,500 tons of cargo, chiefly fresh meat and fruit, the St. Louis has more than 3,000 sacks of mail, and the number is being added to daily.

Word was received at the American Line office that the question of the sailing of the St. Louis would come up at a meeting of Federal officials to be held in Washington this afternoon. The result would be made known to the company through the State Department, it was said. Mr. Franklin will remain in New York.

News of the sailing of the American liner New York from Liverpool with 221 passengers was received yesterday in a cable dispatch at the office of the International Mercantile Marine Company, 9 Broadway.

The New York Immune.

The New York has 110 first cabin, 67 second class, and 54 steerage passengers. Under favorable Winter weather conditions she should arrive next Sunday. No anxiety was expressed by the agents of the American Line as to the safety of the New York, because the German note guaranteed safe conduct to the American vessels leaving Europe on or before Feb. 5.

The White Star liner Cretic was again detained at her pier here yesterday by the non-arrival of coal, and the agents said she would not be ready to sail for Naples and Genoa until today.

The only steamship which cleared at the Custom House for a European port,

Continued on Page 4.

SPAIN TO PROTEST TODAY

In Answer to Germany Will Maintain Right to Free Use of Seas.

HOLDS 50 INTERNED SHIPS

Deputy Lerroux Also Points Out There Are 100,000 Teutons on Spanish Soil.

BRAZIL'S NOTE COMPLETED

Ministers Approve Firm Statement on Republic's Rights and Interests.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—Count Romanones, the Premier, announces that Spain's reply to the German note on submarine warfare will be handed to the German Ambassador tomorrow and communicated at the same time to the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin and Vienna.

While the exact text of the not is not known, it is understood to be an energetic protest based on the rules of international law and the London declaration, and proclaims the Spanish right to the free use of the seas and to commercial intercourse with foreign countries.

Another Cabinet meeting is being held tonight to consider the answer.

The American Ambassador, Joseph E. Willard, had a long conference today with the Spanish officials.

"Today," says El Pais, "the United States is again the great republic of Lincoln and Franklin. That country enters the arena to defend liberty and right, and its attitude is worthy of its past. The United States has broken with the Central Powers, but commerce will continue without hindrance in spite of the blockade, and a declaration of war will depend on Germany.

"Whether war is declared or not, humanity should be grateful to the United States. Germany has interests in North America, but she has not considered them. How can Germany possibly declare herself openly against a country which has been more her friend than her enemy?"

El Mundo observes:

"Events are precipitating and complicating the problem that we must finally solve. The blockade will be enormously prejudicial to Spain, striking at the sources of its wealth in the peninsula as well as in America, where it obtains supplies.

"To meet the situation adequately, serenity and patriotism in great degree are required. In view of the consequences to sea traffic of the torpedoings that are now taking the form of intolerable provocations, never did Spain find herself involved in such a net of difficulties and complications, from which she desires to escape without participating in the horrible conflict that is a plague upon humanity and an opprobrium to civilization."

Prince Max von Ratibor, German Ambassador to Spain, personally called today on former Premiers Maura and Dato and former Minister of the Interior Juan de La Cierva and explained to them Germany's submarine note, with the object of convincing them of Germany's good intentions, says El Pais.

"This direct intervention by the German Ambassador with the leaders of the opposition," says the newspaper, "is a lack of respect both to the Government, which alone is qualified to judge the German note and reply to it, and to the opinion of the country, which has given to the Government its full confidence.

"The situation in the Canaries, which was grave before the declaration of the blockade, is now desperate. The Port of Las Palmas is paralyzed. Certain articles of first necessity are entirely lacking and the prices of kerosene, soap, and flour have increased 150 per cent. Bread costs 10 cents a pound. The population is without resources or work and is reduced to begging alms.

"The Government has been approached with a view of having transatlantic liners going to America call at Las Palmas and complete their cargoes with local produce."

Spanish Commerce Menaced.

MADRID, Feb. 5, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The clerical, reactionary and pro-German newspapers unite in belittling the importance to Spain of the new German threat. On the other hand, vigorous action is recommended by the liberal and radical press. The balance of opinion thus appears to be unchanged, and this might avail to keep the Government as hitherto in a state of passive equilibrium but for two new factors.

News of the American rupture with Germany came as a surprise to the

Continued on Page 2.

You owe it to yourself as an American citizen to read David Lawrence's even-tempered, unexcited and truthful Washington Dispatches in THE NEW YORK EVENING POST every day. 3c at all good newsstands.—Advt.

Pledges a Lasting Memorial of Gerard's Aid to Captives

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.—The expressions of gratitude frequently uttered by the British newspapers in the past for the work done by James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, in behalf of British prisoners, have been renewed in prospect of his departure for his own country. The Morning Post, after warm recognition of his services, says:

"In good time Great Britain will give herself the privilege of making to Mr. Gerard an enduring memorial which shall testify to the world this nation's gratitude."

PAGE AND BALFOUR CONFER AT LENGTH

American and Spanish Ambassadors at London Also Discuss the President's Action.

BALFOUR SHOWS SYMPATHY

But Foreign Secretary and Other Officials Still Consider America as a Neutral.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador, had a conference lasting a full hour with A. J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, at the Foreign Office today, and later another conference, lasting more than an hour, occurred at the American Embassy between the Spanish Ambassador and Ambassador Page.

All the parties to the conferences are maintaining a rigid silence, but it is assumed from the length of the discussions that the whole range of the questions growing out of the rupture of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States was discussed with Secretary Balfour, and that the conference between Ambassador Page and the Spanish Ambassador related more particularly to the question of participation of Spain and of Spanish-American countries in action similar to that of the United States.

It is understood that no specific proposals resulted from Ambassador Page's call on Mr. Balfour, as it was chiefly a general discussion of the many questions presented by the new turn of events. Mr. Balfour showed great interest in and sympathy with the position in which the United States is placed and had many questions to ask, but said nothing which showed the slightest desire on the part of the British officials to consider the eventuality of America's entering the war.

Regard America as Still Neutral.

This phase is becoming increasingly apparent, for while public and press opinion treats war as inevitable, the officials are scrupulously careful to avoid the appearance of exerting any pressure whatever toward that result. This is even emphasized by the view that America's attitude in dealing with Great Britain and other countries is still that of a neutral. It is pointed out that a nation can be either neutral or belligerent, and that its severance of diplomatic relations does not create belligerency, and that the United States is still dealing with foreign countries as a neutral.

For the present there are no proposals or suggestions of any concurrent action between the United States and the Entente Allies. Anything of that kind is regarded as a question for the future, if war is declared, and not for the present a matter for even tentative consideration.

General impressions which prevailed in newspaper circles today were reflected in the afternoon papers, namely, that Germany is attempting to prevent actual hostilities with the United States by overtures for a compromise on her war zone policy. The only discoverable ground for such impressions was the news that Germany had offered Holland and the Scandinavian countries some "concessions" for steamers taking to Germany food supplies and mails.

The first direct news received in London from Germany since the severance of relations was The Associated Press dispatch describing the German attitude, which will be published in the British morning papers and is likely to dispel the rumors of a compromise.

Interest Centers on Smaller Neutrals.

The greatest interest centers in the reply of the smaller neutrals to President Wilson's suggestion that they follow the American policy. There is no indication in the messages from the Scandinavian countries and Holland, however, that they propose to go to the length of a rupture. Holland's relations with Germany have been sharply strained by the sinking of several Dutch steamers in circumstances compelling Holland to file protests and requests for an explanation; but the belief here is that the smaller countries bordering on Germany would fear to align themselves in hostility, for one reason that in the possible event of the Central Powers winning the war their destiny would be wholly in Germany's grasp.

Spain's attitude is different. Only a few weeks ago Spain was listed here as

Continued on Page 3.

Dr. Brush's Kumyss—Not a medicine, but a most healthful drink.—Advt.

GERARD GETS PASSPORTS

Word from Washington Finally Comes; Spain to Represent Us.

GERMAN SENTIMENT FIRM

No Change of Policy Is Possible, It Is Said, Whatever May Result.

PRESS COMMENT SOBER

Some Papers Regret Ending of Friendly Relations—Others Minimize Our War Power.

BERLIN, Feb. 5, (via London.)—After many hours' delay in transit from Washington, formal instructions to ask for passports reached Ambassador James W. Gerard this morning.

Mr. Gerard called upon Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the German Foreign Minister, early this afternoon to request the documents.

The American Embassy, which after 1 o'clock ceased to be the American Embassy, and metaphorically hauled down the Stars and Stripes when Ambassador Gerard received his passports, will, after Mr. Gerard's departure, house the departments of the Spanish Embassy and the Dutch Legation, to whom have been intrusted the interests of the United States and Great Britain respectively.

Plans for the departure of Mr. Gerard and his staff are unsettled. It may be several days before they will leave Germany. The Ambassador and Secretary Crew, with their families, will return directly to the United States.

Attachés and others, who have been assigned by the embassy to look after the work connected with prisoners and relief, will probably also return to the United States. Other Secretaries will be assigned to various European embassies and legations, so that the embassy staff will probably scatter by several routes, by way of Stockholm, Holland, and Switzerland, the latter being the Ambassador's route.

The scene at the American Embassy this morning, after the news of the break was officially confirmed, recalled the memorable days of August, 1914. Crowds of anxious Americans blocked the corridors and secratarial rooms, seeking the renewal of passports and above all advice on their future course and possible routes back to America.

The crowd was less numerous than of the outbreak of war when the crisis involved a flood of tourists, as well as the peacetime American colony, but hundreds of Americans are still in Berlin an dthey all appeared at the Embassy.

All Embassy rules went by the board. Secretaries and Attachés were stationed in the corridors to answer questions, and the passports department worked at full speed, extending and renewing passports without resorting to the hitherto prescribed reference to Washington.

The crowd of Americans was augmented by Rumanian, English, and other belligerent nationals, whose interests had bee in the hands of the United States representative and were anxious for information.

News of the breach of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany first became known here yesterday through newspaper dispatches. No official information had then been received at the United States Embassy or the Foreign Office.

Mr. Gerard was on his way to keep an appointment with the Foreign Secretary at noon, when a correspondent showed him dispatches giving details of the President's speech. The Ambassador declined to make any comment.

Will Not Modify U-Boat Orders.

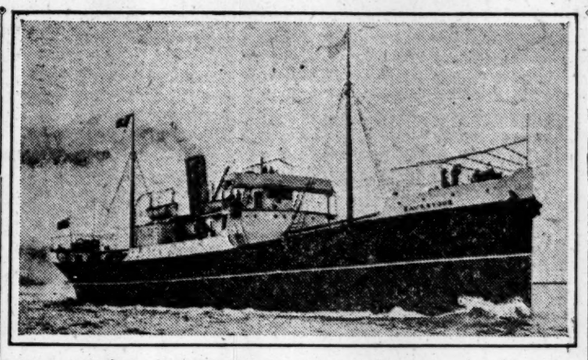
According to information obtained in official quarters, there is no prospect of any modification by Germany of the orders to submarines, and the peaceful continuance of German-American relations after the departure of the respective Embassies at Washington and Berlin, in the sense indicated by President Wilson in his address to Congress, appears to be very slight, judging by all the information, some of the highest authenticity, that is available.

It was stated positively in high official circles that the German orders for the conduct of a submarine war could not and would not be modified; that the determination to enforce the prohibited zone order was absolute and final, and that the only security for shipping was in the avoidance of the prohibited zone.

Germany, so it was stated, restored this measure after the "shameful" rejection by the Entente Powers of peace overtures and only after the fullest determination and as the imperative weapon in defense of its threatened interests;

Continued on Page 3.

HAVANA REACHED IN 36 HOURS via Atlantic Coast Line. 4 all steel limited trains daily. 1198 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1460.—Advt.



The British Freight Steamship Eavestone

An American member of the crew was killed by gunfire from a German submarine which shelled the ship and the boats in which the men sought to escape.

31 Vessels, With a Tonnage of 41,887, Have Been Destroyed in War Zone Since Feb. 1

A compilation of the results of the German blockade campaign since Feb. 1—the day the new war zone order went into effect—follows:

Reported Sunk Yesterday:

Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Eavestone, British	1,850	Lars Kruse, Danish	1,460
Isle of Arran, British	1,918	Garnet Hill, Russian	2,272
Hurstwood, British	1,229	Total tonnage yesterday	8,729

Previously Reported Sunk:

Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Housatonic, American	2,022	Trevean, British	3,081
Butron, Spanish	2,434	Euphrates, Belgian	2,809
*Elekon, Greek	1,500	Dunde, British	2,278
*Helicot, Greek	1,500	Ida, British	500
Helmland I., Norwegian	505	Epsilon, Dutch	3,211
Gamma, Dutch	2,198	*Dos de Noviembre, Spanish	1,500
*Ravensbourne, British	1,500	Ymer, Norwegian	1,123
Jerv, Norwegian	1,112	*Two trawlers, British	1,000
Hecla, Norwegian	524	*Three smacks, British	150
Algorta, Spanish	2,116		
Portia, Norwegian	1,127	Total tonnage previously	33,148
Essonite, British	589	Grand total since Feb. 1	41,887
Violet, British	150		
Marcelle, Belgian	219		

*Tonnage is estimated.

Washington Maintains Calm, With a Slight Hope of Peace

Officials Will Await the Details of Killing of an American on the Eavestone—Neutrals Are Not Yet Heard From—Preparations for a Grave Issue Go Quietly Forward.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—"We are hoping for the best and preparing for the worst," said a high official today, in explaining the situation resulting from the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany. That is probably the best description in short compass that can be given of the Government's attitude. Most officials expect war to come out of the present condition, and they are arranging to meet the conflict, but hope still prevails in some quarters that hostilities may be avoided.

How extensive this hope is there is no means of knowing. Nearly all the responsible officials believed when relations between the two Governments were broken off that this was a preliminary to a clash. They were convinced that the German Government, when it announced that the rules of international law at sea were to be abandoned in a resumption of ruthless submarine warfare, really meant it. Since then they have been expecting to hear that merchant vessels have been sunk right and left without warning or provision for the safety of passengers and crews.

But apparently the threatened frightfulness has not been begun yet. That is, nothing has come to the knowledge of officials to show that the new policy of sinking on sight has been put into effect. This German failure to resort to frightfulness has led some officials to think that war between Germany and the United States was not inevitable as it appeared to be last week. There was talk that Germany might have revised her policy of sinking all merchant craft on sight.

Tonight, however, those who are still optimistic for peace are not as confident that war will be averted. Their uneasiness is due to the reports from London stating that Richard Wallace, an American seaman on the British freighter Eavestone, had been killed by shots from a submarine's gun when escaping in a boat after the vessel had been sunk by the submarine.

There have been several previous cases where allegations were made that small boats were shelled. To shell a small boat, containing human beings, was regarded by the United States as the height of barbarity, and all such cases were taken up with the German Government with a demand for all the facts. In no case, however, was it fully established after this Government asserted the doctrine of immunity of passengers and crews of merchant vessels from submarine attack that the shelling of small boats was done wantonly.

The Government will not be disposed to act hastily in the Eavestone case, and it is assumed that it will follow its rule of making an investigation to ascertain the facts before deciding on its course. The investigation must be made by the neutral Government finally selected to represent American interests in Germany, or by the Swiss Government, which now represents German interests in the United States.

The Eavestone incident may furnish the overt act which will cause war, but there is no means of knowing tonight the outcome of the case, and until investigation is made officials are inclined to suspend judgment. One official said tonight that, in his opinion, the incident would not prove to be of a character that would give this Government reason for declaring that a state of war existed between Germany and the United States.

No Word Yet from Neutrals.

No word reached the State Department today from neutral Governments as to their disposition toward President Wilson's invitation to them to stand with the United States in its attitude toward Germany. Doubt is expressed as to the adherence of any European neutral, with the possible exception of Spain. It is thought that the other neutrals will hesitate to take sides against Germany, fearing that if they do so they will meet the fate of Belgium and Serbia. Before any of the smaller European neutrals commits itself definitely, it may seek a fuller explanation of the invitation from the United States concerning which questions have already been asked as to its meaning.

In the invitation the statement is made by this Government that the break in relations with Germany and the expression of intention on the President's part to ask Congress for authority to use force to deal with the situation if Germany carries out her threat against neutral commerce are "entirely in conformity with the principles he [the President] enunciated in his address to the Senate Jan. 12." This was the address in which Mr. Wilson advocated a concert of nations to guarantee peace. To this statement was added:

"He believes it will make for the peace of the world if other neutral powers can find it possible to take similar action."

Some who have been studying this note are unable to determine whether this Government is asking neutral nations to break with Germany as a mark of their condemnation of the new policy of frightfulness, or merely asking them to enunciate the principle of the formation of a world concert to guarantee peace.

Active Preparations Move On.

The Government began in earnest today to make preparations for putting into execution plans for meeting the possible emergency of war. President Wilson had a conference with Secretaries Baker and Daniels, and one result was the sending out of an expert to inspect industrial plants with a view to their use by the Government in case of war. The Government has asked Congress for legislation to commandeer private shipyards and munitions plants.

Other measures in preparation are to be taken at once, but the Administration is showing care in avoiding any preparedness work which will be interpreted as putting the nation on a war basis.

Under present conditions Congress is not to be asked to increase the land forces, and nothing has been done in the way of authorizing the formation of an auxiliary navy.

The course of the Government in the present crisis is not attended by sensational methods, and on the surface noth-

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

GUNFIRE SINKS EAVESTONE

Survivors of Freighter Say Submarine Then Shelled Boats.

FOUR MEN KILLED IN ALL

Captain and Two Seamen, Besides Richard Wallace of Baltimore, Are Victims.

FOUR OTHER VESSELS SUNK

Three Men Are Slain on One—Mine or U-Boat Sends Relief Vessel to the Bottom.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.—The British steamer Eavestone has been sunk by a German submarine, and, according to an official announcement, Richard Wallace, an American seaman belonging in Baltimore, was killed in the shelling of the boats which left the sinking steamer. The Captain and two other seamen were also killed.

The official statement, which was given out last night, quoted the remaining members of the crew as saying the submarine sunk the Eavestone by gunfire and afterward shelled the boats in which the crew had taken refuge. It reads:

"Survivors of the steamship Eavestone, who landed today, report that their ship was sunk by shellfire from a German submarine. The crew abandoned the sinking ship and were shelled in their boats by the submarine.

"The master and three seamen were thus killed and the second mate was severely wounded. Among the killed was Richard Wallace of Baltimore."

The Eavestone was a single screw vessel of 1,850 gross tonnage, built at Middlesboro, England, in 1912, for the ore trade between Spain and Portugal and the gulf ports. Originally equipped with oil engines, she was converted into a steamship of normal type in 1915. She was 275 feet 9 inches long and had a beam of 40 feet 5 inches and a depth of hold of 18 feet 3 inches. She was owned by the Furness-Withy Steamship Company of London and New York.

The Eavestone was commanded by Captain W. Hyde and carried a crew of twenty-five men. On her latest trip recorded in the maritime register she sailed from Galveston on Dec. 15, called at Newport News for coal, and left there on Dec. 25 for Liverpool.

As she had an average speed of ten knots, it was thought by the agents in this city at 32 Broadway that the vessel arrived at her port in January, had discharged her cargo, and was on her way to Portugal in ballast when she was attacked by the submarine.

FIND FRIENDS OF WALLACE.

Two Cattleship Foremen Think He Had No Relatives.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—Paul Black and "Ducky" Holmes, foremen for a cattle agent here, who arrived at Newport News on Thursday, said tonight that Richard Wallace was a close friend of theirs, and that as far as they knew he had no near relatives. They said that he generally lodged at one of the seamen's boarding houses on the waterfront here, and that he gave Baltimore as his home when signing on. He signed for the present trip at Galveston. Black and Holmes said that their ship passed the Eavestone on their way back.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Feb 5.—The Eavestone took a part of her cargo of steel billets and spelter at Galveston, and completed it with about 7,000 bales of cotton at Texas City.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 5.—There are no records to show that Richard Wallace signed here on the Eavestone, which stopped for bunker coal on Dec. 24, and left the next day.

HOUSATONIC'S CAPTAIN MADE PROTEST IN VAIN

U-Boat Commander Was Indifferent to Appeals, But Finally Agreed to Tow Boats.

PENZANCE, England, Feb. 5.—Captain P. A. Ensor of New York, master of the American merchantman Housatonic, gave today this account of the sinking of his vessel, taken from his log:

"At 10:30 o'clock on Saturday we saw a submarine, flying no colors, about 250 yards astern. She fired two shots, the second passing close to the ship and striking the water just ahead. We stopped the engines and then reversed them. We were ordered to take our papers aboard the submarine.

"When I boarded the submarine the commander at first spoke in German, but being told that it was not understood he spoke perfect English. He said:

"'I find that the vessel is laden with

grain for London. It is my duty to sink her.'

"I protested vigorously. The commander at first took no notice and then explained:

"'You are carrying foodstuffs to an enemy of my country, and, though I am sorry, it is my duty to sink you.'

"I asked to be towed landward but the commander said it was impossible because the vicinity was full of British warships. I again protested, to no purpose, against the sinking of the ship, saying that it was a deliberate act against a friendly power. He was indifferent to my protests.

"He then gave the signal to my crew to abandon the ship. After this signal was answered from the ship, he hoisted the German flag for the first time. He kept the ship's papers.

"Then his third officer boarded the Housatonic, descended to the engine room, and with a hammer smashed off several seacocks. After removing several hatches he ordered all on board to take to the boats. Before he returned to the submarine I asked this officer to use his influence to induce the commander to tow us toward the land. He agreed.

"The ship was torpedoed at 12:30 o'clock on the starboard side, the commander taking camera pictures as she sank. He then threw us a tow line and towed us to the northward. The Housatonic disappeared in twenty minutes.

"The submarine towed us until 2 o'clock, when we approached a British patrol boat. The submarine disappeared after attracting attention to us by firing a shot."

Edward F. Geer, manager of the Housatonic Steamship Company, owners of the torpedoed steamship, said yesterday that he was sorry to hear of the loss of the ship, but was chiefly concerned in getting the crew of thirty-five men back to America. He expects that they will be sent back by the next passenger steamer leaving Liverpool. Captain Enser is a native of Bermuda, Mr. Geer stated.

EAVESTONE A CASUS BELLI?

London Chronicle Thinks Its Sinking Calls for American Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.—Discussing various phases of the new submarine crisis, The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Housatonic case has lost some of its importance, since it has been shown that the ship was not sunk without warning. On the other hand, the killing of an American seaman on the British commercial steamer Eavestone seems exactly to fall within President Wilson's purview.

"The German Navy has gone on to illustrate the ruthlessness of its purpose by sinking one of the steamers of the Belgian Relief Commission. As it must, like the rest of the commission's fleet, set sail with a safe conduct from both sides, it is difficult to see how this can be defended. It is also difficult to see how Germany gains by destroying a cargo of food which is destined for the feeding of the populations of occupied territories which, by international law it is her duty to feed herself. We hope this does not indicate a new feature of frightfulness—the exclusion of relief from the helpless millions living behind the lines of her invading armies."

4 OTHER VESSELS SUNK, THREE KILLED ON ONE

Belgian Relief Ship Is Destroyed off the Flanders Coast—Dutch Protest Loss of the Gamma.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Belgian relief steamer Lars Kruse was sunk by a torpedo or a mine near the Belgian coast today. The vessel carried a cargo of wheat from Buenos Aires.

The sinking of the British steamers Isle of Arran of 1,918 tons and the Hurstwood of 1,229 tons and the Russian four-masted bark Garnet Hill of 2,272 tons was announced today by Lloyd's Shipping Agency. The Hurstwood, according to the announcement, was torpedoed without warning at noon today. Three members of the crew were killed by the explosion and three seriously injured, two of whom died after they were landed.

The Amiralty, reporting that the Dutch steamer Gamma, bound from New York for Amsterdam with a cargo of oil cakes for the Netherlands Government, was fired upon by a German submarine and subsequently sunk by bombs, adds:

"It will be interesting to learn what distortions of international law the German Government will employ to justify this action. The Gamma was a neutral, proceeding from one neutral country to another, and carrying a cargo consigned to the Government of that country."

A dispatch to Reuter's from The Hague says:

"The Foreign Office has learned that the Dutch steamer Gamma was first shelled and then sunk by bombs. The Foreign Minister immediately asked an explanation from the German Government."

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, dealing with the same case, says:

"Berlin denies that the Gamma was torpedoed without warning as a result of the recent new submarine instructions. It adds that the steamer could only have been sunk in cruiser warfare for carrying contraband to England."

The only previous announcement indicating that the Gamma had met with disaster was contained in a report made by Lloyd's on Friday that the crew of the steamer had been landed. The Gamma registered 2,108 tons and was owned in Amsterdam.

The Lars Kruse was a vessel of 1,460 tons. She was under Danish registry. She left Buenos Aires on Dec. 28 for Rotterdam.

89 AMERICANS HELD, TWO SAILORS ASSERT

Declare Germans at Frontier Confiscated List of Those Taken From the Yarrowdale.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—C. D. Green and Charles Quinn, two of the American sailors captured on the British steamer Yarrowdale by the German raider in the South Atlantic, arrived in London today, and reported at the American Consulate. They were released after their arrival in Germany because they were members of the original crew of the Yarrowdale, which was unarmed.

The sailors said that when they left the internment camp where they had been temporarily detained they brought with them the names of eighty-nine of their fellow-American sailors who still were being held, but that this list was seized by the German authorities at the frontier.

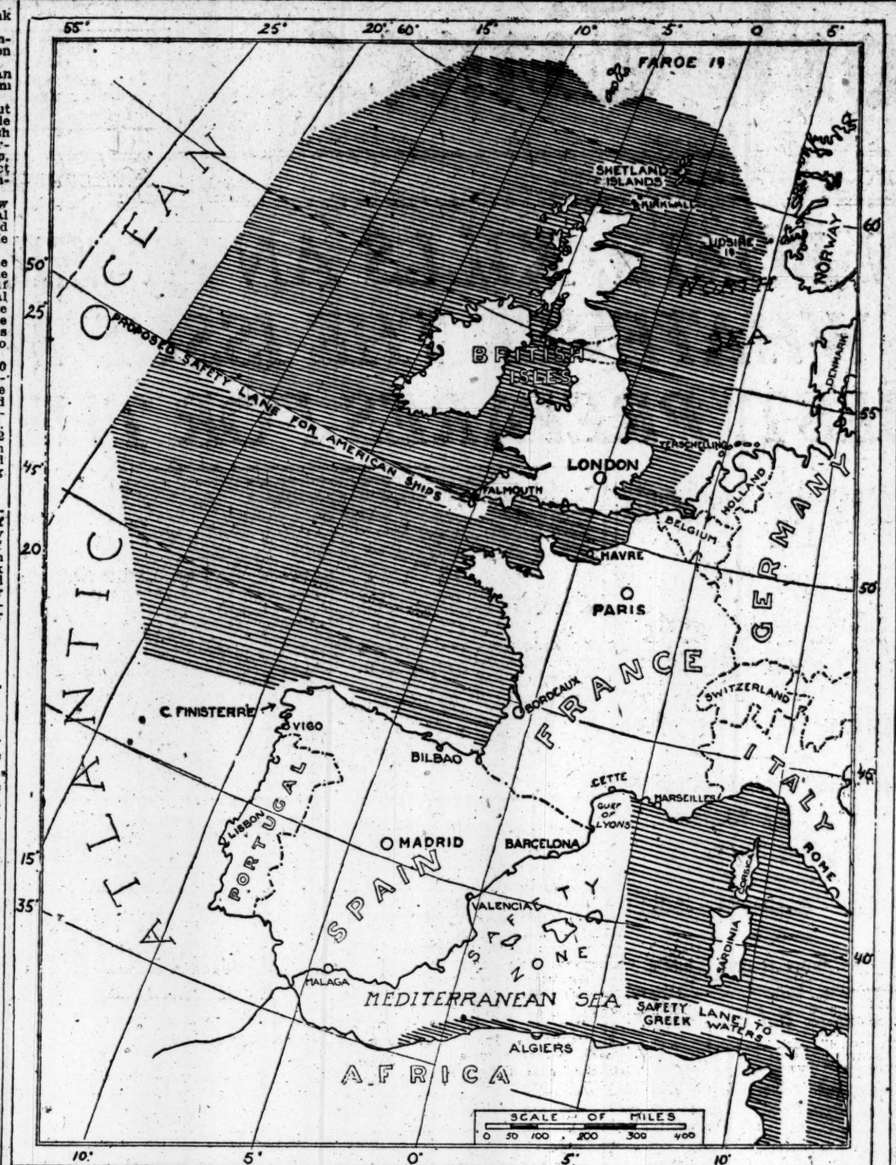
Berlin dispatches last night stated that Germany had acceded to the American demands for the release of the Americans taken from the ships sunk by the German raider in the Atlantic and brought to Germany on the Yarrowdale. The number of these men was given as seventy-two.

VASSAL STATE OR AMERICA?

"Stand Behind the President," Oscar S. Straus Advises.

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, gave the following in answer to a request for a brief statement upon the national situation:

"Now is the time for America to show a solid front, to stand behind the President 100 per cent., as I am sure it will. The issues may be the most crucial in our history. Are we to be a vassal State or a true America?"



Map of Germany's Blockade Zones

Corrected according to the latest modifications.

BERNSTORFF GOING ON SHIP TO NORWAY

Sails Next Week on Frederik VIII. with Embassy Staff and German Consuls.

NO SAFE CONDUCT YET

Suggestion in London That Teuton Officials Be Distributed on Several Neutral Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States from Germany, will sail from New York on the Scandinavian liner Frederik VIII. for Christiania, Norway, on Feb. 13, a week from tomorrow. The arrangement is contingent on the granting of safe conduct by Great Britain and France, which this Government has requested. He will be accompanied by Countess von Bernstorff, Prince von Hatzfeldt, Minister Haneil von Haimhausen, and the entire embassy staff, with their wives and children, and all German Consuls with their staffs and families, making a total of about 200 persons. Every courtesy will be extended to them by this Government on their departure.

The Frederik VIII. was not chartered, but space for the German diplomats and Consuls and their suites was reserved by the Government. The manager of the line will arrive in Washington from New York tomorrow to confer with German Embassy and State Department officials with the object of making every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of the departing German representatives.

It is understood that the Frederik VIII. will not enter the submarine zones, but will follow the safe and narrow course prescribed by the German proclamation of relentless submarine warfare.

One or more clerks and some of the messengers now employed at the German Embassy will be permitted to remain in Washington to assist the Swiss Legation, which has taken over Germany's interests in the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Up to the time of filing this dispatch no request has been received by the British Government from Washington for a safe conduct for Count von Bernstorff and his staff of 100. Though no official authority is behind the statement, it is assumed that any request in the matter made by the Washington State Department would be acceded to by Downing Street, despite the fact that there are obvious differences between the cases of Count Tarnowski and Count von Bernstorff, particularly if the latter's staff should be included in the safe conduct, as a number of them presumably are of military age.

Meanwhile the more or less jocose suggestion is made here that Bernstorff and his following might be put aboard a neutral steamer which would pursue a course through the zone barred by Germany, the fact of their presence on board the vessel being announced publicly. Germany would thereby be placed in a serious dilemma.

Judging by the published details of German "concessions" offered to Holland, the German naval authorities require a full month to convey the new instructions to all their submarine commanders. If Bernstorff were deported as suggested on a steamer sailing, say, this week, the probability is that some of the U-boats out of touch with home would not be in position to know that this one particular ship must be respected because of the personality of its Ambassador passenger. It is assumed that Bernstorff would vehemently protest against being subjected to the risks which his Government does not hesitate to subject neutral travelers to, and of course sedate opinion here is that the United States Government would not take such a step.

Germany's dilemma, it is further suggested, might be complicated by distributing Bernstorff and his staff over a dozen or so steamers bound for the barred zone, and, while announcing to Germany that this was to be done, carefully concealing which particular ships were being selected for their conveyance. Carefully worked out, this plan might secure immunity for a large number of vessels plying through the dangerous zone—immunity, that is, from submarine torpedoes. Immunity from mines, which it is believed here to be Germany's intention to use liberally in the barred waters, is another question.

BELIEVES BERLIN HAS NEW BLOW PREPARED

Paris Temps Sees Some Unexpected Move Behind Germany's Provocation of United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—President Wilson and America are today the one topic of all conversation. After the explosion of joy which greeted the news of the rupture with Germany yesterday, popular sentiment is already hailing the United States as an ally de facto. The morning papers herald the news of the diplomatic rupture in the biggest type seen for many months. While popular sentiment gives free rein to satisfaction, diplomatic and financial circles are seriously considering the possible consequences of the new situation, certain aspects of which escape the man in the street.

The Temps thinks it not improbable that Germany desires to create a state of tension with all neutrals which would "serve as a preface to profitable violences" and that she may be contemplating precipitating herself on neighboring States, such as Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland, to seize their stocks of provisions to replenish her larders.

"It is inadmissible," says the writer, "that Germany, in risking a rupture with the United States, had not a plan prepared, just as she had in the case of Rumania, and which was ignored by the Entente Powers. It is this plan we must find out and forestall. More than ever it is necessary for us and the Allies to practice a policy of reflection and decision.

"Nothing could be more dangerous than to indulge in a lazy feeling of confidence and comfort ourselves with the formula "All the world is against Germany" to justify the inertia. We are unquestionably on the eve of new efforts which Germany had in view when she made the latest provocation. These efforts we must forestall. Therefore let us be on guard in every direction, whether economic, military, or diplomatic. It is the moment to redouble our activity."

The Journal des Débats, speaking of Wilson's speech, declares:

"It is the logical consequence of his preceding notes and declarations. Wilson advances step by step. Yesterday he did not take the final one. He wished to give one more solemn warning to Germany before embarking on hostilities. William II. is warned. If he counted on the pusillanimity and hesitations of Washington he was completely mistaken. Wilson wished to prepare and fortify American public opinion, but he had not the slightest idea of receding."

Saint Brice, in The Journal, after praising Wilson's speech from the point of view of a diplomatic document, inclines to the opinion that Germany knows the game is up. He says:

"There is every indication that the German leaders played at doubles or quits. If they won, it was peace with victory; if they lost, it meant provoking new enmities which would save the honor of German arms by showing the impossibility of fighting against a world of enemies. They have lost. The moment has come to pay."

Alfred Capus in the Figaro points to the splendid example of solidarity given by the American people and alluding to the recent debate in the French Chamber regarding the revision of exempted men he asks:

"Are we going to quarrel among ourselves when a neutral nation which is now inclining toward our side offers such an example of enthusiasm and union?"

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—"President Wilson has accepted Germany's challenge," says Georges Leygues, President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in a statement given out here for publication. "This act, accomplished with calmness and firmness, is characteristic of the eminent statesman who presides over the great American Republic. It is an event of immense political significance.

"The near future will show us what will be the economic and military consequences, but the mere fact that the greatest and most pacific of neutral peoples declares before the world that concern for its dignity and security obliges it to break with Germany is most important. It is probable other peoples will answer the moving appeal of Mr. Wilson and rally beside the United States to impose on the Central Empires respect for their rights and for the elementary laws of humanity."

These words of M. Leygues represent in a nutshell the best opinion in France, as expressed by responsible citizens and by newspapers. Among other commentators, Joseph Reinach says in the Figaro:

"There would have been no more America if the Washington Goverament had resigned itself to Germany's threats. It was impossible. Uncle Sam has drawn himself up to his full height. Even the patience of good giants has a limit."

Former Premier Clemenceau writes in L'Homme Enchaine:

"An inflexible logic carries America and Germany henceforth toward unavoidable acts. Neither one can draw back. It will be Germany's war against the whole world."

Gustave Thery writes in L'Oeuvre:

"Without looking for hidden meanings and reservations in the clear discourse of President Wilson, we are perhaps nearer to intervention than appears on the surface. L'Oeuvre asked yesterday: 'Who is neutral now?' Mr. Wilson has just replied, 'Nobody.'"

Gustave Hervé says in the Victoire:

"President Wilson has just written his name in the history of mankind beside the immortal names of Washington and Lincoln. Hurrah for Wilson! Hurrah for the great American people!"

The following semi-official report from Paris was given to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night:

"President Wilson's decision was only known in Paris yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. It caused a profound impression here. The French press receives it with admiration. Le Matin declares that a great citizen has become the spokesman of humanity—"the most important event since the beginning of the war took place day before yesterday in the American Congress."

"Thus, Le Gaulois praises the fact that President Wilson has not betrayed the confidence of Europeans, particularly that of France, and that he reveals himself equal to his responsibilities and those of his office. 'His decision, however serious it may be as an act of conscience on the part of a chief of state who until now had shown that he wished to remain neutral, is the courageous act of a man with whom the sentiment of honor of the great people of whom he is the representative bears him beyond personal preferences and those principles which up to this point had inspired all his thoughts and words.'

"In Le Petit Journal Stephen Pichon declares that for a long time he had foreseen the decision which President Wilson would take, and in it he now sees the moral condemnation of the abominations issuing from the Prussian mania.

"Excelsior says that the Wilson decision comes quite naturally from the logical mind of the President and from his surrounding influences of national honor linked with humanity.

"Dr. Breth, the Secretary General of the Socialist Party, writes as follows: 'The same man who only a few days ago was proposing a righteous peace to the world and thereby inviting Germany herself to return to her place in the concert of civilized nations, reconciled on the terrain of law, sees himself, through the devilish blindness of our enemies, obliged to rear himself in his turn against the powers of evil. Barbarism was stronger than wisdom, and suddenly constrained the most pronounced pacifist of peace to assume the attitude of a combatant and to give expression to the will, which dignity and honor imposed upon him, in the most elevated and noble language.'"

SEEK TO KEEP AUSTRIA OUT.

State Department Reported Trying to Prevent Submarine Co-operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—No authoritative statement was made at the State Department today regarding Austria-Hungary's participation in Germany's unrestricted submarine operations to substantiate foreign reports that Austria had communicated an identical note to the United States. The general belief is that the Austrian note was received by Secretary Lansing on Saturday.

Neither Mr. Lansing nor Counselor Polk, however, would discuss the subject, and the Austrian Chargé, Baron Zwiedinek, who is still in charge of the Embassy, visited the State Department this afternoon, refused to disclose his Government's position. All Baron Zwiedinek would say was that he had not been acquainted by his Government with its attitude and he knew of no declaration by the Vienna authorities.

GERMANS SENT AWAY FROM PANAMA CANAL

COLON, Feb. 5.—Twenty Germans who have been removed from the working force on the Panama Canal and about eighty other Germans were sent to New York on the United States transport Kilpatrick, which sailed today. The remainder of the Germans are from the four Hamburg-American Line steamers which were seized on Saturday by the Canal Zone authorities. The four Captains of the seized vessels, the wives of two of them, and the child of one are included in the number.

EVEN BEFORE Richard Varick was elected Mayor of New York in 1790, Carstairs Rye was a favorite selection of people in New York.

Though fifty-two Mayors have come and gone since then, Carstairs Rye still remains as an American institution.

Established 1788

Carstairs Rye

FORESEES A SPLIT IN GERMAN COUNCILS

London Diplomat Thinks Government Is Suppressing Anti-U-Boat Sentiment.

PRAISES WILSON'S PLAN

He Looks for Great Results from the President's Appeal to Neutral Nations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.—President Wilson's call to the other neutral nations of the world to follow America's lead is regarded in neutral diplomatic circles here as a grandiose conception indicative of the breadth of survey which the President has taken of the necessities of this fateful hour. His statement to Congress that he took it for granted that other neutral nations would follow the same course as the United States was at first viewed with doubt; but the additional light thrown on the direction of his policy in this respect by the instructions issued to American Ambassadors and Ministers in neutral countries and made public here today removed much of the hesitation previously expressed.

A highly placed diplomatist this afternoon described President Wilson's attitude as that of a great statesman who had a vision of a world united to enforce peace upon international lawbreakers. His view that similar action to that of the United States taken by other neutral nations would make for peace, this diplomat said, was a concrete application to the present situation of the principles the President had enunciated in various messages and speeches in which he had embodied proposals for the safeguarding of the world's peace after this war. Moral compulsion is the first weapon in his armory, but the use of others is implied if that should fail.

Two Courses Open to Germany.

In the face of universal protests, he continued, backed by the resources of all the still neutral nations added to those of the powers which were now leagued against the Central Alliance, Germany had but two courses open to her—either to go on fighting as the pariah of civilization and the mad dog of the world, or to withdraw from the position which had aroused that universal protest. In the latter alternative her action would be a long step in the direction of peace, and such a peace as the Entente Powers would welcome; for if the adoption of a policy of unrestricted submarine warfare meant anything it meant that Germany realized that unless it succeeded her game was up.

"Bethmann Hollweg's statement to the Reichstag committee," said he, "was a patent confession that the parlast vestiges of international law into tatters are exceedingly great. The methods to which the German censorship has had recourse since the American protest, combined with the lukewarm comments of the most important sections of the German press on the unrestrained U-boat policy, have given an indication that public opinion is far from being wholly on the side of the Government in its decision. The same facts stimulate the belief that a cleavage between the German Government and the German people is taking place.

Sees Divisions Developing in Germany.

"With serious internal divisions developing, not even Prussian militarism could carry on the war, and with its last weapon for victory taken out of its hands Germany would be forced to sue for peace. Coming as a suppliant for peace now, the Hohenzollern Government must recognize that better terms could be obtained at the present stage than later. Also, the opportunity of saving the dynasty and the system is greater now than it would be later, when the British strangle-hold will have made the plight of the German people worse and increased their inevitable dissatisfaction with the Government that deluded them with the promise of a short and victorious campaign."

For these reasons the belief that President Wilson's call to the other neutral nations of the world makes for peace is strong in responsible quarters here. Criticisms to the effect that countries like Holland and Switerland particularly, and to a certain extent the Scandinavian countries, which are exposed to blows from the mailed fist, cannot respond to the President's appeal, which is thereby rendered nugatory, may be dismissed. Their silence, it is pointed out, would be eloquent response in the circumstances.

It is considered certain in neutral diplomatic quarters here that the President will obtain ample support to justify his appeal. Spain's action is forecast as strongly supporting the President, and, while the United States Government probably has more definite information in regard to South America than has reached London, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is able to say that in the best informed South American circles here it is taken for granted that Brazil and Argentina, whose interests are most affected, will follow the example of the United States, and that Chile will follow that of her neighbors in the A B C group.

Confirmation of the view which has been outlined above is seen in a dispatch from Paris, which says that the papers there believe that if Germany maintains her pretensions she will see all neutrals rise against her, and that it is even possible that President Wilson's energetic act has created formidable political difficulties in the heart of the empire which will oblige its leaders to effect a wise withdrawal, which will be equivalent to defeat. Jean Herbette writes in The Echo de Paris:

"I hope the neutrals will follow the United States, not out of hate for the enemy, but for love of peace. It is to be hoped that the German people will perceive that the entire world is turning from its Government, and that it will understand it has for leaders criminals condemned by the conscience of the world. If the American rupture should produce this result the United States will have accomplished a great work, and will have killed war for a long time."

SPAIN WILL PROTEST TO GERMANY TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

Spaniards, who have been accustomed to regard American neutrality as being inviolable as their own. The patriotism of the United States Germanophilis in rallying to the support of Wilson in face of the national danger is contrasted with the atitude of the Spanish Germanophilis, who are willing that the country should suffer rather than incur risk of a quarrel. Here also comment is scarce and restrained, but the defection of the most powerful member of the little band of worshippers at the shrine of strict neutrality leaves Spaniards with a curious sense of isolation, and may well encourage the Government to adopt a positive policy. The most powerful incentive to action, however, lies in the menace to commercial interests, upon which the country's existence depends.

The British blockade of Germany caused relatively little damage to Spanish interests. Exports were 50 per cent. greater last year than in the year before the war, but the new German blockade will entirely paralyze exports and imports, as well. Spanish existence depends upon commerce with England, France, and Italy. No other markets can take their place. A leading trader assured me today that the German note had already caused an industrial panic at Barcelona and that it had paralyzed the Port of Valencia, where shipping is at a standstill and where in a few days 25,000 men engaged in the fruit trade and its allied industries would be thrown out of work. Over 2,000,000 persons in the eastern provinces are dependent upon the export of fruit, wine, olives, and agricultural produce. These crops, in turn, are dependent upon English sulphate of ammonia, of which 60,000 tons are required annually from England. Half a million operatives depend upon British jute for employment.

Although the mines and factories of Bilbao and Barcelona might makeshift temporarily with Spanish and American coal, the prices of their export minerals and manufactured goods are so exorbitant that they could find no markets outside of England and France.

SWITZERLAND TO STAY STRICTLY NEUTRAL

Will So Inform President Wilson in Reply to Note, Semi-Official Statement Says.

BERNE, Feb. 6, (via Paris.)—It is semi-officially stated that Switzerland, in reply to President Wilson's note, will decline to part from the line of strict neutrality, which is a vital principle of Swiss policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Feb. 5, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—It is not too much to say that the Swiss Government and people alike are aghast at the latest developments of German frenzy. Even journals hitherto notoriously unsympathetic to the Entente consider it a measure of desperation.

Great irritation already had been caused, first, by Germany's bad faith in her failure to fulfill her engagements to deliver a specified amount of fuel monthly; and, second, by the deliberately insulting way in which she chose to put in force the closing of frontiers to imports. This irritation has now deepened to almost bewildered anger.

Germany pretends to show especial consideration to Switzerland by exemption from the blockade of the port of Cette. Germany must know this is pure farce Cette is the chief channel of Swiss oversea imports, especially of American grain, and the facilities of the port are already strained to the utmost. Besides Cette, however, Switzerland draws a large amount of supplies from Bordeaux, Marseilles, Genoa, and other routes, while practically all sugar comes from Java, via Holland and thence by the Rhine, or otherwise through Germany. The new blockade would make a route from Java to Holland difficult and precarious, and an attempt to send all other imports through Cette alone would be obviously absurd.

BRAZIL'S NOTE READY; TAKES FIRM STAND

Protest to Germany Approved by the Ministry—May Serve as Basis for Stronger Measures.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 5.—Brazil's answer to Germany in the matter of unrestricted submarine warfare has been completed. Dr. Lauro Muller, the Foreign Minister, after a conference with the diplomatic representative of the United States, put the finishing touches on the note in collaboration with Clovis Bevilacqua, who is the Brazilian representative on the arbitration tribunal at The Hague.

Dr. Lauro Muller conferred also with the Ministers of Chile and Argentina. Later at a meeting of the Ministers President Wenceslau Braz explained the situation and read the note of protest. All the Ministers expressed themselves as in entire accord with the terms of the note, the moderate and firm tone of which evidences that the attitude of Brazil will safeguard its rights and interests menaced by the submarine campaign. The text of the note will be made public after it has been communicated to the various chancelleries.

The Gazeta Noticias declares that it has knowledge that the protest formulated by Brazil will be far from preventing the adoption of measures which are to be taken in case of certain acts, but will even serve as a basis for such measures. The Brazilian Government in its note, says the paper, will specify the acts which it considers hostile to its commercial independence and political sovereignity.

The Correio de Manha in a leading editorial on Pan Americanism says:

"President Wilson has intervened in the European war and thereby broken down the narrow limits of the Monroe Doctrine. But there is nothing in this act which is inconsistent with the traditional policy of America. The war has entered a new phase, in which no nation will be able to remain isolated. In this grouping of powers our place is at the side of the United States. Our destiny lies with the great republic of the North. It is to be expected that the troubled times to come will result in realization of the Pan American ideal."

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 5.—President Wilson's action toward Germany is approved in Chile, says the Mercurio. It adds:

"Latin America, bound to the United States with strong ties, today more than ever before must support President Wilson."

The newspaper urges the Chilean Government to find a common ground on which the nations of South America may second the action of Mr. Wilson.

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Watch Daily and Sunday Papers for Lists of Dealers Selling SOCONY Motor Gasoline.

WASHINGTON HAS SOME HOPE FOR PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

ing is being done which would tend to give the impression that the Government is preparing for war.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—While the United States waits for events that will determine peace or war with Germany, President Wilson is determined that there shall be no word or deed to merit a reproach from Germany herself.

With a hope for peace and a readiness to meet war if it must be, the President has made it clear to all his officials that the course of the United States, difficult as it is, must be beyond criticism. To that end German rights and property in the United States are to have full protection of law, and the President wishes every American citizen to forbear from any thought or act which might bring the country closer to war.

When reports that vessels had been seized by America authorities in different places were called to the attention of President Wilson today, he authorized this statement through Secretary Tumulty:

"We will do nothing that we have not a clear legal right to do. When we act we will act on principles of right and not on expediency. There is no haste or panic anywhere."

Hope that Germany might modify her declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare was almost dissipated today by the dispatches from Berlin, which gave the word of German officials that there would be no turning back. With that hope waning, American officials now wait demonstration of how the new decree will affect American rights.

Meanwhile Austria's case still is undetermined. While it is known that the Dual Monarchy has adhered officially to Germany's declaration as it stands before the State Department, her announced intentions are different from Germany's, but it is doubtful if there can be a real distinction. Rupture of relations with Austria seems no less certain than it did, but the situation must go through definite processes before a decision is announced.

Although engrossed in the task of preparing the country for any eventuality, President Wilson has not lost sight of the participation neutrals must have in the terms of peace—terms which he fondly hopes will insure the world against another conflagration.

There are intimations of an idea of a conference of neutrals to reach an agreement on what neutrals may ask when the time comes. It is known that this suggestion is being pressed by at least one of the European neutrals which has been among the chief sufferers from the war, and it is believed that President Wilson has regarded it with favor. The idea is still in nebulous form.

HOLLAND MENACED BY IMMINENT FAMINE

Existing Grain Stocks Sufficient for Only Few Weeks—Look to United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5, (Special Cable to The London Times.)—Anxiety concerning Holland's future is more keen than at any time since the outbreak of war.

Several factors contribute to the gravity of the situation. In the first place, Holland is now facing starvation. She can never produce more food than would suffice for her population for four and a half months in the year and the existing stocks of grain are only sufficient for a few weeks.

Until yesterday hopes were entertained that she would be able to provision herself from America by the channel between the two blockade zones. The Germans made a great show of making concessions to Holland, but it is pointed out here that the latest German assurances leave much to be desired. Germans say that relative certainty will exist from Feb. 6 and absolute certainty from March 5 that their warships will not attack neutral ships without search. The Dutch deduction from this is that the relative security of which the Germans speak is likely to be rather small, as, apparently, all the German war vessels now at sea will not receive the new instructions before March 5.

Even if security were complete, it would seem that America must cease to be a source of supply, as now appears inevitable if the United States enters the war, because in that the case the German objection to Dutch trading with British ports would presumably apply to American ports as well.

The Dutch are very uneasy regarding persistent rumors that German troops are concentrating on the eastern frontier. Whatever may be the truth about them, they undoubtedly cause anxiety in view of the situation occasioned by the new submarine measure of desperation. If "mistakes" at sea occur, if Dutch grain ships are sunk, it will be impossible to foresee the consequences. Dutch opinion, however long suffering, is not without its limits, and it is possible that these might be reached by some such incident.

Meanwhile it is hoped that the Germans will not proceed to the extreme lengths intimated in their note. In the best informed Dutch commercial circles, which have many relations with Germany and probably are capable of judging the situation as well as any one, the German menace is considered three-quarters bluff and one-quarter danger. It is further thought that the new policy is dictated by imperious demands of domestic politics.

In this connection it is worth noting that evidently the best Intellects in Germany regard the whole step as a gigantic and irreparable blunder, though they are obliged to accept the accomplished fact.

EXPECT NEUTRALS TO FOLLOW

London Papers Believe They Will Act on Wilson's Suggestion.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Manchester Guardian believes that President Wilson has already received assurances that other great neutral powers will follow the lead of the United States.

"The United States," says The Guardian, "takes her fitting place today as the greatest of the neutral powers and their leader. 'I take it for granted,' said President Wilson, 'that all neutrals will take the same course.' He would hardly have made such a statement without authority. If other powers—notably, we suppose, practically the whole of the powers of South America—should join the United States in this step, there is a strong probability that they also will join in the next and decisive one of entering side by side into the war."

Referring to President Wilson's advice to other neutrals, The Westminster Gazette says:

"Thus what the President clearly contemplates is something more than solitary action of the United States in behalf of American citizens; it is joint action by all neutrals in defense of common rights. He may not succeed wholly in this, but he is likely to have a large measure of success, and, accordingly, joint action for the defense of each by all would, we imagine, be established.

"If this is so, it is even more obvious that there is only one course for Germany if she wishes to keep the United States out of the war, and that is to withdraw her order."

A small glass of Welch's (iced) taken at breakfast is equivalent to eating a luscious bunch of finest Concords.

Try this for variety's sake. It is a fine substitute for ordinary breakfast fruits.

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POLICEMEN RELIEVE MILITIA ON BRIDGES

But Naval Reserves, in Bitter Cold, Patrol Bases of East River Structures.

GUARD 90-MILE WATERWAY

Troops Are Strung from New York to Kingston, but No Arrests Are Made.

New York policemen yesterday relieved the Naval Militiamen guarding the roadways and footpaths of the East River bridges, but beneath the structures the military guard remained throughout the day, unseen by pedestrians.

The members of the First and Second Battalions of the Naval Militia who had marched across the bridges during the night and the first hours of the driving snow in the morning were relieved from their patrol work on the bridges proper at 8 A. M. While they were marching back to their headquarters—and, incidentally, to hot coffee and breakfast—companies of National Guardsmen were trekking in the snow to take stations along the aqueduct which brings water to the city, relieving or supplementing guardsmen already on duty there.

With the additional companies of the First and Tenth Regiments of infantry placed on duty yesterday morning every foot of the city's water system from the city line to the Ashokan Reservoir, near Kingston, a distance of about ninety miles, was under military protection. To assist in maintaining this long line of patrol, Companies E and L of Newburg, Company F of Walton, and Company I of Middletown, all parts of the First Infantry, N. G. N. Y., were sent to Peekskill, where headquarters will be maintained.

Thus far these two regiments of infantry and the two battalions of Naval Militia are the only units of the guard on duty, with the exception of a motor cycle squad designated to carry distinguishing patches along the line. It was reported last night that a heavy guard shortly would be assigned to patrol the State's $200,000,000 barge canal, running from Buffalo to the Hudson. But present plans do not contemplate calling out any more New York City troops.

Governor Whitman remained in New York City until 6 o'clock last night. He conferred with Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, in command of the State's forces. Concerning resolutions expressing patriotism for the United States adopted by several German-American societies, he said there "never had been any question of the loyalty and patriotism of our citizens of German birth or extraction," adding that the precautions taken were, as he had said before, mainly to prevent serious damage by "cranks." No arrests were made at any of the points guarded yesterday.

Vincent Astor yesterday praised the men of the two naval militia battalions guarding the bridges for their promptness with which they responded and their spirit in which they did their work during the storm. He said they had "shown their mettle." Mr. Astor is an ensign in the Second Battalion of Brooklyn, and yesterday he was assigned to duty as junior aid at naval militia headquarters in the Custom House. His duties are not vastly different from those of an office assistant. At times he answered the telephone.

Both Government and State officials took precautions yesterday to prevent possible damage or destruction at important points in Eastern States. The Government increased the guard at the wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., near Atlantic City, the only sending point to Germany in the country. Similar precautions were taken at Sayville, L. I., the receiving point for messages from Germany. Communication with Germany was not cut off. American officers have been on duty at wireless stations since the outbreak of the war to see that the neutrality laws were not violated. Twelve marines were sent to Tuckerton last night to reinforce the present naval guard there, and another detachment of fifteen is expected today. German operators there had previously been removed.

Governor Edge and Adjt. Gen. Barber of New Jersey held a long conference yesterday concerning the possible use of the Jersey militia, and Governor Edge afterward said that "provision has been made for meeting any emergency requiring the State militia forces." He added that due regard had been given the fact "that hostilities are still a matter for future determination, and in the absence of orders from Washington no action has been taken by the State National Guard which would not be in strict accord with our national attitude in existing circumstances."

While the police, the National Guard, and the Naval Militia were guarding the public structures, hundreds of guards were placed by private interests over semi-public structures. Both the Pennsylvania and the New York Central terminals are being carefully watched. Many railroad companies have their own police forces, and in addition guards in civilian dress. Extra guards were placed in the Hudson & Manhattan tubes.

Police Commissioner Woods arrived from Miami, Fla., yesterday afternoon.

AQUEDUCT GUARD SUFFERS.

First Battery Members on Patrol at Tarrytown Without Gloves.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Feb. 5.—Members of the First Battery who are guarding the Croton Aqueduct from John D. Rockefeller's estate to New York suffered considerably from the storm last night and today. They were thirty-three hours on duty without relief. Word was telephoned to New York and relief was expected here late tonight. The troops who went on duty at noon wore only the light clothing which they had at the border, and they were compelled to patrol the aqueduct without boots or gloves. Hands of many of the troopers were frozen from carrying their guns. Fortunately some of the women in the neighborhood sent hot coffee and food to them, and this kept up their spirits.

The Tarrytown Y. M. C. A. gave all the privileges of its clubhouse to the troopers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The lack of adequate equipment for facing the rigors of Winter in the Catskills today delayed the departure of the First Battalion of the Tenth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., and the men expected to spend tonight in the armory.

QUIET ABOARD TEUTON SHIPS.

Eighteen Sailors Go to Ellis Island to Become Citizens.

All was quiet yesterday aboard and near the thirty-one German and Austrian steamships detained in the local customs district. It was erroneously reported that all the officers and crews of the ships detained in Hoboken had been ordered transferred to Ellis Island. Eighteen of the crews, however, who desire to become American citizens, went to the island.

Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone said yesterday that so far as the Government knew no damage has been done to the engine rooms or boiler compartments of any of the ships berthed in Hoboken, New York, or Brooklyn.

TO BUY FOR ARMY OF 500,000.

Authorization Given to Schuylkill Arsenal, Commandant Announces.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The Schuylkill Arsenal has been authorized by the War Department to purchase materials for an army of 500,000 men, according to Colonel George H. Penrose, commanding officer at the Arsenal, who addressed the City Business Club here today. In the past, he said, the Arsenal had been called upon to supply only 200,000 men.

GERARD ASKS FOR AND GETS PASSPORTS

Continued from Page 1.

Germany cannot relinquish this weapon, the only one promising a speedy end to the war, reluctant as Germany was to take this step.

The Government had hoped that the United States would see it in this light, and was and is actuated by no animosity to the United States in its determination.

Germany, therefore, so a high official stated, was very keenly disappointed and grieved by the terms of Mr. Wilson's message, but the Government sould not alter or modify the course upon which it has determined. This official added:

"We can only hope and trust that American ships and American citizens will avoid the danger zones laid down in the German memorandum."

The German newspapers this morning treat the breach in diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany as a matter of great gravity, but all the editorials are pitched in a calm and moderate tone. The avoidance of insulting language and cutting epithets is noticeable. Most of the newspapers say that the news created no surprise, some explaining that this step was expected in view of President Wilson's message of last April and others that it was expected in view of the President's "continual siding with the Entente since the war began."

Some of the papers adopt a regretful tone over the wrecking of the old friendship between the two countries, which they say Germany risked only because her life interests were at stake.

It is generally assumed by the newspapers that the United States will make an early declaration of war against Germany, for they say that the submarine campaign can hardly be prosecuted without the loss of some American lives. While the entrance of the United States into the ranks of Germany's enemies would be highly regrettable, the newspapers say that the country must meet this danger as the lesser of two evils. The danger of the United States as a war factor is treated as comparatively unimportant, owing to the remoteness of the area of war and the time that would be required to create an army. The opinion is stated in some quarters that the submarines will decide the war before the United States can take an active hand.

All the newspapers strongly reject the imputation that Germany has broken the promise made in her note of May 4, laying stress on the fact that Germany's promise was expressly conditioned on President Wilson's success in bringing England to an observance of the laws of nations. They generally assert that President Wilson persists in ignoring Germany's justification for her submarine policy, as outlined in her various notes.

Thinks We Seek Ally Against Japan.

The Tägliche Rundschau says:

"President Wilson has determined under all circumstances to preserve England's strong sea power, perhaps chiefly because he wants to win England as an ally against Japan, which has begun to set in motion 400,000,000 Chinese."

The paper repels President Wilson's effort to distinguish between the German people and Government, and says:

"We are fully united, from the Emperor to the humblest day laborer. Our Government did not resolve to begin submarine warfare against commerce over the heads of the people, but upon the impetuous demand of the people and in complete harmony with the popular representative assembly and the public will."

Die Post thinks that America's active participation in the war can hardly change the situation and that the joining of that country in the hostilities can hardly bring greater help to the Allies than has already been given by munitions and loans.

The Boersen Zeitung sees in President Wilson's action a refusal to recognize the situation of compulsion in which Germany has been placed by her enemies and will to destroy her. It adds:

"He stubbornly adheres to the doctrine of submarine warfare which he adopted at the outset, and has frustrated all the efforts of our Government to maintain good relations despite the submarine warfare."

The Vorwärts says that both sides should drop the talk about morality, and adds:

"The Americans have it easy in talking about the sacred laws of humanity which the Germans are treading underfoot. They are not threatened in their existence. They know nothing of the pleasures of life in trenches, and when they want bread, butter, bacon, cheese, milk, and eggs they go to the next shop and buy what they want. Under such circumstances it is easy to exalt the laws of humanity. Americans have as little right to make moral representations to us as a portly citizen has the right to judge a poor devil who comes into conflict with the laws through dire distress."

Doubts If Other Neutrals Follow.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5, (via London.)—The Berliner Tageblatt, a copy of which has been received here, dealing with the rupture of relations between the United States and Germany and President Wilson's suggestion that other neutrals take a similar stand, doubts whether the neutrals of Europe will think as President Wilson does when he desires that they should follow along the American path. The newspaper says that these neutrals will know better than President Wilson Germany's strength and determination.

"New enemies would mean for us new fighting, but also new victories," says the Vossische Zeitung. "We hope European neutrals will not allow themselves to be influenced by America's fateful step. Germany throughout the war has been eager to alleviate their heavy lot. They have a free choice, but Germany must go her way, independent of neutrals."

The Tageszeitung asserts that the decision of the United States clears the situation and places the firmness and irrevocableness of the German decision in a better light. The newspaper adds that notes enough have been exchanged.

The Cologne Volkszeitung wishes that President Wilson had made personal acquaintance with the privations to which the whole German people are exposed by a merciless enemy, and asserts that President Wilson's appeal to the German conscience "before whose judgment seat we long since proved the justice of our action," will divert Germany from the road she is compelled to travel as little as his appeal to the old ties of friendship.

The Volkszeitung characterizes as "presumption" that the President should permit himself to address a thinly disguised summons to other neutrals to join in America's action, and adds:

"The neutrals will know what their attitude is to be without Wilson prescribing their marching route. He seems insufficiently to consider the difference between the United States and other neutrals, which consists in the fact that the latter have cleverly avoided committing themselves too deeply as the United States has done. Among the greater part of European neutrals there are lacking certain motives which have been decisive in America's attitude in the war and which have nothing to do with humanity."

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.—The Cologne Gazette is quoted as follows by the Central News's Amsterdam correspondent:

"Mr. Wilson's action is regrettable, but let him not imagine it will make us hesitate. We are firm in our decision to apply to the full the means that will bring us victory and peace.

"Although President Wilson's declaration does not mean war, it is a threat of war and the first step toward it. In neither event shall we be deterred."

NEW HINT OF CONCESSIONS

But It Is Now Said These Must Not Prejudice Unlimited Warfare.

LONDON, Feb. 5, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—This dispatch was received today from a German Government wireless station:

"Negotiations are now in course of procedure at Berlin among parties interested in regard to the question how far additional concessions on the part of Germany are possible, in consideration of certain pressing economic requirements of some neutral States, without prejudicing the purposes aimed at by unlimited U-boat warfare."

The foregoing is another version of a dispatch received last night from Amsterdam, which did not, however, include the phrase expressing the purpose not to prejudice unrestricted submarine warfare.

GIVES SENATE INDORSEMENT.

Resolution Supporting President's Course Scheduled for Passage Today

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate tomorrow, it is expected, will give formal indorsement to the President's action in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany. Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, today introduced a resolution approving specifically the severance of relations, the President's hope that conflict with Germany might be avoided, and his intention to come before Congress with a request for armed protection of American interests should an overt act be committed.

SAY NEUTRALS JOIN TO SUCCOR BELGIANS

Holland, Switzerland, and Scandinavia May Together Take Over Relief Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from Berne to The Times says:

"I understand an arrangement has been made for Holland, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian countries jointly to take over the American relief work in Belgium.

"The situation in Switzerland in the present crisis is so delicate that extreme tension naturally prevails. Last night bulletins giving news of the action of the United States were posted in various places about town. The Tribune de Laussanne believes the German note was launched with the object of provoking the general hostility of neutrals.

"I am informed that there is continuous communication between the remaining neutrals, who are seeking for community of action, but no result is announced."

AMERICAN QUIT BAVARIA.

New York Man and Friends Reach Switzerland by Night Ride in In Snowstorm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Feb. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—So far as I can ascertain, the German Government has not yet defined its attitude toward Americans in Germany. No Americans are known to have left Berlin, but it is said the Bavarian Government is facilitating their departure from Bavaria. I heard from Basle that a New York banker, Edward Fich, and three members of the Munich colony crossed the Swiss frontier early this morning in a motor car, having traveled all night in a snowstorm from the Bavarian capital.

PAGE AND BALFOUR CONFER AT LENGTH

Continued from Page 1.

the only distinctly pro-German European nation among the neutrals, except Greece. This attitude was credited by officials in London to an extensive propaganda carried on by Germany in that country throughout the war. Spain's relations with Germany today, however, are considered to be about the same as Holland's. Diplomatic discussions regarding the sinking of several Spanish vessels are afoot. In addition, the establishment of the new war zone affects Spain's supplies and commodities more than those of any other neutral.

The Spanish Ambassador's call at the American Embassy came after several London papers had given prominence to a Rome dispatch to the effect that Spain would follow the lead of the United States. But, so far as can be learned, Señor Merry del Val, the Ambassador, has no definite advices confirming such a purpose.

Hopes to Continue Belgian Relief.

Ambassador Page is also devoting special attention to maintaining Belgian relief, and it is hoped that some agreement in this matter can be reached.

Arrangements for taking care of British interests in Germany are also being worked out in detail, including the care of British prisoners, and in this connection it is significant that attention is being directed to the possible necessity for some other Government than that of the United States looking after British interests in Austria-Hungary.

WANT TO SERVE AT HOME.

Americans Seek Release from the British Army to Join Our Colors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Ten Americans in khaki, who are serving under the British colors on the western front and are back in London on leave, called at the American Embassy today to ask if they would be able to get to America in the event of war with Germany. All of them are in Canadian regiments, two of them being West Point men.

The Embassy was not able to give them the slightest information at this time, they were told, but it was hinted to them that if war should be declared it was quite likely that arrangement could be made for their returning home to fight under the Stars and Stripes. This would have to be done through the State Department at Washington asking permission of the British Government for their release from their present service.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed that the British Government is not likely to interpose any objection to Americans who have enlisted with the King's armies going back to America to take service under their own flag. In any event, no definite word as to permission being accorded Americans to leave the British Army will be forthcoming until the United States is at war.

BRITISH HOPE WE WON'T FIGHT

But Northcliffe Says Moral and Financial Aid Would Be Immense.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Lord Northcliffe, owner of The Times, The Daily Mail, and other publications, today made the following statement to The Associated Press concerning the severing of relations with Germany:

"It is generally felt here that when the history of this great world revolution is written future generations will realize that the United States has exhibited patience and forbearance to a point beyond which national honor and dignity could not go. It is hoped by a majority of the English people that America will not be drawn into the war. The Entente Allies have Prussia well in hand, and its sympathy, moral support, and assistance with finance, munitions, and food will be rendering our crusade an immense service.

"If military intervention becomes necessary I do not doubt that the American soldiers will be as brave and as efficient as the American contingent now in the trenches in France, with whom I lately spent an interesting day. Our navy has great faith in yours.

"The Prussian policy is not supported by the other German States, some of which I know are protesting against a continuance of the horrors of the enslavement of women in France and Belgium and have indicated that Prussia's astounding idea of freedom of the seas is the worst possible kind of propaganda for German Kultur.

"There is no possibility of Germany starving Great Britain. Next to yourselves we are the most wasteful people on earth, but figures of our food reserves, with which I am acquainted, show that if we exercise moderate economy the protection of our navy will enable us to carry on the war for an indefinite number of years, if necessary."

HEARS BRYAN URGED BERNSTORFF TO STAY

Washington Informed Ex-Secretary Asked Ex-Envoy to Work for Peace Here.

STIR CAUSED IN HOUSE

Representative Reads Suggestion from Duluth Man That Pacifist Be Interned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A new angle to the Bryan peace campaign was disclosed today. It was reported that the former Secretary of State had indirectly communicated with Count von Bernstorff, the retiring German Ambassador, suggesting that the latter remain in this country to promote in any way possible amicable relations between the United States and Germany.

The negotiations between Mr. Bryan, who left for his Winter home in Florida this afternoon, and Count von Bernstorff are said to have been carried on by the aid of a mutual friend, an attorney of this city. According to the report, apparently reliable, Mr. Bryan believes that Count von Bernstorff can perform a public service to the two Governments by remaining in the United States and representing his countrymen in an unofficial capacity. It is said Mr. Bryan believes the departure of Count von Bernstorff would be an unfortunate circumstance, and the good the ex-Ambassador might accomplish by remaining here as an unofficial advocate of quasi-friendly relations between the two Governments would offset the ordinary embarrassments of such a situation.

Count von Bernstorff is said to have received in an appreciative spirit the unusual suggestion made by the former Secretary of State, with whom he has always been friendly, but he was unable to see his way clear to accept Mr. Bryan's peace program.

The indirect negotiations of Mr. Bryan are supposed to be now at an end.

"Intern William Jennings Bryan," was the laconic advice in a letter received today from a constituent by Representative Clarence Miller of Minnesota, a Republican, who read the letter in the House late today. This advice from the constituent, William E. Richardson of Duluth, was in response to Mr. Bryan's recent statement advising the people to communicate with members of Congress and record their views on the President's severance of relations with Germany.

"William Jennings Bryan," reads the Richardson letter, "asked people to advise their representatives in Congress of their wishes in this crisis. In accordance therewith, I wish to say to you that it is my opinion that the interests of our country would be best conserved by the immediate internment of the said Bryan."

Commenting upon the letter, Representative Miller said:

"When our fathers struggled for their independence in this land there were Royalists abroad. When the dark days of the civil war were here there were copperheads in the North. Today England has her pacifists. In this hour of peril to our land we have William J. Bryan.

"In my opinion, the meeting he fathered in New York City a few days ago and that in this city more recently are not calculated to aid our nation in this great hour, but are calculated to do the public great harm. This is a time when there should be no creed and no politics, but when all of us should be just plain American citizens. Our President, yours and mine, has passed the hour for deliberation, has passed the hour of doubt. It is the duty of every man to back him up.

"I decry those who see it their duty to work against the common weal by trying to create a public sentiment opposed to the President's course. Free deliberation and free discussion are born of a legal right. We cannot cry out against them when they are in their place. But I believe at this time they begin in skimmed-milk patriotism, and if continued they are destined to end in the shadow line of treason."

Representatives Huddleston of Alabama, Democrat, and Sloan of Nebraska, Republican, defended Mr. Bryan. Mr. Huddleston contended that the right of free speech should not be abridged.

Representative Sloan said he arose "to defend a man whom I have never defended before, a man whom I have opposed in all his political views for years.

"Mr. Bryan is of my State and is the idol of a large number of people, regardless of their affiliations," said Mr. Sloan. "I protest against any man on this side of the House branding as treasonable the fairly considered words and sentiments of any man, no matter how much he may differ from me."

MAY DENOUNCE OLD PRUSSIAN TREATY

Washington Considers the Matter —Berlin Was Moving for Reratification.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The status of the Prussian-American treaty of 1828 is one of the first things President Wilson will have to decide as a result of breaking off relations with Germany.

Originally negotiated and known as the treaty of 1799, all its terms on expiration were included in the treaty of 1828.

The United States regarded the treaty as obsolete, and no American official believed its terms would be invoked until Germany suddenly took advantage of them when called upon to settle for sinking the American sailing ship William P. Frye early in the war.

Examination of the terms of the almost forgotten convention shows that it contains provisions which if permitted to stand might prevent the United States from confiscating German war-bound ships in American harbors in case of war. It also contains provisions for the departure of nationals from either country.

How the United States would regard a proposal for a special reratification of the treaty as suggested in a Berlin dispatch today is not clear at this time. The impression prevails in some quarters that it might be more desirable to denounce the treaty than give it new force.

BERLIN, Feb. 4, (via London, Feb. 5.)—It is learned that Germany will propose to Ambassador Gerard a special reratification of the Prussian-American treaties of 1799 and 1828, allowing nationals in case of war nine months in which to settle their affairs and leave hostile countries. This step would insure Americans in Germany and Germans in America against internment if hostilities break out and would prevent a precipitate exodus from either country such as was general in Europe when the war began.

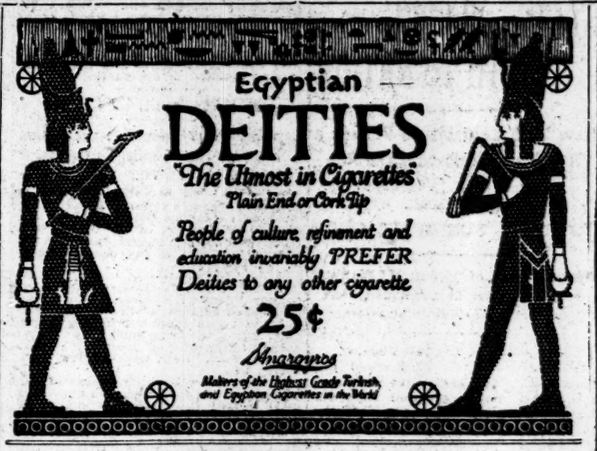
Apparently this dispatch was sent before it became known in Berlin that the United States had broken off relations with Germany.

RESERVE FLEET GETS ORDERS.

Activity at Philadelphia to Prepare It for Immediate Service.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Feverish activity on the ten battleships of the Atlantic reserve fleet at the Navy Yard began today upon receipt of orders from Secretary Daniels that the fleet be prepared for immediate service. Steps were taken to raise the complements of each vessel to a war footing and complete whatever repairs are necessary. The fleet, which is commanded by Captain John Hood, is expected to be ready by tomorrow.

The destroyer Jouett, which has been on guard at the Delaware Breakwater, returned to the yard late today for unexplained reasons. Tonight repairs to the destroyer Beale had been completed and steam was up pending orders, which, it is understood, will place the Beale at the Delaware Capes.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PRESIDENT DIRECTS ALL PLANS IN CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

official advisory council. Those present were: Admiral Benson, Rear Admiral Taylor, the Chief Naval Constructor; Rear Admiral Harris, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Rear Admiral Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Rear Admiral McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy, who is Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; Rear Admiral Earle, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Rear Admiral Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

The Secretary of the Navy also conferred with Representative Padgett of Tennessee, Chairman of the House Committee on Nvaal Affairs, regarding plans for expediting the passage of the Naval Appropriations bill, with amendments embracing the various preparedness projects for the navy.

One of the first definite results of the conferences held by Secretaries Baker and Daniels was the dispatch from Washington tonight of Howard E. Coffin of Detroit on a tour of inspection of the principal manufacturing plants in the country considered capable of aiding the Government in its military and naval preparation plans. Mr. Coffin, who is one of the most eminent mechanical engineers of the country, and is a member of the recently created Council of National Defense, will visit most of the larger manufacturing plants.

The council's task has been to survey the entire industrial, financial, commercial, and human resources. For nearly two months this council has been at work. Mr. Coffin, who is also a member of the Naval Consulting Board, of which Thomas A. Edison is Chairman, has recently completed a survey of 27,000 industrial plants. This survey has tabulated their location and facilities, the fitness of the employes for various types of work, and the capacity of the plants. There is now being made a complete survey of all the tool facilities in these plants.

Messages from individuals and corporations offering their services continued to flow into the War and Navy Departments. Secretary Baker said a generous response to the national need was coming from the "business and personnel of the country."

Secretary Daniels today turned over to Lieutenant Charles Belknap, Jr., of the Naval Operations Bureau the work of reviewing Navy Department advices and making public those which do not fall under the ban of military secrecy. The Secretary will continue his daily conference with press representatives, and Secretary Baker resumed that custom today. Lieutenant Belknap will aid the press, however, in obtaining quick action on questions that arise. Major Douglas MacArthur has been exercising these functions in the War Department ever since the border crisis.

DRASTIC PENALTIES PROVIDED FOR SPIES

Range from Two Years to Life Imprisonment in New Administration Measure Introduced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Work began in earnest today in the Senate on measures designed to meet the present emergency. The Judiciary Committee spent the whole day whipping into shape bills to prevent alien plots, while Senator Overman, at the urgent suggestion of the Administration, introduced a bill providing drastic penalties for furnishing information to foreign Governments. The United States, it was pointed out, has never had an adequate espionage law.

The Finance Committee, in a discussion of the pending Revenue bill, considered informally ways and means for raising war revenue. It was indicated at the War Department that efforts would be made to have a censorship bill, framed a year ago by the department and now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, receive early consideration.

A sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee reported favorably a bill already passed by the House providing five years' imprisonment or a fine of $1,000, or both, for any person threatening the life or safety of the President by mail or in any other way. Senator Hughes of New Jersey appeared before the committee and urged speedy approval of the bill.

The Espionage bill, introduced by Senator Overman and referred to the Judiciary Committee, provides penalties ranging all the way from a $10,000 fine and two years' imprisonment simply for persons obtaining official information relating to national defense to which they are not lawfully entitled, to life imprisonment for furnishing information to the enemy in time of war. The bill supplants a less complete act which became law on March 3, 1911.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill which makes a felony punishable by fine and imprisonment, the destruction of any property belonging to foreign Governments with which the United States is at peace. The measure is designed primarily as an additional safeguard against the destruction of German shipping within American harbors. The committee has in all now seventeen bills which it has still to consider.

Senator Simmons said he anticipated no difficulty in getting emergency revenues measures through Congress. The Senate Committee will make every effort to hasten the revenue bill already before Congress. Sub-committees have been named to hold hearings on the excess profits. The bill will be reported by Wednesday if possible.

WILSON BARS TRANSFER OF AMERICAN VESSELS

In Proclamation Takes First Step Toward Requisitioning Merchant Ships for Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—President Wilson today took the first step in the direction of requisitioning by this Government of merchant vessels for use by the Government in the event of war, and for the conservation of American merchant shipping facilities in the present emergency in water transportation, regardless of whether there is to be war or peace by issuing a proclamation forbidding the sale, lease, or chartering of any American vessel to any person who is not an American citizen or the transfer of any American vessel to a foreign registry or flag without the approval of the Shipping Board. The proclamation follows:

"Whereas, Congress did by an act to establish a United States shipping board for the purpose of encouraging, developing, and creating a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States with its territories and possessions and with foreign countries; to regulate carriers by water engaged in the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States, and for other purposes,' approved Sept. 7, 1916, provide that 'during any national emergency the existence of which is declared by proclamation of the President, no vessel, registered or enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States shall, without the approval of the Board, be sold, leased, or chartered to any person not a citizen of the United States, or transferred to a foreign registry or flag;'

"And, whereas, many shipowners of the United States are permitting their ships to pass to alien registers and to foreign trade in which we do not participate and from which they cannot be brought back to serve the needs of our water-borne commerce without the permission of Governments of foreign nations;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred in me by said act of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim that I have found that there exists a national emergency arising from the insufficiency of maritime tonnage to carry the products of the farms, forests, mines, and manufacturing industries of the United States to their consumers abroad and within the United States, and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States and every person to abstain from every violation of the provisions of said act of Congress, and I do hereby warn them that all violations of such provisions will be rigorously prosecuted, and I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States charged with the execution of the laws thereof the utmost diligence in preventing violation of said act and this my proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same."

The President was prompted to issue this proclamation because many ship owners in this country were permitting their ships to pass to alien registers.

WAR'S END IN SIGHT, SAYS DUMA LEADER

M. Rodzianko Welcomes America's Decisive Step, Speaking for Allies as a Whole.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 5.—"The end of the war is now in sight." This was the remark of the President of the Duma, Michael V. Rodzianko, today to The Associated Press.

"In welcoming America's decisive step," he continued, "I am not only speaking for myself, but expressing the attitude of the Allies, whose representatives discussed with me at yesterday's reception by the Duma the rupture of German-American relations. I feel that an American declaration of war on Germany must follow, and in that case the Scandinavian countries and Holland would undoubtedly follow the lead of the United States, resulting in the complete isolation of Germany and her allies from the rest of the world. This undoubtedly would end the war.

"The breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany by the greatest neutral, whose patience has been severely tested, will have a most depressing effect on the Central Powers. Not overestimating America's military strength, but with her fleet and available merchant tonnage she can be of invaluable assistance to the Allies, while Germany will be cut off from further supplies to the point of complete exhaustion.

"Frankly, we as a nation did not approve of President Wilson's first message. It was too capable of being interpreted as intervention more favorable to Germany than to ourselves. But this last measure of the United States Government sounds the knell of German ambitions. History will justly appraise President Wilson's stand."

The Foreign Minister, M. Pokrovksy, said:

"The breach is of undoubted advantage for us. Germany has set against herself the most powerful of the neutral nations. President Wilson made every effort to put sense into the heads of the Germans, without avail.

"Germany must have foreseen that the declaration of merciless submarine warfare against the world would call out more than protests from the neutrals, so that the decision to take the step shows that she considered she had nothing further to lose."

Sergius Sazonoff, the former Foreign Minister, sees Germany grasping at "a way out." He says that Germany, having surrounded herself with powerful enemies, will make a gesture and then acknowledge her inability to resist longer.

The Petrograd newspapers devote much space to a discussion of the breach, and a majority of them declare that war is likely to follow.

GERMANS TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO SHOOT

Patriotic Hoboken Citizens Offer to Train School Cadet Corps.

Patriotic, industrial, civic, and preparedness organizations took steps yesterday to bring all their resources to the support of the Administration. Many of them sent telegrams to the President indorsing his action.

Several of the German-American organizations made plans to assist in a preparedness movement. The Hoboken Independent Scheutzen Corps offered to teach the 1,500 boys in the Hoboken Schools Cadet Corps how to shoot. If this offer is accepted, the boys will shoot every Saturday at Scheutzen Park and the corps will pay all expenses.

Frank J. Sprague, Chairman of the Committee on Electricity and Shipbuilding of the Naval Consulting Board and President of four engineering societies, sent a telegram to the President in which he said:

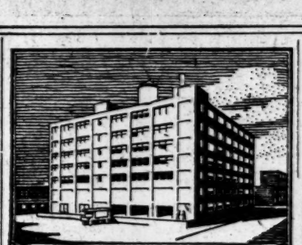
"I believe I voice the practically unanimous opinion of that profession on which reliance must be placed for not only industrial preparedness at this time but also for special activities in the happy event of war, in expressing full approval of your reply to the German note and in pledging you whole-hearted support.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, whose membership numbers 95,000, are to prepare for emergencies in response to a call sent out by Mrs. William Cumming Story of 322 West 106th Street, President General of the organization. The 1,500 local chapters will be organized to make hospital supplies and for such other services as the women can render.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond, President of the Militia of Mercy, of whose Executive Council Mrs. Robert Lansing is a member, sent a letter to Secretary of State Lansing, in which she offered to the President on behalf of the society "such services as women can render toward national needs."

The National Special Aid Society, through its Vice President, Mrs. William Parsons Hoppin, Jr., announced that classes for making bandages and other first aid supplies under the direction of competent instructors will meet at the headquarters of the society, 259 Fifth Avenue, on Mondays and Thursdays at 10:30 A. M.

Professor Franklin H. Giddings, head of the Department of Sociology at Columbia, will address the faculty and students there at noon today at a meeting called by President Nicholas Murray Butler to consider ways and means by which the officers and students of the university may be of service to the nation. Many alumni will be present, and the Alumni Association has sent a telegram to President Wilson expressing their desire to assist him in every way.



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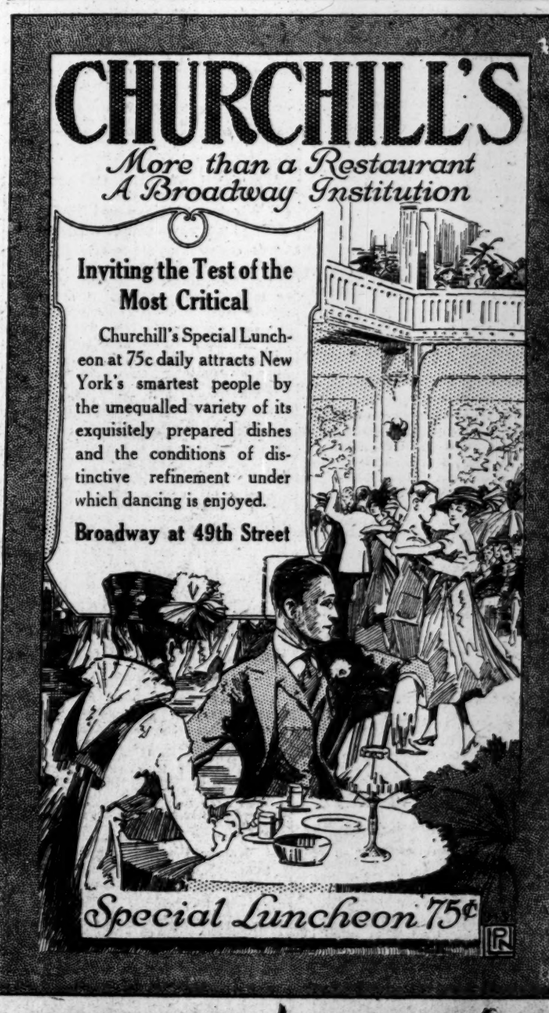

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INDUSTRIES PUT AT NATION'S CALL

Ford Offers His Factory and Promises Submarines and Motors Wholesale.

OTHERS RUSH TO AID

Steel Corporation and Baldwin Locomotive Works, Among Others, Ready for Service.

TO RUSH WORK FOR NAVY

Bethlehem Steel's President Reassures Daniels About the Naval Shell Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer, today demonstrated that, while he is a pacifist and works for peace, he is standing squarely back of President Wilson in the present crisis and is willing to do everything in his power to help. Heretofore Mr. Ford has refused to transform his automobile works into a munitions plant to aid European belligerents to increase their stocks of war material, but today Mr. Ford went to the Navy Department and in a conference with Secretary Daniels told the Secretary that in the event of war the Ford plant was at the disposal of the United States Government to the full extent of its capacity.

Similar offers have been made by other prominent manufacturers and manufacturing concerns. The United States Steel Corporation has offered the Government the full use of its plants in whatever direction and to every degree desired. The Bethlehem Steel Company and the Remington Arms Company have made similar offers and indicated their readiness to give the Government the right of way over all private contracts.

Other organizations and industrial plants which have offered their services to the Navy Department are the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, the Electric Cable Company of New York, the Slocum, Avicum and Slocum Laboratories, Inc., New York; the Lackawanna Steel Company, New York; the Boston Machine Company, the Magnetic Metal Company, New York; the Bernstein Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; the Wabash Gear Works, Terre Haute, Ind.; the Roberts Numbering Machine Company, Bridgeport; the United States Rubber Company, New York; the Aero Club of America, the Great Lakes Boat Building Corporation of Milwaukee, the Boston & Maine Railroad, the Pittsburgh Hickson Company, the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, and the Kearfoot Engineering Company of New York.

F. Trubee Davison, son of H. P. Davison of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Robert S. Lovett, Jr., son of Judge Robert S. Lovett, are among the individuals who have offered to serve the Navy Department in any possible way.

Ten members of the Volunteer Aero Coast Patrol have notified the Navy Department of their desire to take an advanced course of training in naval aeronautics under the Navy Department. They are ready to purchase their own machines and to report anywhere for training. These and other offers are greatly appreciated by the Government and have been acknowledged by Secretary Daniels.

What Ford Will Do.

After his conference with Secretary Daniels, Henry Ford said:

"I cannot believe that war will come, but if it does, then it is our duty and the duty of every man to help all he can, and not to make money out of the distress of his country. I am ready to do my share. I can build 1,000 small submarines and 3,000 motors a day, and I stand ready to do that or any needed proportion of it without profit.

"It is my firm conviction that war would seldom occur if men did not make money out of war. They form the interest which cultivates so-called patriotism, which fans the flames of international hatred, which alarms the fears of the people, and ultimately throws a country into the greatest of all calamities, war. Real patriotism, real love of country, would not attempt to incite competition in armament between nations, but would seek reasonable and amicable understandings between them at all times. Real patriotism will never seek to make money out of the misfortunes of the country. Real patriotism will cause every man to contribute his share when the country unfortunately falls into war, and contribute it without a cent of profit."

"Then you do not believe in a pacifism that will fight under no circumstances?" Mr. Ford was asked.

"My position and point of view have been so often misrepresented and twisted that it seems hopeless to make myself clear. I never said I would not fight. I never said I would not do all for the country that I was able to do. I am a pacifist, but I want to say to you that a pacifist is the hardest fighter you ever saw when he finally is crowded into taking up arms.

"The United States is fortunate, indeed, at this time to have a pacifist for President. He has gone the limit to keep the country out of war. But the influences which make money out of war may be too strong for him, and war may come. If it does, then I say to you, look out for President Wilson. You will see a real pacifist in action, and he will show you fighting that these roaring lions never dreamed of.

"What I fear at this very juncture is the machinations of those roaring lions who really are the tools of the interests which make money out of war. I have a sort of feeling that the Germans will not go to the extreme limit, or at least I have had hopes of it."

Stands by the President.

In his interview with Secretary Daniels this morning, according to an official statement issued at the Navy Department, Mr. Ford made the following statement: "I stand with our President, and in the event of a declaration of war will place our factory at the disposal of the United States Government, and will operate it without one cent of profit. I will also contribute my own time, and work harder than ever before."

President Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was in conference with Secretary Daniels some time today regarding plans for facilitating work for the navy. During this conference consideration was given to plans for hastening the manufacture of projectiles under the contract given more than a year ago, which has not been completed because of difficulty in meeting the rigid tests required by the Naval Bureau of Ordnance.

Assurances were given that every effort would be made to complete this contract as soon as possible in a way satisfactory to the Government. Secretary Daniels also conferred with James B. Bonner of the United States Steel Corporation, and was assured that that corporation stood ready to turn over its entire plant to the Government whenever needed and to help in every possible way.

President Harry Kimball of the Remington Arms Company was formally enlisted in the naval reserve today by Rear Admiral Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. As head of the big munition works Mr. Kimball is now subject to the orders of the Navy Department, and in the event of war will be assigned to manage his own plant.

Admiral Palmer intends to enroll in the reserve the administrative and executive heads of shipbuilding and munition plants, whose proper place in war time will be in control of their plants and not with the military forces. It is expected many Presidents and managers and probably Superintendents and foremen will take the oath binding them to service in time of war.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 5.—With the plants of the du Pont Powder Company placed at its disposal in the event of hostilities, the United States Government's facilities for the manufacture of powder and other high explosives would be enormously increased.

Estimates as to the aggregate daily output of its various plants were not available, but the Carney's Point, N. J., works alone are capable of turning out daily more than a million pounds of smokeless powder. The black powder mills of the company are scattered for miles along the Brandywine Creek, beginning at the outskirts of this city, while the fuse works, in South Wilmington, are turning out hundreds of thousands of fuses each month for use in shrapnel shells. In addition to these plants the company owns a number of others in various sections of the country.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 5.—All distilling plants in the State of Kentucky today were placed at the disposal of the United States for the production of alcohol to be used in the manufacture of munitions. There are 203 distilleries of all classes in the State. Of these 15, having a daily capacity of 200,000 gallons, are now engaged in alcohol production.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, announced today that he had advised the War Department that the company's plants, including the Standard Steel Works, were at the disposal of the Government.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Feb. 5.—The Bettendorf car shops here, which earlier in the war declined to manufacture munitions for the Entente allies, are prepared to aid the United States, according to R. W. Parks, the general manager, who today said: "We have refused war orders for the Allies, but stand ready to make anything we can for our own Government."

MOVE TO TAKE OVER DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

Bill Grants Power to Commandeer Shipyards and Munitions Works—Other Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The preparation by this Government for any eventuality in the submarine crisis was reflected at the Capitol today as the Army and Navy Appropriation bills were put in shape for speedy approval by the House.

After consultation with the Attorney General, Chairman Padgett of the House Committee on Naval Affairs began the draft of an amendment, to be offered tomorrow, which will authorize the President to commandeer all shipbuilding yards and munitions factories in the United States. This amendment, it is understood, will carry an emergency appropriation empowering the President to rush to completion any vessels which may be needed by the navy. The allowance, it is believed, will be at least $50,000,000, appropriated in a lump sum and to be expended at the discretion of the President.

The Military Affairs Committee included in the Army bill, which is practically ready for report, an appropriation to equip all Government arsenals with anti-aircraft guns. The bill will contain an appropriation of $250,000 for such guns and $200,000 for ammunition. This amendment was included in the bill at the suggestion of Representative Julius Kahn, ranking Republican member of the committee, who fought for an appropriation three times as large. Interior arsenals as well as arsenals near the coasts are to be protected against the possibility of aerial raids.

The Military Committee also approved the request of Secretary Baker that officers of the General Staff be concentrated in Washington, at the discretion of the Executive, whenever a national emergency exists. The present law stipulates that not more than 50 per cent. of the officers of the General Staff shall be on duty in Washington at any one time. Secretary Baker came to the Capitol today and asked the committee to amend this law so as to permit the calling of all officers whenever necessary. The Secretary asked an increase of forty in the number of officers of the General Staff. The House Committee refused this plea.

The amendment to the Naval bill authorizing the President to commandeer all shipbuilding establishments is expected to contain a clause providing that yards so confiscated, either temporarily or permanently, shall be taken over at their market value by the Government. If the use of such establishments is temporary, the Government contemplates paying any damages that may result and a fair rental therefor.

Carrying a provision to empower the President to take over railroads in time of war, the Administration Railway Labor bill was reintroduced in the House today, without the compulsory arbitration feature. The bill, as reintroduced by Chairman Adamson, is much like that prepared by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. It provides for settlement of threatened strikes, after the usual mediation efforts have failed, by a Presidential commission composed of two representatives of the roads, two representatives of the men, and the existing Mediation and Conciliation Board. The commission would report its findings, with recommendations, within three months.

The bill would not prohibit strikes pending the investigation, but would, like the Senate measure, make it a crime to interfere with interstate commerce, and would authorize the President to use military force "whenever, in his judgment, the public interest requires," and to draft railroad employees or employes in time of war, insurrection, invasion, or any emergency requiring the transportation of troops or military equipment. Telegraph and telephone lines also would be subject to the draft, and officers designated by the President would take charge of communications over them and transportation over the railroads.

MARCONI SYSTEM OFFERED.

All Wireless Stations and Staffs Are Placed at Government's Disposal.

The entire Marconi wireless system in the United States has been offered to the Government for any service needed in the event of war. A statement issued from the New York office of the company, in the Woolworth Building, yesterday reads as follows:

"On Saturday, Feb. 3, 1917, immediately following the published announcement of the break in relations with Germany, Edward J. Nally, Vice President and General Manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, telegraphed to President Wilson, placing at the disposal of the Government, for use in any emergency, the entire organization and personnel of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, including its high power station at Marion and Chatham, Cape Cod, Mass.; New Brunswick and Belmar, N. J.; Bolinas and Marshall, Cal., and Kahuku and Koko Head, Honolulu, Hawaii. Also its coastal stations (some sixty in number) located from the most northeasterly point on the Atlantic coast to and along the gulf, and the entire Pacific Coast to Northern Alaska, and on the great lakes. Also its manufacturies, workshops, and trained staff, subject to the orders of any particular department of the Government which may need their services."

Bankers Offer Their Aid.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 5.—The services of the 17,000 member banks of the American Bankers' Association to aid in mobilizing the nation's finances and to promote preparedness plans were offered today to President Wilson by P. W. Goebel of Kansas City, Kan., President of the organization. Mr. Goebel, a native of Germany, said: "We are American citizens; we must serve America."

Kaiser Visits Bulgar King.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The German Emperor, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, left his headquarters Friday with a large suite and visited the Bulgarian King at Poestyn, where the Bulgarian monarch is undergoing medical treatment. The two rulers conferred for several hours and the German Emperor returned to headquarters Sunday evening.

STATES PLEDGE FAITH TO NATION

New York Legislature Passes a Resolution Indorsing the Action of the President.

TO RAISE FUNDS AT ONCE

Appropriation of $1,000,000 Planned —Other States Throughout Union Support the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—With speed unparalelled in the Legislative annals of this State, the Senate and Assembly tonight adopted a concurrent resolution pledging their unconditional support of the Federal Government in the crisis which has arisen out of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. Both houses then advanced to the order of third reading a bill carrying an emergency appropriation of $1,000,000 for military purposes.

The legislative leaders have laid plans to pass this appropriation in both houses at tomorrow's session. An emergency message from the Governor will be necessary. This, according to an announcement at the Executive Chamber tonight, will be forthcoming. The Governor would have sent the message this evening and the bill would have been passed at tonight's session but for the fact that the Chief Executive had not reached the Capitol when the lawmaking body met.

Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, in a speech tonight more than intimated that the $1,000,000 appropriation was merely a beginning. It was learned tonight that the emergency appropriation which is needed at once to defray the cost of troop movements in a general mobilization of the National Guard will be followed by a measure providing for a bond issue, the amount of which will be decided upon when the Governor returns to his leak tomorrow.

Impressive solemnity marked the proceedings in both the Senate and Assembly when the concurrent resolution pledging support to the national Government was adopted by unanimous vote in both houses. In the Senate there was no demonstration from the galleries, but in the lower house the speeches of the leaders in support of the resolution were greeted with applause.

The resolution, which was offered by Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, follows:

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) that without distinction of party, the Legislature of New York supports the action of the President of the United States to maintain the vital rights of the nation against foreign aggression, in violation of international law and the established rules of humane civilization. The well founded confidence in the patriotism and free spirit of the people of this State justifies the declaration on their behalf that they will stand by the President and Congress in their discharge of their solemn duty for all the people of the Union, be the consequences what they may.

Party Lines Are Ignored.

Senator Brown did not make a speech in support of his resolution. He merely moved for its immediate adoption. Senator Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority in the upper house, in support of Senator Brown's motion said:

"With respect to the war now devastating the whole of Europe there has been some division of sentiment and sympathy among the people. This is but natural and human. But with darkness approaching our shores, there will be no division of opinion, sentiment or loyalty. Our citizens, of whatever race or origin, are true to our country and will sustain it at whatever cost."

If the usual legislative procedure had been followed the Brown resolution would not have been transmitted to the Assembly until tomorrow. After it had been adopted, however, Senator Brown urged that it be sent there immediately. This was done.

As soon as it reached the Assembly that body swept aside all pending business and took up the consideration of the resolution at once. Assemblyman Simon L. Adler of Rochester, leader of the Republican majority, immediately took the floor.

"It is fitting and proper at this time," said Mr. Adler, "that the Legislature which represents all the people of the Empire State, regardless of political affiliations, should assure the President and the Congress of their hearty support at this time and in this crisis which may lead to momentous events for our nation.

"The resolution just read represents the loyalty of the people toward the National Government, and I therefore move its adoption."

Callahan Says "There Is No Misority."

Assemblyman Joseph M. Callahan of the Bronx, Democratic leader in the House, arose at once to second the resolution.

"I do not rise on this occasion representing any minority," he said. "On an occasion such as this there is no minority, and, please God, Mr. Speaker, there will never be one.

"Mr. Speaker, the resolution voices the sentiment of every American citizen, and that means every resident of the State of New York. I second the adoption of the resolution."

The resolution was then put to a final vote and was adopted unanimously, while the spectators in the galleries and on the floor applauded vigorously.

The Emergency Appropriation bill was presented to the lower house by Assemblyman H. Edmund Machold of Jefferson County, Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, about the same time that it was introduced in the upper house by Senator Sage.

Very much the same speedy procedure was observed and as a result the bill there, too, will be on the third reading calendar tomorrow in readiness to be passed the moment the Governor's emergency message is sent in. There is likely to be a contest between the two houses for the honor of passing the bill first.

Senator George A. Slater of Westchester and Assemblyman Clarence F. Welsh of Albany introduced a bill tonight which embodies amendments to the military training commission law, abolishing the exemption under which boys between the ages of 16 and 19 who are at work have not been subject to compulsory military training as are boys of that age who are in the public schools.

Under the proposed amendment a census will be taken and every boy between 16 and 19 years of age, whether at school or at work, will be listed so that the State authorities if need arises may call upon him to render some service to the State. The State leaves it discretionary with the commission to let some boys take up vocational training in fields where they may be of service to the State in connection with public defenses.

Senator John D. Stivers, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, introduced a bill tonight which would raise the strength of the Naval Militia from 2,000 to 4,500, officers and enlisted men. The bill, according to Senator Stivers, was prepared and presented to the Legislature at the request of the Adjutant General's Office, and will take effect immediately if enacted.

It was announced tonight that demands had reached the Governor from the Mayors of Syracuse, Rome, and Fonda for National Guard contingents to protect public buildings and property and preserve order. The Governor will act on these requests tomorrow.

NEW JERSEY IS WITH WILSON.

Republican Leaders in Assembly Write Pledges of Loyalty.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—Through the Legislature the people of New Jersey tonight went on record as siding with President Wilson in whatever policies are undertaken as a result of the break with Germany. A resolution giving indorsement to the President was introduced in the Senate by Republican Leader Thomas F. McCrane and in the House by Republican Leader A. Dayton Oliphant. The measure was seconded in each instance by the Democratic floor leader and was unanimously passed.

In the House, after adoption of the resolution, Assemblyman William N. Runyon of Union County suggested that the first and last verses of "America" be sung by the members and men and women who crowded the galleries. This was done as all stood and then there was an outburst of applause.

STATES FALL IN LINE.

Legislatures Throughout the Nation Hold Up the President's Hands.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 5.—The Legislature today expressed approval of President Wilson's action in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, and pledged the support of the State. The resolutions were telegraphed to the President tonight by Secretary of State G. W. Bailey.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Two resolutions indorsing President Wilson's course in the conduct of foreign affairs were introduced today in the lower branch of the Legislature by Representatives J. W. Allen of Newton and Eden K. Bowser of Wakefield. Both were referred to a committee.

Representative Matin Lomasney of this city announced that when the resolution came before the house for action he would propose an amendment that nothing in the resolution "shall be construed as an indorsement of England's repeated violation of international law against this country or as approving the deliberate murder of Irishmen engaged in an attempt to obtain freedom for their country."

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 5.—The West Virginia Legislature today adopted a resolution indorsing the action of President Wilson in severing diplomatic relations with Germany, and urged the support of the citizens of this State.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 5.—The Delaware Legislature today indorsed the action of President Wilson in severing diplomatic relations with Germany, and urged the State's representatives in Congress to support the President.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 5.—A resolution pledging all the resources of the State to the Federal Government in the crisis with Germany was adopted unanimously by the State Senate today. The House already had passed a resolution expressing confidence in President Wilson and Congress.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 5.—The Iowa Legislature today adopted a resolution expressing the hope that war would be avoided, but containing assurances that "Iowa will sustain the President of the United States in standing firmly behind him in protecting the citizens of this nation and the national honor."

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 5.—The Minnesota House of Representatives today adopted a resolution pledging the support of the State to President Wilson in the present international crisis.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 5.—The Missouri Legislature today adopted a resolution unanimously pledging support to President Wilson in the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 5.—The Wyoming Senate today unanimously adopted a resolution commending the President's action in severing relations with Germany, and pledging the support of the State to the Administration in any eventuality.

DENVER, Feb. 5.—The Senate today adopted a resolution indorsing the action of President Wilson in severing diplomatic relations with Germany. A similar resolution was adopted by the House last week.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 5.—Both branches of Washington's Legislature adopted a concurrent resolution today indorsing President Wilson's action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany.

The House adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to enact a universal Compulsory Military Training bill. Mrs. Ina Phillips, the only woman member, cast the single negative vote.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 5.—The Legislature today unanimously adopted a resolution upholding President Wilson for his action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 5.—Both houses of the New Mexico Legislature today unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing President Wilson's action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany and pledging the services of the citizens.

GOVERNORS ASSURE PRESIDENT OF SUPPORT

Wire Him That Their States Are Prepared to Uphold the Honor of the Nation.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—There was no other course consistent with American ideas of government and the American sense of honor, President Wilson has stated the case clearly and logically; there cannot be any argument concerning the justness of the stand. New Jersey is in whole-hearted sympathy with the President, and will support him loyally. Our State military force is ready for instant mobilization. I have wired President Wilson that we await his instructions. New Jersey will respond promptly and patriotically if called upon. WALTER E. EDGE,
Governor of New Jersey.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 5.—I have wired the President as follows:

"During these last days of stress and anxiety I have communicated with a large number of people from every walk of life and from nearly every part of this State in reference to our foreign relations. I am pleased to inform you that it is the unanimous sentiment of our people that all the resources of the Commonwealth of Iowa be put back of you in defense of the honor of our country." W. L. HARDING,
Governor of Iowa.

Represents Delaware's Opinion.

DOVER, Feb. 5.—The General Assembly, in regular session here today, passed unanimously resolutions commending the action of President Wilson, and pledging support, the same being wired to him. This action is representative of the popular opinion. Our State militia is now en route from Dunning, N. M.

J. G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor of Delaware.

Next to the Last Step Taken.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Feb. 5.—The President's action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany meets my hearty approval. The limit of forbearance has been reached. The next to the last step has been taken by the President. If Germany carries out her threat Congress will take the last step. If war comes we must prosecute it with vigor, putting into it our unlimited energies and resources of men and means. Our honor and liberty are at stake. The entire country will stand behind the President in loyal and undivided support.

RICHARD I. MANNING,
Governor of South Carolina.

Vermont Indorses Action.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 5.—I have delayed my reply to your telegram, awaiting developments. The following resolution was adopted by the Vermont Legislature this afternoon:

"Whereas, In the opinion of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, the President of the United States has exhausted every honorable means to preserve the honor and integrity of this nation, and has deemed it necessary on account of the persistent and long-continued violation by the German Government of the fundamental rules of international laws and of the principles of common humanity to sever diplomatic relations with the Government of Germany; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the State of Vermont, by the vote of its General Assembly, now in session, hereby assures the Federal Government of its firm and unwavering support at this critical time in the world's history, and that it is the sense of the General Assembly that this State proceed at once to the adequate preparation for any emergency that may arise, so that it may respond to any call that may be made upon it by the Federal Government; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and hereby is, instructed to send to the President of the United States a duly attested copy of this resolution."

HORACE F. GRAHAM,
Governor of Vermont.

Indiana Offers Its Support.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 5.—I sent the following letter to President Wilson this afternoon:

Dear Mr. President:

I have endeavored within the last forty-eight hours to arrive at the sentiment of our people concerning the diplomatic break with Germany. There is a universal feeling that no effort consistent with the nation's honor should be spared to prevent war, but in the event it should be found necessary to resort to force, then Indiana will be found, as it always has in every great crisis in the country's history, ready to stand by the Government and support it in every way. If the situation should become such as to demand any action on the part of Indiana please advise me and we will be glad to co-operate with you in every way. Yours very truly,

JAMES P. GOODRICH,
Governor of Indiana.

Michigan Ready to Serve Nation.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 5.—The following message has been sent to President Wilson:

"Michigan is with you in this hour of trouble ready to render whatever aid you may ask. We hope war may be avoided, but realize your judgment will be for the best interests of the country and Michigan stands ready to serve the nation." ALBERT E. SLEEPER,

WASHINGTON SILENT ON LINERS' SAILING

Continued from Page 1.

besides the Cretic, was the British freighter Atherstone, for Bordeaux.

The agents of the Holland-America Line said that no instructions had been received from Holland regarding the sailing of the liner Noordam for Rotterdam, scheduled for 3 o'clock yesterday, and she is still at her pier at Fifth Street, Hoboken. No reservation had been made so far for Count von Bernstorff, the ex-German Ambassador, and his staff to return on the Noordam, it was said.

Oluf Jacobsen, general manager of the Scandinavian-American Line in the United States, said last night that as the order canceling the sailings of the company's vessels from New York to Copenhagen came from the head office in Denmark the sailing instructions would have to come from the same quarter. So far he had not received any message from Copenhagen to dispatch either the Hellig Olav or the Frederik VIII. Mr. Jacobsen added that no accommodation had been asked for on the Frederik VII. for Count von Bernstorff or any of his suite.

Nearing the War Zone.

Following are the names of sixty-five American citizens on board three liners which are now approaching the danger zone abroad:

Steamship Ryndam, Holland-America Line, sailing from New York to Rotterdam, Jan. 28:

FIRST CABIN.

Baumgold, Louis.
Baumgold, Isadore.
Clark, Henry F.
Ewen, John M., Jr.
Gallup, Isaac W.
Gobus, ——
Goodfellow, C. C.
Gunther, Franklin Mott.
Gustafson, Gustav T.
Hothorn, Mrs. E. H.
Hothorn, Miss Maxine.
Hothorn, E. H., Jr.
Hothorn, Miss Margery.
Reynolds, W. F.
Rothblum, D.
Schultze, Mrs. Max H.
Smith, B. G.
Wendell, W. G.
Williams, W. Reed.
Williams, Mrs. W. Reed.

SECOND CABIN.

Fuchs, Charles.

Steamship Baltic, White Star Line:

FIRST CABIN.

Rosenfield, L., New York.

SECOND CABIN.

Kuzch, Miss Katherine.

Steamship Bergenstjord, Norwegian-American Line, sailing from New York to Bergen and Christiania, Jan. 27:

De Bosche, Dr. Johan, Christiania, Norway.
Dodge, George, New York.
Dodge, Mrs., New York.
Fougner, Hermann, New York.
Fougner, Mrs., New York.
Ginsburg, Kalman, New York.
Hoff, Knut, Duluth, Minn.
Jansen, Edward W., New York.
Janousek, Mrs. Emanuella, Petrograd.
Janousek, Mrs. Emmuella, Petrograd.
Kielland, L. G., Spring Hope, N. C.
Kielland, Mrs., Spring Hope, N. C.
Macfarlane, Dr. S. S., Baltimore, Md.
Marks, Monroe, New York.
Morgan, William H., New York.
Myklestad, Dr. Nils, Minot, N. D.
Myklestad, Olaf, Minot, N. D.
Myklestad, Nils, Minot, N. D.
Parman, Nils, Christiania, Norway.
Paulsen, Peter, Brooklyn.
Pearlman, Julius, New York.
Schartzer, Earl S., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Schartzer, Mrs., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Schuyler, William A., New York.
Skelton, Miss Jane A., Chicago, Ill.
Sproul, Arthur Elliott, New York.
Tokian, M. W., New York.
Voigt, A. B., New York.
Waage, Frederick L. M., New York.

SECOND CABIN.

Feinstein, B., New York.
Holt, John, Chicago, Ill.
Hansen, S. J., Chicago, Ill.
Koester, Mrs. Gertrude, Chicago, Ill.
Larsen, Martin, Bemidji, Minn.
Lokke-Mathiesen, Mrs. M., New York.
Mailquist, Mrs. Amalia, Chicago, Ill.
Mailquist, Miss Elsie, Chicago, Ill.
Mathiesen, Miss Helga, New York.
Michalsen, Sverce, Brooklyn.
Rason, John B., Brooklyn.
Rason, Mrs., Brooklyn.
Rosenberg, Abraham, New York.

Saw U-Boat Off Scilly Islands.

The officers of the Dutch tank steamship Rotterdam, which arrived here yesterday from Amsterdam in ballast, reported sighting a German U-boat on Jan. 20 about 120 miles west of the Scilly Islands. The submersible was waiting in the steamship tracks for west-bound vessels, and fired a shot across the bows of the Rotterdam, as a signal for her Captain to stop. When a signal was displayed giving the port of destination as New York, the commander of the submarine permitted the Dutch steamship to proceed without further examination, the officers said.

Marine Insurance agents said yesterday that there had not been any increase in the rates since Saturday and they were waiting to see what Germany intends to do. At present the rate is 10 per cent. for vessels of all nationalities crossing to Europe and 5 per cent. for the passenger steamships of the American Line which do not carry contraband, as the underwriters do not believe that any German submarine commander would sink them.

TWO AMERICAN LINERS ARRIVE AT LIVERPOOL

Philadelphia First Ship Under Our Flag to Run Blockade —Finland Also Docks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A Liverpool dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent here says that two passenger ships of the American Line, the Philadelphia and the Finland, arrived at Liverpool today. The Philadelphia was the first American ship to run the new German blockade against neutrals in European waters.

There was a large number of passengers on board the Philadelphia, including about eighty in first-class cabins, mainly business men. On the voyage a bulletin was posted giving the terms of the German note to the United States. One of the passengers described it as creating a tremendous sensation on board. Among themselves they came to the conclusion that President Wilson had no alternative but to sever relations with Germany. They were therefore not surprised when on Sunday morning they learned of Mr. Wilson's decision.

There was no commotion or excitement. A number of women passengers on Sunday night preferred not to go to their berths, and slept in the lounge. This was the only indication on the vessel that anything unusual had happened.

Among the passengers were Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, who came to England to complete his plans for flying by aeroplane to the north pole.

Fully 100 American civilians called at the United States Embassy and Consulate today asking when they would be able to get home. As no sailings are definitely announced except by steamers flying the British flag neither the Embassy nor the Consulate was able to advise them.

The American line has its books opened for sailings, but has not announced a steamer. Up to today there were scarcely any bookings. It is not certain that there will be any American liner going out this week.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and other patriotic airs aboard the American liner Philadelphia, from New York, when the news was received of the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany. Passengers on the Philadelphia arrived at London tonight from Liverpool, where the liner docked early in the day.

There was also some cheering when the passengers recovered from their surprise after reading a wireless message posted on the bulletin board at noon Saturday as the Philadelphia was nearing the danger zone off the coast of Ireland, but there was little excitement. A majority of the Americans, realising the gravity of the news, moved off quietly; little groups were formed and earnest discussions followed.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, widow of the former American Ambassador at London, who was met by her daughter, Mrs. John H. Ward; her son-in-law, in khaki, and her little grandson in naval uniform, said:

"We had a pleasant passage. We saw no submarines, but the news of the diplomatic break with Germany naturally caused suppressed excitement. However, everybody behaved wonderfully well."

The Philadelphia was a day late because of an accident to her machinery in midocean. She was compelled to use one propeller for about ten hours while repairs were made.

ST. PAUL DOCKS HERE, 36 HOURS OVERDUE

Adolph Becker, Whom British Detained, Returns and Tells of Loyalty of German-Americans.

The American liner St. Paul arrived here last night from Liverpool, thirty-six hours late, after making one of the roughest voyages of her career. Captain C. Lucas said that he anchored off the Ambrose Channel Lightship at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and had to wait until 4 o'clock before a pilot could board the ship, and then the pilot did so at the risk of his life.

Before the St. Paul reached Sandy Hook Captain Lucas received a testimonial, signed by the 125 first-cabin passengers, including a number of Americans, for the skillful manner in which he had handled the liner through the continuous storms and mountainous seas on the voyage.

Among the passengers was Adolph Becker, a metal merchant and a citizen of German birth, who was taken off the American steamship Zeelandia at Falmouth by the British authorities and detained for twenty-four hours under suspicion of being a German agent.

When asked what he thought about the latest note from Germany, which was received by Marconi wireless at sea and posted on the board in the main companion way of the liner, Mr. Becker replied:

"I was born in Germany, but I have been twenty-seven years in the United States and am a loyal American. Any German who has been in this country long enough to appreciate what American citizenship means should be a loyal citizen, and if he is not he should be shot. I know the Germans in the United States will be found loyal when the hour strikes. I am glad to get back to New York and shall be at my office at 90 West Street tomorrow. I sincerely hope that the present crisis will not reach the war stage, but if it does the Germans in this country will prove themselves true Americans."

Other passengers on board the St. Paul were Count and Countess Cardelli, J. Allen Baker, M. P., the Hon. Mrs. Rowland Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Sutherland, and Mrs. Robert Stuart, who for the last nine months has been at St. Dunstan's Lodge, London, instructing blind soldiers. The Lodge was formerly the London home of Otto H. Kahn, who turned it over to the British War Office after the war began.

GUNBOAT ENGINES WRECKED.

Navy Men Intern Crews of the Geier and the Locksun.

HONOLULU, T. H., Feb. 5, (Passed by Censor.)—Machinery and some of the boilers of the German gunboat Geier, interned here, were found wrecked and fire damaged today when Naval and Customs Inspectors examined the craft.

United States naval detachments took charge of officers and crews of the Geier and the German steamer Locksun and turned them over to the army for internment.

The Geier caught fire at her berth yesterday. The vessel will be taken to Pearl Harbor, to be followed later by the Locksun. There are eight other German craft tied up here. The Geier's flag and pennant were left flying and a few of the crew remained aboard in accordance with internment regulations.

Austrian Crew Arrested.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 5.—Deputy United States Marshals today arrested all the crew of the Austrian steamer Lucia and placed them under guard at a hotel pending a hearing before a United States Commissioner. Federal officers discovered that the machinery of the Lucia, which has been here since the war began, had been badly damaged. Guards were placed on the vessel.

BRITISH WIN 650 YARDS OF TIGRIS TRENCHES

Capture Three Lines of Turkish Positions, to a Depth of 400 Yards.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The British forces on the Tigris have now established themselves west of the point where the Hai River joins the Tigris, immediately south of Kut-el-Amara, where their artillery controls at short range the mouth of the Hai River opposite Kut. British attacks on Saturday resulted in the capture of Turkish trenches to a depth of 400 yards on a 650-yard front, says today's official statement on the Tigris operations, which reads:

On the night of Feb. 2 our cavalry reached a point on the right bank of the Tigris, twenty-five miles west of Kut-el-Amara and opposite the Turkish advanced base. Enemy shipping in the river was shelled.

On Feb. 3, west of the Hai-Tigris junction, we captured three successive lines of enemy trenches on a front of 650 yards and to a depth of 400 yards, which ye consolidated in spite of four counterattacks. In these actions the enemy's losses have been very severe.

We now control at a range of a few hundred yards the mouth of the Hai River opposite Kut-el-Amara, where we sank some enemy pontoons.

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INDUSTRIAL CONSERVATISM
No manufacturer should be willing to pay rent for a plant in a location where he would be unwilling to invest his capital. The Degnon Terminal, four minutes from the Grand Central Station, is the safest location in or near the City of New York for the immediate investment of industrial capital. We are fully prepared to prove that statement to your advantage.
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Teaches Children to Walk Correctly
Coward Special shoes for Children are designed to train growing feet into paths of health and comfort. By supporting the arch in its natural position and giving free play to all foot muscles the Coward Shoe develops sound and shapely feet.
The next time you buy your child a pair of shoes come to Coward's and you will get the proper shoes for your child's growing feet.
Sold Nowhere Else
James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren Street)
Mail Orders Filled

Complete with stand and flower holder, as illustrated—$3.00.
VASES and bowls of this new Crackleware form an attractive basis for table decorations. The dull glazed white surface contrasts with the vivid colors of the flowers themselves. This is only one of our many styles of attractive table decorations for growing bulbs or cut flowers.
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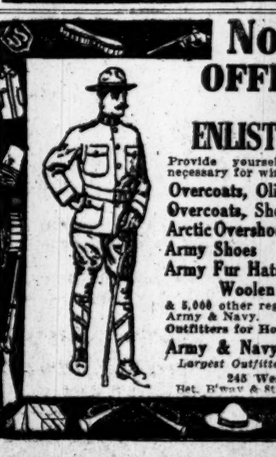
the easy way to relieve sick skins
Resinol Ointment, with Resinol Soap, usually stops skin suffering promptly. Unless the trouble is due to some serious internal disorder, it quickly and easily clears away most cases of skin affection even when other treatments have given little relief. Physicians have *prescribed* Resinol for over twenty years.
Resinol Ointment is also a most useful household remedy for burns, wounds, etc. Sold by all druggists. For trial size free, write to Dept. 11-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.


Notice
OFFICERS & ENLISTED MEN
Provide yourselves with articles necessary for winter wear.
Overcoats, Olive Drab
Overcoats, Sheepskin Lined
Arctic Overshoes Army Shirts
Army Shoes Army Blankets
Army Fur Hats Woolen Socks
Woolen Underwear
& 5,000 other regulation articles for Army & Nav

PACIFISTS AT WORK TO STAVE OFF WAR

Carnegie Hall Mass Meeting Adopts Protest Against Our Entering Conflict.

PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN ON

Peace Societies Unite for This Movement—Ask Support of All Anti-Militarists in the Country.

Peace organizations, which are striving with all their energies to prevent war between the United States and Germany, adopted plans yesterday to co-ordinate their efforts in a new campaign to bring pressure on the President and members of Congress. Committees working in New York City and Washington will call on persons of like beliefs in all parts of the nation to urge the Administration not to permit a widening of the breach caused by Germany's new submarine policy. The Socialist Labor Party sent out yesterday through its National Secretary notice that it protested emphatically against involving the country further in the European conflict, but representatives of the American Federation of Labor refused to commit themselves as to their attitude until a definite statement had been issued by Samuel Gompers, President of the organization.

Speakers Assail Germany.

A mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, arranged by representatives of pacifist organizations and the Socialist Party, adopted last night a resolution protesting against the United States being drawn into the European war, but this developed a flood of denunciation of Germany's methods of warfare.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch of the Church Peace Union referred to Germany as a sick nation whom desperation temporarily had driven mad, but he contended that the United States should not seek to take advantage of this fact by declaring war against her. Morris Hillquit, Socialist, said there could be no justification of some of the methods pursued by Germany. When he said this someone in the audience demanded loudly, "And how about England?"

Mr. Hillquit and other speakers charged that the Allies had been guilty of lawless acts as well, but argued that the wrongs inflicted on the United States by those acts were not as great as would follow participation in the war by the United States.

Carnegie Hall was filled long before Edward F. Cassidy of Typographical Union No. 6, the Chairman, called the meeting to order, and it was near midnight before the long list of speakers had finished. The resolution adopted set forth the contention that the "losses suffered by this country through the war are not willfully inflicted upon us, but result from the ruthlessness inherent in warfare."

Algernon Lee, Director of the Rand School and one of the leaders of the Socialist Party, read a statement of the New York State Executive Committee of that party stating that a war with Germany could result in no benefit to wage earners, and that the capitalistic classes were behind the present war agitation. The statement denounced President Wilson's statement to Congress—"We wish to serve no selfish ends"—as a "monumental piece of hypocrisy."

The meeting was one of a series to be held by the Socialists and pacifists in this city. Elizabeath Freeman and Joshua Wanhope also spoke.

The decision to centralize the forces working for peace was reached at a meeting in the Educational Building at Fifth Avenue at noon yesterday. There are more than a half dozen associations of pacifists in this building, and half of them, as well as bodies that have been prominent in peace activities before the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, were represented. George Foster Peabody, a prominent member of the American Neutral Conference Committee, was Chairman, and was chosen as one of the members of a new committee to decide as to the best method of directing the campaign.

Others elected on the committee were B. W. Huebsch, the publisher, who is also an active worker in the American Neutral Conference Committee; Vida Milholland, sister of the late Inez Milholland Boissevain; Louis P. Lochner, who was manager of the Ford peace expedition; Mrs. Henry Villard, Dr. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union; Mrs. Margaret Lane, Executive Secretary of the Woman's Peace Party, and Mrs. Frieda Kirchwey, daughter of Professor George W. Kirchwey, former Dean of Columbia Law School and for a time Warden of Sing Sing prison.

The General Committee will be assisted, also, by another committee organized yesterday, which will have its headquarters in Room 1,034 of the Educational Building, and of which Mrs. James Warbasse of the Woman's Peace Party is Chairman. The second committee, it is explained, will act as a "clearing house" for all the peace organizations already in existence, and furnish them such information as comes into its possession. It will, at the same time, keep in close touch with what is being done by all of these organizations, and send out literature and announcements in the interests of the general peace movement.

The Woman's Peace Party of New York City held a special executive session and decided to conduct a telephone campaign to reach all its twelve hundred members, urging each of them to wire and write her Congressman, asking him to go slow, and try every possible expedient rather than war and urging especially a conference of neutrals and the refusal of passports to all American citizens in the war zone.

A movement was also begun for a woman's demonstration against war, to be held Thursday evening in the auditorium of Stuyvesant High School. At this meeting women, whose names will be announced tomorrow, will make short speeches expressing the point of view of women against war. Various labor organizations and a group of Socialist women are co-operating with the Woman's Peace Party in arranging for this meeting.

WOMEN FOR "AMERICA FIRST."

Suffrage Issue Laid Aside While They Work for Preparedness.

Suffrage and anti-suffrage interests have been temporarily laid to one side while their supporters are united in working for preparedness.

"It is America first and anti-suffrage afterward," said Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Anti-Suffrage Association, yesterday in announcing that her organization will work with the newly formed League for Women's Service.

The suffragists will not be behind. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the national suffrage President, left for Washington on Sunday night to issue a call to the Executive Board of the organization to consider what action could be taken to aid the country. New York State suffragists in their patriotic work will follow the lines laid down by the national.

Volunteers crowded the Red Cross headquarters yesterday, saying they were ready for service of any kind. The society had previously obtained the names of automobile owners of the city who has promised their cars in case of need, and yesterday rounded these up to see if they would be ready in an emergency. There was an affirmative answer in every instance.

400 ENROLL AT PRINCETON.

Wave of National Spirit Brings Students Into Battalion.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 5.—It is believed here that the majority of the undergraduates of Princeton University will be enrolled by tomorrow night in the provisional battalion which is being organized for instruction in military tactics. More than 400 students signed today to take the voluntary course of training, which will begin Wednesday.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE.—Advt.

BRITISH AT THE FRONT JUBILANT OVER BREAK

Officers Believe Other Neutrals Will Follow Our Lead, Hastening Peace.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sunday, Feb. 4, (via London, Feb. 5.)—Only the briefest possible announcement of the break between the United States and Germany was contained in the wireless news bulletin distributed to the British armies today, and even this came late in the afternoon. It will be another day before the full import of the news percolates through the vast army organization and its effect is noted.

Officers who heard the meagre announcement late today were eager for details. President Wilson's action, it may be definitely stated, did not come as a surprise, but, nevertheless, there was a feeling of relief that the tension was ended, and that America was morally, if not physically, ranged against Germany. Officers exchanging messages over the network of the army telephone system tonight all helped to spread the news, and comments of satisfaction were generally heard.

The army believes that other neutrals will follow America's lead, and that Germany will soon find herself literally opposed to the entire world outside of her allies. The British officers believe that the news of the breach with the United States will have a deleterious effect on German morale, and that efforts may be made by Berlin to prevent it reaching the fighting units.

23 VESSELS SEIZED IN THE PHILIPPINES

German Crews Have Damaged the Seventeen at Manila—All Seamen Removed.

MANILA, Philippines, Feb. 5.—The naval authorities at 6 o'clock this evening seized the seventeen German merchant vessels anchored in Manila Bay. All the German crews were removed.

Customs officers, aided by navy experts, discovered that every one of the seventeen ships had been extensively damaged.

Naval guards were left on the vessels. Boats were sent to the German merchantmen, which were boarded one at a time. The American crews took off the Germans, who were landed in the business district, which was almost deserted at that hour.

Squads of American police met the Germans as they were landed. The municipal authorities will care for the Germans who are without resources. The others will go free. American police are guarding the German Consulate.

Simultaneously with the seizure of the German steamers in Manila harbor, the United States destroyer Barry, which left Manila Saturday night under forced draught, seized three German steamers at Cebu, including the Prinzess Alice. At the same time the American destroyer Chauncey seized the three German steamers at Zamboanga.

The seizures were made by naval officers at the request of customs authorities who regarded attempts to destroy German vessels in Philippine harbors as wanton and lawless.

FILIPINOS TO RAISE 25,000.

Senate Adopts Bill Authorizing Army Division of That Size.

MANILA, Feb. 5.—The Philippine Senate today adopted a bill introduced by Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Senate, authorizing the organization of a Philippine army division of 25,000 men, in accordance with the National Defense act.

The bill authorizes the Governor to call out all the military forces of the Philippine Islands at the request of the President.

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says that a cessation of war orders or of gold imports would mean a sharp decline in stock prices.
Keep safe by investing your profits in
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HINT THAT GERMANY IS DRAWING CASH HERE

Swiss Rates Give Way, Arousing Suspicion in London that Transfers Are Being Attempted.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Banking and exchange business between London and America, as well as London and Scandinavian and other neutral countries, has been carried on largely for some time by means of telegraphic transfers, owing chiefly to interruption of the mails. The new blockade measures have created much additional uncertainty regarding the arrival of checks and have made private transactions difficult. London merchants will not negotiate Scandinavian checks, nor will Scandinavian houses take London checks. Consequently telegraphic transfers are being resorted to in all cases.

The break in relations between Germany and the United States has caused additional uncertainty in marks, where dealings are narrow and cautious. Scandinavian rates have hardened, but the Swiss rate declined early today. This gave rise to the belief in some quarters that Germany possibly was attempting to withdraw American balances through Switzerland, though this was not generally credited. In the course of the afternoon the rate improved.

CENSOR HONOLULU CABLES.

Only Neutral Messages Will Be Accepted, at Owner's Risk.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The Commercial Cable Company announced today that a Government censorship had been established over their cables to Honolulu, for which point only neutral messages, and these at the owner's risks, would be accepted.

Code messages would be transmitted only if translations were furnished.

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Where the children can grow straight, strong and healthy in the open air. Where you find the real home you have been thinking of and working for
Homes to every taste and purse in the suburbs reached by the
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Low commutation fares, fast, frequent trains, unexcelled service,—hard coal, no smoke. Write for booklet A.
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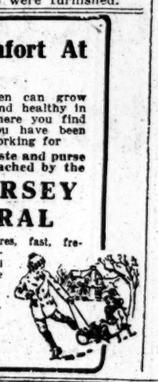

THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA
The House of Gidding
is fortunate in having already received repeated
Importations of New Spring Modes from Paris
Additional information is constantly being received by letter and cable—from our Special Representatives now attending the Formal Openings in Paris.
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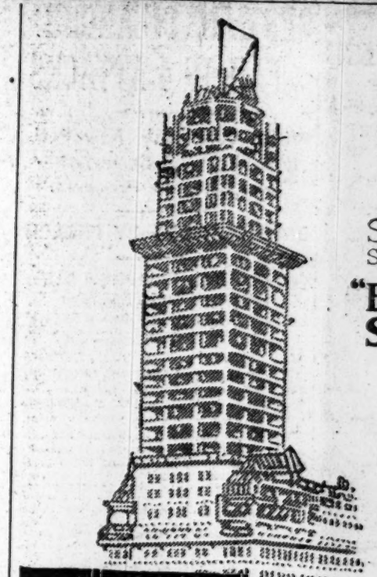
United States Silk Flags, sizes 2x3 to 32x48 inches
United States Wool Bunting Flags, sizes 2x3 to 12x18 feet
Fourth Floor

Men's Fur Lined Coats
Winter Clearance Continues
$75.00 to $225.00 Coats from our regular stock
$65.00 to $175.00
Finest Broadcloths, imported Burberrys and handsomely patterned Tweeds, tailored and finished to a degree of elegance worthy of the rich Furs that line them.
The Linings are Natural Mink, Mink Marmot, Japanese Mink, Black Muskrat, Northern Muskrat, Blended Muskrat and Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat). The Collars are Otter, Mink, Beaver, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) and Persian Lamb.
The sizes are incomplete.
Men's Winter Suits
A limited assortment remaining from the January Sale. Incomplete sizes, but a variety of patterns and models.
$25.00 to $30.00 Suits....$21.00 $35.00 to $40.00 Suits....$26.00
No charge for alterations.
Fourth Floor

VOGUE
PRICE CHANGES ON FEB. 15th
Owing to the higher cost of labor and materials, the price of Vogue, after February 15th, is $5 a year. So this is your last chance to get Vogue at the rate of $4 a year (24 numbers) or in this offer $2 for 12 issues. By using the coupon below you will, with one stroke of the pen, solve your entire clothes problem.
Remember that this coupon should be received by Vogue on or before February 15th.
VOGUE, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City
Send me twelve numbers of Vogue, beginning with the First of March issue, and Vogue's Pattern Chart. I enclose $2 (Canadian $2.25, foreign $2.50) in full payment for this order.
Name.....
(Please write name very plainly)
Street.....
City.....
State.....

$2 Invested in Vogue
A tiny fraction of your loss on an ill-chosen hat or gown
Will Save You $200
The gown you buy and never wear is the really expensive gown. Gloves, boots and hats that just miss being what you hoped for are the ones that cost more than you can afford.
Why take chances this year when, by spending $2 for 12 issues of Vogue, you can insure the correctness of your wardrobe for the entire Spring and Summer—and save yourself from costly gowning errors—errors that may mean $200, $300 or even $400 a year.
The Numbers of Vogue That Unfold the New Spring Mode
Vogue suggests that before spending a single penny on your new clothes, before you even plan your Spring wardrobe, you consult these six issues of Vogue—the first six numbers you will receive on Vogue's special offer of 12 issues for $2
Forecast of Spring Fashions February 1st
The earliest and most trustworthy forecast of the Spring mode. Authentic information on the correct fashions for the coming season. An insurance against the most costly of all wardrobe errors—a wrong start.
Spring Millinery February 15th
Smart hats, bonnets, veils, coiffures fresh from Paris. Everything pertaining to the smart accessories of the new Spring mode. The best 100 model hats that Paris has produced for the season of 1917.
Spring Patterns and Materials March 1st
Practical advice on how to plan and build your Spring wardrobe. Over 250 pattern designs at once modish, simple to make and sure to hold their style. An interesting number to the devotee of fashions: an indispensable number to the woman who makes or plans her own gowns.
Spring Fashions March 15th
The last word on Spring models including many that hark forward to the styles of Summer. Gowns, tailleurs, blouses, hats, wraps and all the necessary accessories will be pictured and described so that at one glance you can tell what all the dressmakers and shops are showing.
Paris Openings Number April 1st
This is the "All Paris" Number devoted to the newest French creations. Every noteworthy gown, hat, wrap, cloak or suit produced in Paris this Spring will be faithfully reproduced. The best creations of the smart couturiers showing the accepted sleeve, skirt and collar lines.
Smart Fashions for Limited Incomes April 15th
To dress well one must have either taste and time or taste and money. Time to plan things economically or money to buy them extravagantly. This number shows how you can curtail your dress allowance and still be in the height of taste and fashion. A help to the woman with an inflexible allowance.
12 issues of Vogue for $2
These six issues and the six that follow for two dollars if your order is received before February 15th
In the next few months, during the very period in which these issues appear, you will be selecting your entire wardrobe for the coming Spring and Summer and spending hundreds of dollars for the suits, hats, gowns, and accessories which you will select.
Consider then, that for $2, a tiny fraction of your loss on one ill-chosen hat or gown, you may secure Vogue for six months—an assurance of new and valuable ideas and an insurance against costly gowning failures.



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Steel Letter Files
"Built Like a Skyscraper"

A delicate silk thread in the hand of a child is strong enough to pull the Shaw-Walker drawer open.
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STEEL LETTER FILES
THE Shaw-Walker Voluntary Slide gives smooth *coasting* action, both outward and inward.
Tests at the factory have proved that the drawers will run silent, smooth and speedy for 100 years without repair or attention.
Built throughout of "sky-scraper" channel steel, and built without nuts—bolts—rivets—rods—screws. Cabinet and drawers each electric welded into solid steel.
Highest awards at San Francisco and San Diego Expositions, 1915. Examine a Shaw-Walker File, up against your old equipment, and you'll understand why. You'll understand also our guarantee: Money back if it isn't the best file you ever owned.
Phone us now to send you one. Franklin 2261.
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Complete catalog of Wood Files, Steel Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for all Files on request.
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SHAW WALKER
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Wednesday, February 14, at 8
The Humanitarian Cult
SUBJECT:
Capital Punishment
SPEAKERS:
Dr. Katharine B. Davis
Lillian D. Wald
George Gordon Battle
C. H. Ingersoll
Dr. Henry Leipsiger
Huntington W. Merchant
Dr. Henry Moskowitz
Dr. Henry Neumann
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Dr. Christian F. Reisner
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SOLOISTS:
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It's easy, convenient, inexpensive and always a pleasure. Then why not use Cuticura Soap, and no other, for everyday toilet uses, assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then as needed and have a fresh clear complexion, clean scalp, good hair and soft hands all the time? Go where you will, pay what you like, you can get no purer, sweeter or more effective, super-creamy emollients than Cuticura. Let us send you free samples by return mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura," Dept. 5M, Boston. For sale by your druggist.

For Good Designs, Fine Quality Buy "MILLER" Lighting Fixtures & Lamps.

Come and see, if you are building, our great variety of styles, how low we sell high grade fixtures. Dealers should have "Miller" Lamps for sale; if not, we have.
"Miller" Lamps
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Many persons finding property await owner's announcement. Make known your loss at once in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

GERMANS ON ANCRE FAIL IN 4 ATTACKS

British Consolidate New Positions East of Beaucourt—Take 109 More Prisoners.

SEVERAL RAIDS BY FRENCH

Carry Out Successful Minor Operations Northeast of Verdun and in Alsace.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Germans launched four counterattacks against the new British line east of Beaucourt on the Ancre during the last twenty-four hours, all of which were unsuccessful. The British positions have been consolidated, says the War Office statement this evening, and thirty-nine more prisoners were captured.

There were raids at several points during the day. The British occupied about 500 yards of a German trench northeast of Gueudecourt last night, capturing seventy prisoners. Elsewhere there were minor activities. The text of the statement follows:

Three hostile raids which were attempted by the enemy last night and this morning on the Somme front were beaten off. We secured a few prisoners.

The local operations carried out by us last night northeast of Gueudecourt were entirely successful. We occupied some 500 yards of a hostile trench and captured a machine gun and seventy prisoners, including two officers. Two enemy counterattacks during the night were repulsed.

Our troops entered the enemy's lines last night at three points in the neighborhood of Bouchavesnes, Pys, and Grandcourt.

During the past twenty-four hours the enemy has made four unsuccessful counterattacks against our new front east of Beaucourt. Our positions there have been consolidated. A further thirty-nine prisoners, including one officer, were captured by us as a result of our raids and these counterattacks.

A party of the enemy succeeded in reaching our lines yesterday morning northeast of Vermelles, but was immediately ejected. The enemy blew a mine this morning opposite La Bassée.

Three German airplanes were destroyed yesterday in air fights and six others were driven down damaged. One of our machines is missing.

BERLIN, Feb. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—German troops in a counterattack yesterday recaptured from the British the greater portion of the trenches east of Beaucourt, on the Somme front, that had recently been lost, the War Office announced today. The British failed in a heavy attack north of Beaucourt in the afternoon and in a second assault at night. In the evening attack the fighting front extended from the east of Grandcourt to the district south of the village of Pys. Fighting also occurred in the Gueudecourt sector. The text of the statement reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—On the north bank of the Ancre as far as the Somme infantry engagements occurred while strong artillery fire was in progress in some sectors.

The greater part of the trenches east of Beaucourt was recaptured from the British by a counterattack. In this operation 100 prisoners in round numbers remained in our hands.

In the afternoon, a violent attack by the British north of Beaucourt failed. In the night time there were repeated charges by strong forces against our positions from the east of Grandcourt to the south of Pys. Also on the road from Beaulencourt to Gueudecourt there was fighting.

South of the Somme, raiding detachments brought mere than twenty French and British from the hostile lines as prisoners.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—South of the Somme a German raid near Barleux last evening was repulsed, the War Office announced this afternoon. The French made several incursions into the German lines in the Chambrettes and Pont-a-Mousson sectors and in Alsace without suffering losses. Otherwise the night was calm along the front. Colmar, Alsace, was bombarded by French airmen. The text of the announcement follows:

South of the Somme an enemy raid yesterday morning upon our trenches in the region of Barleux was repulsed. The enemy suffered appreciable losses and left prisoners in our hands.

During the course of the night we succeeded, without suffering any losses, in making several incursions in the enemy lines, particularly in the Chambrettes sector, to the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, and in Alsace. French reconnoitring parties brought back some war material and a number of prisoners, including one officer. Elsewhere the night passed quietly.

During the nights of Feb. 2-3 and Feb. 4-5 French airplane squadrons bombarded the aviation field at Colmar, in Alsace; the military factories at Rumbach, and the railroad stations at Chauny, San, and Appilly. A fire was seen to break out in one of the buildings at the last-named station.

The communication issued tonight reads as follows:

The day was relatively calm. A surprise attack on the German trenches at Reichackerkopf, west of Münster, enabled us to take sixteen prisoners and a machine gun.

The Belgian communication says:

Last night the Belgians blew up a small house north of "the ferryman's house." The artillery activity was sustained today.

SURPRISE ATTACK IN SNOW.

British Make Successful Assault on German Trenches Near Serre.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, Sunday, Feb. 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—This morning while the British guns were still firing very heavily and the men were repulsing a German counterattack, I saw the net result of one of those small actions which in the old days of warfare would have been called a battle, and are now counted merely as small episodes, recorded officially in just a line or two.

About two hundred prisoners, including a group of non-commissioned officers, had resulted from a surprise attack last night on 1,200 yards of trenches between Beaucourt and Serre.

It was a moonlight attack made just before midnight last night by a splendid body of troops. The ground was white and hard under the snow and a high moon shone down on the quiet battlefields. There was 20 degrees of frost—a cold horror above ground where a kind of white fog lay. Apart from the guns firing the usual rounds of night single strokes from far batteries, all was quiet until suddenly a great number of guns fired together and a barrage of shells crashed to the German front line.

The shells burst on the hard earth. Their splinters must have flown far like flying scythes. A few minutes later the British troops rose and went across the snow quickly, while the line of shell fire pushed forward to the German second line. Sentries must have seen them coming and must have screamed a warning before the British were on them, but numbers of Germans heard nothing until it was a question of instant life or death shouted down to them by English voices.

This morning the Germans launched a counterattack across the river against a trench in which the British had spent the night digging themselves deeper into the hard ground. Rifle fire and gunfire and mortars kept the gray men back. They must have suffered many casualties.

THREE MAROONED MEN DIE IN THE ANTARCTIC

Mackintosh and Two Others of Shackleton's Party Perish—Seven Are Rescued.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand, showing that three members of the Shackleton expedition of the ten who were marooned on the Antarctic Continent perished. The dispatch says: "A wireless message from the Aurora, the relief ship of the imperial antarctic expedition, which, with Shackleton on board, sailed for Ross Sea on Dec. 22, which reached here today, reads as follows:

"'Arrived Cape Evans, all well. Regret to report that during the second year of the expedition A. P. Spencer Smith died of scurvy on the Barrier, March 9, 1916.

"'Captain Mackintosh and V. G. Hayward perished on May 8 last, being overtaken by a blizzard which broke the sea ice when they were attempting to cross from Hut Point to Cape Evans.'"

The Aurora left Macmurdo Sound on Jan. 19 and should arrive at Wellington about Feb. 1. The message was signed by Captain Davis, who is in charge of the Aurora. Nothing has been received from Shackleton.

Your car minus gasoline is like your home supper party minus
Club Cocktails
They make every party a self-starter and keep it on high throughout the trip.

For To-morrow Only
PAY $385
For a Player Piano Worth $500
A high-grade Player with a standardized action; has same improved features that go into Players selling up to $500. Plays with perfect human effect. Handsome case design; mahogany or oak. An absolute $500 value. Easy terms.
Special TO-MORROW, $385.
WURLITZER
115 WEST 40TH STREET
Between Broadway and 6th Avenue

SAYS BRITISH CAPTIVES SUFFER BY THE BREAK

Baron Newton Regards It as "Little Short of a Calamity" for Them.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Baron Newton, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in an interview regarding the rupture between the United States and Germany, said today that, inasmuch as it deprived great Britain of America's invaluable work on behalf of the British war prisoners, it was little short of a calamity.

"The Cabinet," he said, "is now considering the question as to which neutral State should be asked to carry on that work. We cannot overestimate the value of the work the United States has thus performed in our behalf. I personally am greatly indebted to the American Ambassador in London and his staff, and the whole country feels a debt of gratitude to the United States, whose diplomats gathered a mass of valuable information and built up a gigantic organization, which enabled the expedition of inquiries of a most delicate nature regarding prisoners without at any time having overstepped the bounds of neutrality."

ATTACK ON RIGA FRONT CONTINUED BY GERMANS

Petrograd Reports All Attempts Against Russian Positions Beaten Back with Loss.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 5.—The Germans are continuing their attacks in the north, the War Office announces, but have made no gains. Today's official announcement follows:

Western front: In the Riga region, northeast of Kalnzem, enemy formations which took the offensive were driven back to their entrenchments. In the region of Linden, northwest of Friedrichstadt, the Germans attacked but were dispersed by our fire.

Rumanian front: Scouting reconnoissances and infantry fire are in progress.

BERLIN, Feb. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Regarding operations on the Russian, Galician and Balkan fronts the statement issued today by German Army Headquarters says:

Eastern war theatre: Front of Prince Leopold: On the River Narayuvka small Russian detachments moving toward our outposts were repulsed by our fire.

Front of Archduke Joseph and Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The situation is unchanged. There was only a little artillery fire and advance guard engagements.

Roosevelt, Jr., Gets a Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—President Wilson today signed a commission appointing Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., a Major of infantry in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Mr. Roosevelt was a member of the Plattsburgh training camp.

German Fliers Shell Belgian Towns.

BERLIN, Feb. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"On the evening of Feb. 2," says the Overseas News Agency, "several of our naval airplanes in Flanders heavily bombed Furnes and Adlankerke. The raiders returned safely."

Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags and in 2 and 5 lb. cartons
When your recipe says "add sugar"—
"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners

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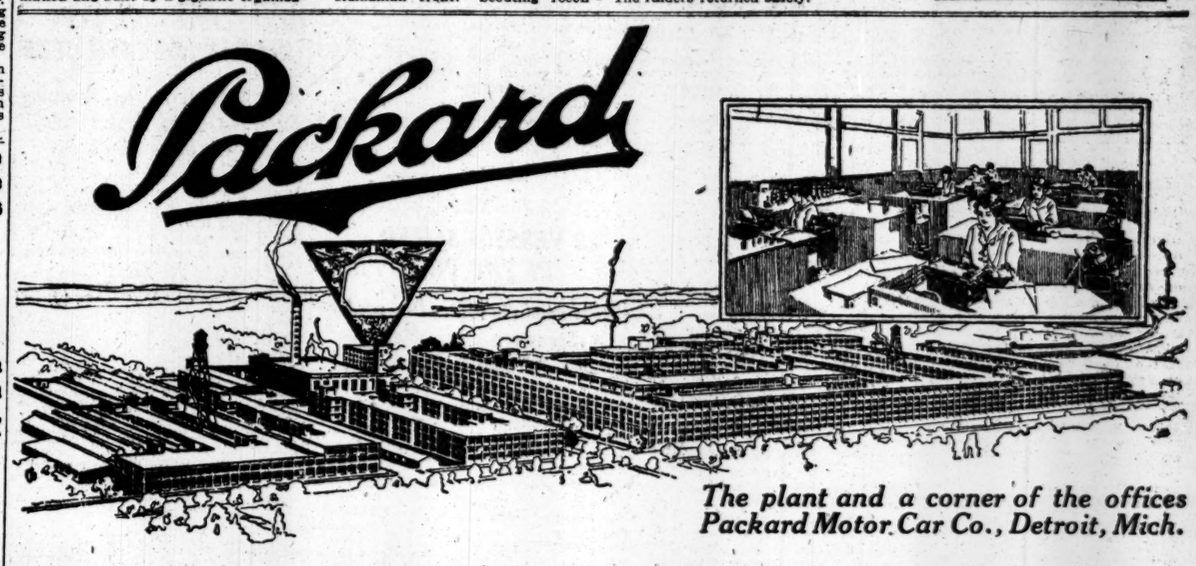
The plant and a corner of the offices Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.

The makers of Packard Cars dictate their correspondence to The Dictaphone

The universal success of the Packard Motor Car is as much a testimonial to the foresight of the men responsible for its design and construction as to the inbuilt Quality of the car itself.

Packard factories are models of efficient organization. And Packard offices reflect the same thoroughness in equipment and methods.

The Packard Motor Car Company dictates to The Dictaphone. They have dictated to it since 1913, when they installed 2 Dictaphones in their aim to establish their correspondence on a basis of economy, maximum production and convenience to the dictator and the typist.

Their confidence in The Dictaphone proved well founded—today Packard dictates to 66 Dictaphones in their main offices in Detroit, and in Milwaukee, Philadelphia and New York.

The Dictaphone System is universal—it fits every size business, every kind of business. It will fit your business just as logically and thoroughly as it does the Packard Motor Car Company and the thousands of other concerns that dictate to The Dictaphone.

The Dictaphone experts on office organization are at your service.

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REGISTERED
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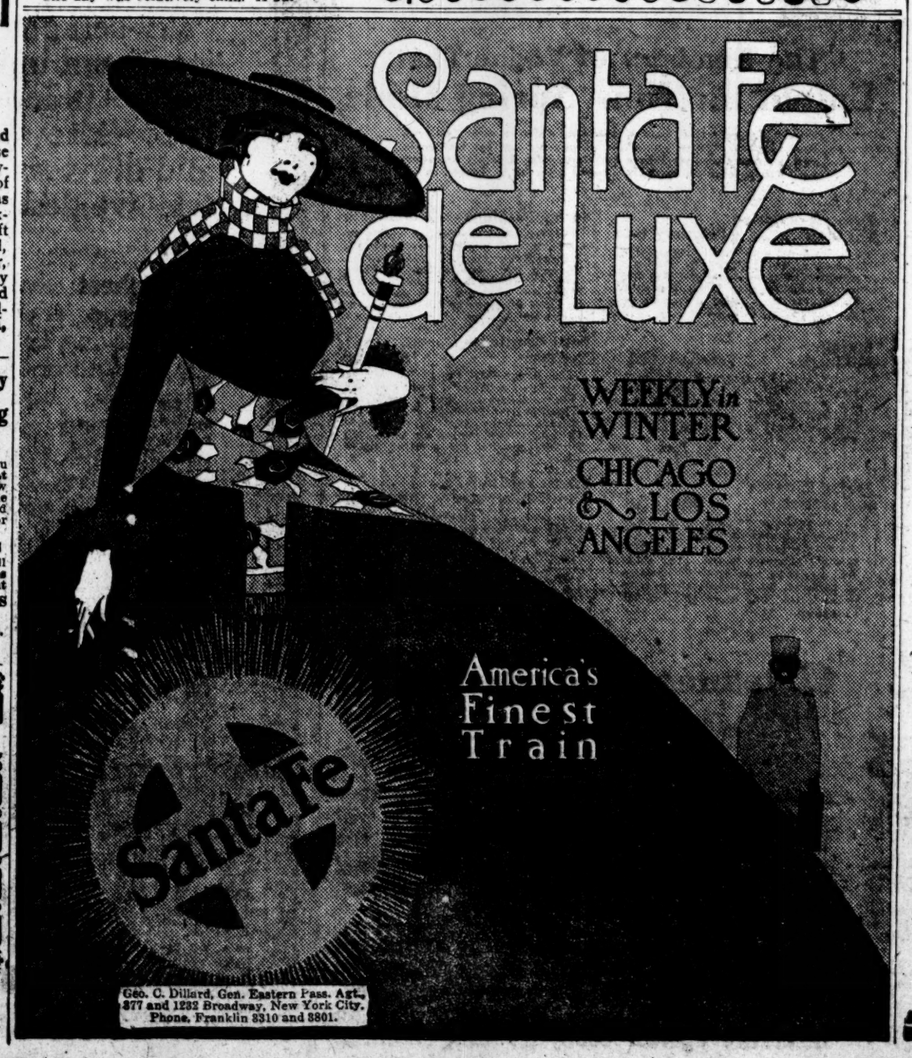
You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name
The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone

Call Worth 3043—that's The Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it to your letterhead and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail.
The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street
Please send me particulars.
Name.....
Address.....
Address personally Mr.....



Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agt., 377 and 1232 Broadway, New York City. Phone, Franklin 8310 and 3801.

WHITE DEFEATS RICE FOR THE CLASS B NATIONAL BILLIARD TITLE

CLASS B CUE TITLE RETURNS TO WHITE

Brooklyn Veteran Defeats Rice, Columbia Student, for National Championship.

LEAD HELD ALTERNATELY

White Takes Early Advantage, but Collegian Recovers Supremacy Until 28th Inning.

NATIONAL CLASS B BILLIARDS. Final Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.	H. R.	High Average.
C. E. White	5	0	37	7 13-41
J. Rice	4	1	61	6 30-45
G. T. Moon, Jr.	2	3	50	6 12-48
C. P. Mathews	2	3	36	5 40-50
G. P. B. Clarke	1	4	59	6 13-45
G. Spear	1	4	31	4 27-46

Charles E. White of Brooklyn regained the Class B 18.2 amateur billiard championship last night by defeating Julian Rice, the Columbia student, in the final game, for which both stepped to the table without a defeat registered against them in the tournament. It took all the nerve and skill of the Brooklyn veteran to overcome the early lead gained by the sturdy collegian, but his margin of victory at the end was a large one, the score reading 300 to 206.

There was a large crowd in the hall of the Amateur Billiard Club at Seventy-fourth Street and Broadway to see these two clever amateurs battle for the title. Both had played brilliantly throughout the tourney, Rice having rolled up the high run of 61 in one of his contests, while White had acquired the best average made in the competitions. The sympathies of the spectators appeared to be with the younger man, who played a daring game that appealed to the venturesome. White had proved his worth by capturing the title three years ago. On the other hand, Rice was making his first appearance in Class B company, having qualified for the higher rank by his performance in the Class C championship.

The two contestants were far superior to any of the other entries, and the issue was clearly between them. It was the final game of the tournament proper, but the afternoon's play resulted in a tie between Charles P. Mathews and George T. Moon, Jr., for third place, which will be played off tonight.

Rice Uses Cue Spectacularly.

The men were as different in style and technique as they were far apart in age. Rice was spectacular always, and essayed difficult massés and draw shots with courage and efficiency that produced frequent applause. His opponent was a master of nursing tactics, and when once he got the balls rolling he trickled through on delicate shots, and played the edges of the balls with a light touch that nearly always commanded position for the following stroke.

Both were a trifle nervous at the start, and with the exception of a neatly executed run of thirteen in the second inning the counts came slowly until the end of the eighth inning, when White had made 31, seven more than his rival. A cluster of sixteen put Rice in the lead in the ninth inning, and although White contributed double figures twice, the student went further ahead by runs of fifteen and twenty-five in succession. The lad was in rare form at this time and earned frequent applause by his clever draw shots. In the thirteenth inning he struggled hard to get the balls together again, two single cushion caroms being particularly well executed.

White jumped into the lead again in the fourteenth, when he juggled the balls together at the top of the table and kept them in close touch until he had clicked off 21, his highest run up to that time. The Brooklyn man had been falling on many of his closely judged efforts, and his advantage at this time was only temporary, for Rice was playing with a persistency that would not be denied. The Columbia lad drew forth more applause when on his fifteenth turn at the table he again took the lead with a contribution of 11, the seventh shot being a skillfully manipulated massé.

White Relinquishes Lead.

Rice was showing rare calculation at this stage and electrified the crowd a moment later when, after shaking his head at a position that developed a difficult angle, he essayed a long draw and scored, but failed to leave position. There was little of the subtle touch or delicate nursing in Rice's play, but he took a leaf from his rival's book in the seventeenth inning and the balls answered his clever cue work so readily that he had run off fifteen before losing position at the end of the battle. Clever all-around work increased this total to 21 before he relinquished his place to White. This rally placed Rice well in the lead with 128 to an even 100 for White.

For ten more innings Rice managed to keep in front, but White was gradually perfecting his soft, caressing stroke, and by four runs of double figures gained steadily, going into the lead in the twenty-eighth inning with a bunch of 21, made mostly by quiet insinuating cue work on the side rail. That effort seemed to destroy all the aggressiveness of the Columbia student, and five zeros in succession put him altogether out of the running. Meantime White seemed to improve with every effort, and in the thirtieth inning was well set for a long run, when he just failed to connect on a long draw shot after running up 19.

As he drew further away the veteran showed a facility for all-around play that he had kept under cover while the issue was in doubt. On his thirty-fourth attempt he reeled off draw shots and round-the-table carroms at difficult angles with accuracy until he had amassed 23.

More brilliant caroms, requiring all-around proficiency, were productive of a total of 22 in the following inning, but a little carelessness or overanxiety for position caused the leader to fall down on an easy straight carom. The best effort of the winner came in the thirty-sixth inning, when he worked the ball along the end rail in clever style, losing position after the tenth, only to regain it with a long draw shot and to continue along the rail until he had made 26. This put him nearly 100 ahead of his rival and with only 23 to go, but the end did not come until the forty-fifth inning, when White ran out with 18. The scores:

C. E. White—3 17 2 4 2 4 1 2 4 11 12 6 9 21 1 5 0 0 0 1 0 3 17 0 0 11 20 21 0 19 6 5 1 23 22 0 26 2 0 0 0 0 0 5 18. Total—300. High runs—26, 23, 22. Average—6.

Julian Rice—0 1 7 8 0 7 0 1 16 2 15 25 9 1 11 4 21 0 1 0 0 5 19 0 2 5 7 1 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 4 1 2 1 0 5 0 19 0 0. Total—206. High runs—25, 21, 19. Average—4 26-45.

In the afternoon C. P. Mathews and G. T. Moon, Jr., both won their games, but neither improved his high run or average. Mathews met G. P. B. Clarke, and although the latter clicked off a run of 34 in the second inning, Mathews played so steadily that he had a good lead at the end of eleven innings, in every one of which he scored. The final tally was 300 to 286. Moon had an easier victory over G. Spear in the second matinée contest, winning by 300 to 259.

The scores:

C. T. Mathews, 300; high runs, 27, 25, 22; average, 5 10-58. G. P. B. Clarke, 286; high runs, 34, 25, 26; average, 4 54-57.

G. T. Moon, Jr., 300; high runs, 38, 28, 24; average, 5 15-57. G. Spear, 259; high runs, 21, 15, 13; average, 4 31-57.

7-20-4
R. O. SULLIVAN'S
Advance in price is an assurance to the smoker that the uniform high standard of this famous 10c. Cigar will be maintained.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

THORNHILL FINISHES FIRST.

Takes Maplewood Purse, the Feature Event, at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—Thornhill captured the feature race, the Maplewood purse for three-year-olds and upward at one mile, at the Fair Grounds track here today. In winning the fifth race, Moscowa, the favorite, put up a splendid performance, after being left at the post and badly mumped. Moscowa was the other favorite to win.

The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; three and a half furlongs. Time—0:43. Royal, Thomas Clyde's imp. blk. c., 2 years old, 109 pounds, by Arc De Triomphe-Apollinaris, 7 to 1, 5 to 1, and even, (McAtee)..... 1½
Waterwave, c. W. J. Bissell's ch. f., 2, 106, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (Louder)..... 2nk
Natty, H. S. Newman's ch. f., 2, 109, 12 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (Kederis,)..... 3½
Rellioc, St. Theresa, and Senaday also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10 3-5.
Sir Oliver, G. W. Scott's ch. g., 3 years old, 113 pounds, by J. H. Houghton-Lady Prospero, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (T. McTaggart)..... 1½
Patapsco, Thomas Clyde's b. g., 3, 111, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, (McAtee)..... 2nk
Raggedy Man, John Walter's ch. c., 3, 111, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, (Crump)..... 3½
Miss Shot, Ex-Sheriff, Dahlia, Hester Smith, Miss Represent, Dr. Prather, Class A, Plunger, Hazelnut, Sandborne, Charles Nahm, and Boy Brown also ran. Velvet scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Four-year-olds and up; six furlongs. Time—1:15.
Brizz, J. M. Booker's b. g., 4 years old, 111 pounds, by Peter Pan-Attelle, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (F. Robinson)..... 1½
Miss Kruter, W. C. Semple's b. m., 6, 109, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (Crump)..... 2½
Langhorne, W. L. Drake's br. g., 5, 124, 18 to 5, 7 to 5, and 7 to 10, (T. McTaggart)..... 3½
Commensia, Viley, Stout Heart, Captain Ben, Costumer, and Sister Susie also ran. Virginia W., Gleipner, Stir Up, Watch Your Step, and Progressive scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Maplewood; purse; for three-year-olds and up; one mile. Time—1:42 3-5.
Thornhill, Thornhill Stable's ch. g., 6 years old, 112 pounds, by Hastings-White Thorn, 5 to 2, even, and 2 to 5, (Schamerhorn)..... 1nk
Moscowa, J. O. Keene's b. g., 5 years old, 108 pounds, by Out of Reach-Rosinante, 13 to 10, 1 to 2, and 1 to 5, (Crump)..... 1nk
Petlar, Mrs. A. C. Niehaus's b. g., 4, 111, 5 to 2, 2 to 1, and even, (Hanover)..... 2½
Minda, J. U. Strode's b. m., 6, 106, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Carroll)..... 3nk
School for Scandal, Perthrock, Transport, Lady Powers, and Easter Greeting also ran. Chad Buford, and Star Pearl scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Time—1:42 3-5.
Joe D., J. M. Brown's br. g., 5 years old, 97 pounds, by Dick Finnell-Geo Goo, 8 to 1, 2 to 1, and 7 to 5, (Jeffcoat)..... 1nk
Gibraltar, H. Neustetter's ch. f., 4, 100, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, and 7 to 10, (Crump)..... 2½
King Mart, G. E. Phillips's b. h., 106, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (Koppelman)..... 3nk
Infidel II., Lynn, Handiemar, Anxiety, and Huda's Brother also ran. Superintendent, Paymaster, Fuzzy Wuzzy, Carlton G., and Wadsworth's Last scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51 2-5.
Counterpart, Hamlet Moore's b. g., aged, 109 pounds, by McGee-Little Whit, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, (Carroll)..... 1½
Kilday, J. A. Gibson's b. g., 6, 114, 9 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (F. Robinson)..... 2nk
Menlo Park, H. G. Bedwell's ch. m., 5, 109, 13 to 5, even, and 2 to 5, (Louder)..... 3nk
Miss Waters, Emma Stuart, and Billie Baker also ran. Dundreary, Plaudito, and Triste scratched.

Weather clear and cool, track slow.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; three and a half furlongs. Vanessa Welles, 112 pounds; Bombast, 112; Paula V., 112; Ornery, 107; Napoli, 112; Thinker, 107; Gay Lady, 107; Tugs, 105.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds; claiming; six furlongs. Manoic, 117 pounds; Thornwood, 116; Trend, 115; Noynim, 115; Star Pearl, 112; Cledere, 107; San Jose Belle, 105; Verena, 117; Heir Apparent, 115; Colonel McNab, 115; Bettertorn, 114; Irrawaddy, 110; Stilly Night, 107; Running Queen, 105.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Ritas Charm, 115 pounds; Ill Savin, 110; Charles Nahm, 105; Dan, 100; Smuggler, 110; Cuneo, 105; Fleuron II., 105; Miss Represent, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; Fleet Handicap; six furlongs. Hauberg, 115 pounds; Bars and Stars, 108; Gainer, 107; Recluse, 102; Indolence, 98; Robert Bradley, 113; Julia L., 108; Cane Run, 102; Candle, 99; Tom Caro, 94.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Bullion, 118 pounds; Swift Fox, 111; Rhymer, 108; Ella Ryan, 107; Peachie, 100; Innocent Inez, 99; Chemung, 109; Mico Girl, 107; Ophelia W., 100; Meddling Miss, 99.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; Pacific Claiming Handicap; one mile. Stolen Ant, 112 pounds; King Mart, 108; Jessie Louise, 107; Yodeles, 105; Progressive, 103; Turco, 111; Cliff Field, 107; Royal Interest, 105; Fairy Legend, 104; Ahara, 102.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; mile and a sixteenth. Harry Luder, 112 pounds; Brian Boru, 109; Rustling Brass, 106; Agon, 106; Superintendent, 106; Little Bigger, 102; Kneelet, 101; White Crown, 101; Plaudito, 107; Prime Mover, 100; Carlton G., 104; Voluspa, 104; Mayme W., 102; Clara Morgan, 99.

TURF OFFICIALS NAMED.

Jockey Club Stewards Appoint Managers for Year's Racing.

At a meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, held at the office of the club yesterday afternoon, the following racing officials were appointed for 1917: Judges, C. H. Pettengill and E. C. Smith; starter, Mars Cassidy; handicapper, W. S. Vosburgh; clerk of the scales, H. U. Homan; assistant to clerk of the scales, Albert Burlen; paddock and patrol judge, J. L. Hall, and timer, W. H. Barretto.

The application of J. Davenport for a jockey license was denied, and John Dorsey's application for reinstatement was denied. The registrar of The Jockey Club was instructed to designate the imported horse North Star as North Star, 3d.

Those present were August Belmont, F. K. Sturgis, M. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, and Schuyler Parsons.

Sharkey Gets Draw with Coulon.

Johnny Coulon of Chicago, the former bantamweight champion, fought a fast and interesting ten-round draw with Jack Sharkey of the west side at the Pioneer Sporting Club last night. Sharkey was the aggressor throughout, but Coulon's cleverness and his ability to avoid punishment earned hi man even break.

De Witt Clinton Five Beaten.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 5.—The De Witt Clinton High School basket ball team was no match for the South Side High School basket ball players in their game here this afternoon, and lost for the first time in three years, 32 to 9.

APPEL MAKES PACE TOO HOT FOR COREY

Class B Squash Champion Loses to Harvard Club Star in National Title Series.

The continuation of the second round of the national squash tennis championship tournament at the Yale Club yesterday was marked by the downfall of Alan Corey of the Yale Club, who was defeated in two straight games by J. W. Appel, Jr., of the Harvard Club by scores of 15—8, 15—9. Corey is the national Class B champion, but he was outplayed from the start by the more experienced Harvard man.

Both Appel and Corey are hard smashing players, and the match was full of action. Appel's speed and his placing of shots were superior to Corey's tactics, and although the Class B champion put up a hard fight it was Appel's match from the first. At times Appel sent the ball whizzing round the side walls with such terrific force that Corey was unable to recover.

R. E. T. Riggs of the Heights Casino had no trouble in disposing of his clubmate, Sterling Martin, by scores of 15—5, 15—7. Riggs played a smooth, consistent game and was never fully extended by Martin's efforts.

F. S. Keeler, who is one of the prominent players at the Columbia Club, defeated A. E. Ellis of the Harvard Club, 15—4, 15—11. Keeler ran away with the first game, Ells being unable to compete against his fast play. In the second game Ells showed great improvement and pushed Keeler hard to win.

In the fourth match of the second round played yesterday J. B. Cornell of the Yale Club was put out by R. C. Coburn of the Greenwich Field Club by scores of 15—8, 15—8.

In the third round, which begins this afternoon, the title holder, Eric Winston, of the Harvard Club, is bracketed against R. E. Fink of the Englewood Field Club. Fink won his second match in the second round by default from J. F. Stillman of the Yale Club. Dann Anderson of the Harvard Club is drawn to meet H. D. Bulkley of the Columbia Club.

A. W. Riley of the Princeton Club will meet P. M. Morrison of the Harvard Club, and E. Du Pont Irving of the Harvard Club will play against W. H. Vanderpool of the Squash Club.

The summaries of yesterday's matches follow:

SECOND ROUND.—National Squash Tennis Championship—J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Alan Corey, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—9; R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, defeated Sterling Martin, Heights Casino, 15—5, 15—7; R. C. Coburn, Greenwich Field Club, defeated J. B. Cornell, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—8; F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, defeated A. E. Ells, Harvard Club, 15—4, 15—11; R. E. Fink, Englewood Field Club, defeated J. F. Stillman, Yale Club, by default.

RACQUET ENTRIES CLOSE.

Star Players Will Compete for Gold Trophy at Tuxedo Park.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The entries for the annual gold racquet championship, to be held under the management of the Tuxedo Club at the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, closed today. The drawings were held tonight. In the opening round, which will be played Saturday, Feb. 10, Dupont Irving of New York and Joshua Crane of Boston will play, and the winner will meet Malcolm D. Whitman of New York in the afternoon.

Other drawings will bring together S. G. Mortimer, Tuxedo, and George A. Thorne, Chicago; J. C. Waterbury, New York, and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Tuxedo, and Clarence C. Fell, Tuxedo, and George St. George, Tuxedo. There will be five matches on the opening day. The semi-finals will be played on Feb. 11 and the final on Lincoln's Birthday.

The gold racquet presented for competition this year is a new one, C. C. Fell having won the last one outright last season by annexing three victories for the trophy. After the final on Lincoln's Birthday there will be a professional exhibition match between Harry Boakes, Jr., of the University Club, Chicago, son of the veteran H. Boakes, and William Newman of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club. There will be a large following of racquet enthusiasts present to witness the matches.

TO FIGHT FOR BOXING LAW.

Movements Launched to Combat Repeal of Frawley Measure.

The agitation for a repeal of the Frawley law permitting boxing exhibitions in this State has not gone without several moves to forestall any definite action for a repeal until the question can be given careful consideration. Grant Hugh Browne, athletic director of Madison Square Garden, it was learned last night from an authoritative source, has engaged prominent legal talent for the purpose of acquainting Governor Whitman with the better side of the ring game. Browne is ambitious to elevate the sport to a plane beyond reproach, and it is for the purpose of informing the Governor of his plans in this regard, and those of several other prominent public men interested in the boxing game, that the new director of Madison Square Garden has engaged the services of a lawyer. There is said to be no legal side to the retaining of the attorney at all.

Billy Gibson, a local promoter, and manager of Benny Leonard, last night issued a statement in defense of the boxing game. He gave as his opinion that the public generally did not want the law repealed, and argued that all recent bouts of any importance have attracted unusually large gates.

A petition to the members of the Legislature, requesting that the sport be not abolished, but continued under proper regulation, has been started in circulation, and it is expected that the signatures of many of this city's most prominent citizens will appear on the document before it is forwarded to Albany.

Graves to Meet Lewis in Ring.

Ted (Kid) Lewis, the English welterweight, regarded as one of the foremost boxers in this class in the country, will oppose Kid Graves of Milwaukee in the principal ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn this evening.

WENCK QUESTIONED FURTHER ON STAND

Boxing Commissioner Cross-Examined at Hearing of Bribery Charges.

Hearing of the charges of bribery made by Harry Pollok, Pat T. Powers, and John J. White against Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, which was adjourned from last Tuesday, at Albany, were resumed yesterday at the Bar Association, on West Forty-fourth Street. Franklin B. Lord, Special Commissioner appointed by Governor Whitman to hear the testimony in the case, presided, and the hearing was divided into morning and afternoon sessions. Nothing of a sensational nature was produced.

Wenck was on the stand under cross-examination, in the morning, and was questioned by Emil S. Fuchs, attorney for the complaintants. Nothing of a damaging nature could be attributed to the Boxing Commission Chairman during his long stay in the witness chair, although he was rather hazy about details on occasions. The morning session started with Fuchs questioning Wenck as to whether he went carefully over the leases submitted with applications for licenses. Wenck admitted that he left this task to his stenographer, who would notify him of any flaws she detected in the documents. He admitted, however, that his stenographer, Miss Gordon, did not pass on the lease submitted by the complaintants in their quest for a license to conduct boxing bouts at Madison Square Garden, saying that he had reason to go over the document himself, because of suspicions he entertained. A question by Fuchs, asking Wenck whether he recalled, in reference to the Show Corporation's application for a license, that the cause of the objection was that a certain sum was guaranteed each night instead of by the month or year, was objected to by Austen G. Fox, attorney for Wenck, and Commissioner Lord sustained the objection on the grounds that the question was too broad.

Attorney Fuchs then changed his line of questioning, and dwelt on Wenck's relations with various promoters in this city. The name of John J. Reisler, manager of the lightweight champion, was first brought into the testimony, and later that of Tex Rickard, the Western promoter. After being told, in reply to questions, that Wenck had known Reisler for about fifteen years, Fuchs asked the witness if he had ever had any financial dealings with the Harlem promoter. Wenck denied at first, but quickly corrected himself and stated that when he was running his press agent bureau he had undertaken some work for Reisler regarding a boxer named Willie Beecher, for which he was to have received $50. This was in 1915 and a final settlement was made with Wenck for $20, which, the witness said, he received before he had taken office as Boxing Commissioner. In reply to a question Wenck said he was quite sure Reisler was not a party to the alleged "frame-up."

Fuchs then questioned Wenck on the latter's relations with Tex Rickard before the latter promoted the Moran-Willard bout.

After he had drawn from Wenck the statement that he had never had lunch with Rickard, Fuchs questioned Wenck about his relation with the Fred Fulton-Al Reich bout at Manhattan Opera House. Wenck denied that he had guaranteed Fulton any money for this bout, saying that he went to the office of a Mr. McAllenan to use his influence in getting for Johnnie Mack, promoter of the bout, an advance of $2,500. Wenck denied positively that he asked for any money for Mack, and was reminded that his testimony at Albany last week was to the contrary. He admitted then that Mack might have asked for the money, but that he did not.

Wenck was asked about a sum of $450, which he received from Paddy Callahan, Manager of Bob Moha. Wenck said that this was purely a loan, and that it had since been paid back. Lawyer Fuchs called Wenck's attention to the fact that the check was dated Nov. 18, and that Wenck had said he received it on Nov. 24. To this the Boxing Commissioner replied that he "was very careless with his banking, anyway." This closed the morning session.

In the afternoon W. B. Masterson, Vice President of The Morning Telegraph, was on the stand. Objections, which were sustained, prevented his testifying about Wenck's dismissal from The Telegraph staff.

Counsel for Wenck was given until tomorrow to inform Commissioner Lord of any further testimony. If such evidence is forthcoming, the hearing will be continued in Albany on Friday. Lawyer Fox was granted ten days to submit briefs on the testimony so far heard. Lawyer Fuchs was against any continuation of the proceedings, saying that he was of the opinion that enough time had already been given to the matter. He consented finally, saying that he did not wish to deprive Wenck of any fair chance to defend himself.

ANOTHER BOUT FOR DARCY.

Chance to Meet Smith in Milwaukee Carries $15,000 Guarantee.

E. T. O'Sullivan, manager of Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight champion, who is at present in Chicago with a burlesque show, announced last night that he was in receipt of a telegram from Tom Andrews, the Milwaukee promoter, in which the latter offered Darcy a guarantee of $15,000, with the privilege of accepting 35 per cent. of the gross receipts, for a bout with Jeff Smith in Milwaukee some time in March.

O'Sullivan said that he wired acceptance of the terms for Darcy, provided that suitable arrangements could be reached for the date. The date would have to suit Darcy's convenience, for he has practically agreed to box at Madison Square Garden in the latter part of next month, after his bout with Al McCoy on March 5.

YALE LOSES TO DARTMOUTH.

Gay New Haven Prom Crowd Sees Green Hockey Seven Win, 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 5.—Before Yale's gay junior promenade crowd Dartmouth this afternoon subdued the Elis, 2 to 1, in their annual hockey bout. Coach Fred Rocque of Yale used a new line-up, which proved ineffective. The transfer of Jack Bierwirth to the forward line weakened the defense. He scored Yale's only goal in less than two minutes after play opened, switching the ball into the Dartmouth netting from in front of the cage on a quick, short poke.

Paisley, whose clever dodging and sharp shooting were one of the Dartmouth features, tied the count five minutes later. After the second half had progressed nine minutes Captain Tyler, whose long rushes carried the ball the length of the rink in this period, dodged three of the Yale defense and from the left side of the rink sent a long, diagonal drive into the corner of the Yale net for the winning goal.

The line-up:

Dartmouth, (2.)	Position.	Yale, (1.)
C. Gale	G.	York
B. Gale	F.	Landon
Austin	C. P.	Murray
Reycroft	C.	Van Nostrand
Tyler	R.	Armour
Paisley	R. W.	Bierwirth
Murphy	L. W.	Gould

Goals—First period: Bierwirth, Yale, in 1:30; Paisley, Dartmouth, in 9:05. Second period: Tyler, Dartmouth, in 9:07. Penalties—Paisley and Gould, two minutes each. Substitution—Bickford for Reycroft. Referee—Mr. McKinnon. Umpire—Mr. Fynan. Time of periods—Twenty minutes each.

GOLF PROS PLAY INDOORS.

Sixteen Open Four-Ball Putting Tourney for Point Scores.

Sixteen golf professionals took part in the opening of the indoor four-ball putting tournament at Wanamaker's yesterday. There are eight teams of two pros each in the tournament, which is a round robin affair, and before the week is ended each team will have played an eighteen-hole match with every other team. One point is given to the winning team in each contest.

The results of yesterday's matches were as follows: James Hepburn, National, and Cyril Walker, Schackamaxon, 1; James Crossan, Marine and Field, and Herbert Strong, Inwood, 0; Davie Hunter, Essex County, and Jack Hobens, Englewood, 1; Frank McNamara, Sound Beach, and Jack Dowling, Scarsdale, 0; Jack Williams, Piping Rock, and Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 1; Charles Burgess, Woodland, and Willie Robertson, Woodmere, 0; Jack Mackie, Dunwoodie, and George Fotheringham, Indian Hill, 1; James Maiden, Nassau, and Walter Stoddard, Mt. Kisco, 0.

CARTER AND GRAHAM WIN.

Conquer Alex and George Smith in Exhibition Foursome Match.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Feb. 5.—Philip Carter of Nassau and S. J. Graham of Greenwich, two noted amateur golfers, defeated former national open champion Alex Smith and his brother, George Smith, in an exhibition foursome today by 1 up. Carter would have broken the amateur record for the course had he holed out on two greens where his partner had already secured the half.

The professionals started the amateurs up, and a large gallery saw some brilliant golf, with the amateurs returning a best ball of 68. Carter excelled around the green and on his iron shots, and bids well to duplicate his brilliant golf of last year at Pinehurst.

ARMY OFFICERS WIN FOILS MEDAL SERIES

Columbia Fencers Lose to Uncle Sam's Men in Saltus Trophy Finals.

A team of Uncle Sam's fencers from West Point won the junior foils team competition for the J. Sanford Saltus medals from a field of six teams at the Fencers Club last night. The Army officers defeated the Fencers Club and the New York Military Academy foilsmen in the early rounds, and won the final from the Columbia fencers by a score of 5 bouts to 3.

In the early bouts West Point won from the Fencers Club in the closest clash of the tournament by a score of 5 bouts to 4. The Army men won this contest by one touch. The bouts were tied at 4 to 4 when Lieutenant Wilbur met Ransom in the last match, and the West Pointer won by a single touch, 5 to 4. In the other preliminaries, Columbia defeated the New York Turn Verein, 5 bouts to 4, and the New York Military Academy won from the New York A. C. 5 bouts to 4. The West Pointers then defeated the New York Military Academy, 5 bouts to 0.

The Army fencers won the first two bouts in the finals with Columbia, Hoisington defeating Allison and Wilbur winning from Valentine. The Army got a setback when Arnaud defeated Young, and Columbia tied the count when Allison won from Wilbur.

The Army won the next two bouts, Young defeating Valentine and Hoisington winning from Arnaud. Allison won another bout for Columbia, defeating Young, 5 touches to 2. Lieutenant Wilbur won the bout which decided the competition when he defeated Arnaud, 5 touches to 2.

The competing teams follow: Columbia—S. W. Allison, S. Valentine, Jr., and L. Arnaud; New York Turn Verein—Dr. S. Brancato, Otto Domini, and Charles Reuttiger; New York Military Academy—B. Ducassi, L. Des Chappelle, M. Allison, H. K. Eby, and H. B. Guillam; West Point Officers—Lieutenant George Hoisington, Lieutenant W. H. Young, and Lieutenant W. H. Wilbur; Fencers Club—Emil Fuchs, Dr. La V. Alger, and P. McN. Ransom.

The summaries:

PRELIMINARY ROUNDS.

West Point vs. Fencers Club—Lieutenant Hoisington defeated Fuchs, 5—2, and Dr. Alger, 5—4; Lieutenant Wilbur defeated Ransom, 5—4, and Dr. Alger, 5—3; Lieutenant Young defeated Dr. Alger, 5—3; Ransom defeated Lieutenant Hoisington, 5—1, and Lieutenant Young, 5—2; Fuchs defeated Lieutenant Wilbur, 5—3, and Lieutenant Young, 5—2. Score—West Point, 5; Fencers Club, 4.

Columbia University vs. New York Turn Verein—S. W. Allison defeated Brancato, 5—3, and Reuttiger, 5—0; Valentine defeated Brancato, 5—0, and Reuttiger, 5—2; Arnaud defeated Reuttiger, 5—3, and Otto Domini defeated Allison, 5—4, Valentine, 5—3, and Arnaud, 5—1; Brancato defeated Arnaud, 5—4. Score—Columbia, 5; New York Turn Verein, 4.

New York Military Academy vs. New York A. C.—B. Ducassi defeated M. Allison, 5—4 and Guillan, 5—3; Miller defeated Allison, 5—1, and Eby, 5—3; Des Chappelle defeated Allison, 5—4; Eby defeated Ducassi, 5—3, and Des Chappelle, 5—3; Guillan defeated Des Chappelle, 5—3. Score—N. Y. Military Academy, 5; New York A. C., 4.

FINAL ROUND ROBIN.

West Point vs. New York Military Academy.—Lieut. Hoisington defeated Ducassi, 5—2, and Miller, 5—3; Lieut. Wilbur defeated Miller, 5—1, and Des Chappelle, 5—3; Lieut. Young defeated Des Chappelle, 5—3. Score—West Point, 5; N. Y. Military Academy, 0.

West Point vs. Columbia.—Hoisington defeated Allison, 5—3, and Arnaud, 5—0; Allison defeated Wilbur, 5—2, and Young, 5—2; Arnaud defeated Young, 5—2; Young defeated Valentine, 5—4; Wilbur defeated Valentine, 5—2, and Arnaud, 5—2.

Final score.—West Point, 5; Columbia, 3.

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MAY HAVE GUARD AT GAMES

Crisis Not Expected to Cause Cancellation of Track Meets.

Inquiries in military and athletic circles yesterday elicited the information that the fact that the State armories have been placed under guard is not likely to interfere with the holding of the New York A. C. games in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory Saturday night. It was at first feared that these games and many other indoor athletic fixtures, scheduled at different armories in the next two months, would have to be called off.

A member of the staff of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan said last night that no orders had been issued closing the armories entirely, and that it was unlikely any would be issued unless there was a change in the situation. He and a regular army officer said that they could see no reason for barring the athletes. Captain Charles J. Dieges of the Twenty-second said that a guard placed on the drill floor would be a sufficient guarantee of safety.

Matthew P. Halpin, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the New York A. C., is going ahead with the arrangements for the games. He said that Joie Ray, the Illinois A. C. runner who broke the mile and a half record at the Millrose games, had arrived in town from Boston, where he ran a fast three miles on Saturday. The Chicagoan will train on the armory floor, and on Saturday will attempt to lower Bonhag's two-mile record of 9:14 1-5 in a special handicap.

WAIDER IS RE-ELECTED.

Western Tennis Body Will Fix Schedule on Feb. 23.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—L. Harry Waider, Chicago, was re-elected President of the Western Lawn Tennis Association at the annual meeting of the association here today. He will attend the meeting of the national body at New York next Friday. A meeting to fix the Western schedule will be held here Feb. 23.

Welsh Suspended for One Year.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.—Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion boxer, was suspended today from participating in bouts in Wisconsin for one year, the maximum punishment under the State law. He was charged with "shamming and stalling" in his recent bout with Ritchie Mitchell.

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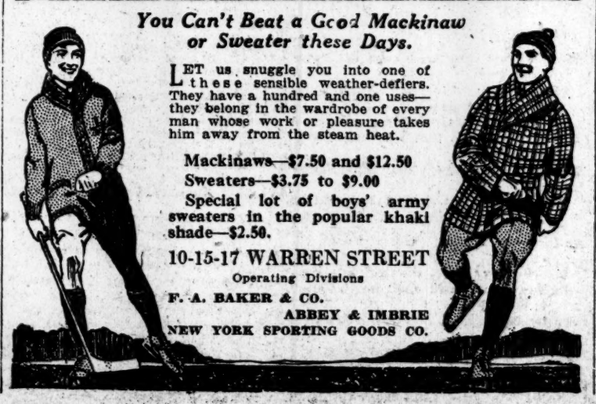

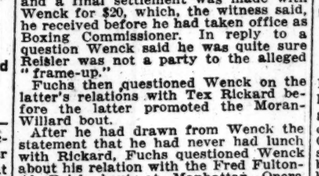

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Buicks, 1911 to 1916, $165 up; Nationals, $200 up; Stutzes, "Fours," "Sixes," $450 up.

Packards, $300 to $1800; Scripps-Booth, "15" and "16" Models; Chevrolets, Studebakers, $200 up.

Overlands, $250 up; Fiats, "Fours," "Sixes," $450 to $1650; Hupmobiles, Ford, 1917, Sedan, $575.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 6, 1917.

GERMANY MUST MAKE HER CHOICE.

The astonishment which the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. ZIMMERMANN, professes to feel at President WILSON'S decision is manifestly feigned. It is but a part of the general pretense set up and persistently maintained by Germany that England's blockade of her coasts is illegal. Her "peace overtures" having been declined, Mr. ZIMMERMANN says that no other course remained to Germany "except unlimited submarine warfare in the fight for our existence against the Entente violations of international law." German statesmen have constantly insisted that the British blockade was a violation of international law. They know better. Mr. ZIMMERMANN knows that the "British attempt to starve Germany" is a perfectly lawful operation of war. Blockades of the enemy's country have been recognized as lawful for generations. If Germany will establish and maintain a cordon of cruisers around the British Islands sufficiently numerous and powerful to make access to their coasts dangerous, the world will recognize it as a lawful blockade. Knowing perfectly well that England is exercising a right which Germany might lawfully exercise if she had the power, Mr. ZIMMERMANN'S pretense of astonishment at our refusing to recognize Germany's entirely illegitimate submarine "blockade" of England cannot be genuine.

To a man as learned in international affairs as the German Foreign Minister the difference between the lawful and effective English blockade and the German attempt without any warrant of law, in violation of law, to "starve England" by mines and submarines is, as we have said, perfectly understood. A restatement of the matter may not be amiss, since the principles involved are possibly not familiar to everybody in this country. The right of a belligerent to prevent access to the coasts of its enemy is an old right, solidly established in international law. The foundation principle is that, to be binding upon neutrals, that is, to be respected by them, the blockade must be effective. This does not mean that blockade-running must be absolutely and in every case prevented, but that access to the enemy coast must be made so dangerous that capture will be very probable. It is not necessary that the ports and coasts of the enemy be closely invested; blockade is an operation of war and may be carried on in any region where war is lawful, which, of course, includes the open sea. Of the effectiveness, and therefore of the lawfulness, of the British blockade we have sufficient evidence in the present privations directly due to it from which the Germans are suffering.

A blockade of the enemy's country is not contrary to the laws of humanity. It tends to shorten war. Of our blockade of the Confederate States, LAWRENCE, in his "Principles of International Law," says:

> In the American civil war, while the South had a vast seaboard and numerous ports, its territory touched but one neutral State, and that was poor and undeveloped. Little trade could come along the Mexican border; and when the fleets of the North were able to maintain an efficient blockade of the entire coast of the Confederacy, few supplies from abroad could enter the country and few domestic products could go out to be exchanged for munitions of war. There can be no doubt that this isolation contributed more than any other single cause to the triumph of the Union arms. Little blood was shed to bring it about and yet it was more effective than many battles.

Germany's threatened submarine blockade of the British Islands is unlawful because a submarine cannot perform the duties of a blockading vessel in accordance with the established and universally recognized laws of maritime warfare. President WILSON, in the first Lusitania note, called the attention of the German Government

> with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice, and humanity, which all modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her; and they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats.

A blockade of England by German cruisers would be lawful; if effective, it would be binding upon neutrals. Germany's proclamation of a blockade by submarines is unlawful, whether effective or not, for the reasons stated, and no neutral will respect it unless it is afraid of Germany. "Paper" blockades, that is blockades by proclamation not made effective by a cordon of ships, are not binding, are not respected. Germany's submarine blockade is infinitely more illegitimate than a paper blockade, since it violates the laws of marine warfare and of humanity. All this is perfectly well known to Mr. ZIMMERMANN, and it is beyond question that he knew what our position would be. His profession of astonishment, therefore, will not deceive us.

Mr. ZIMMERMANN further says that "there is no step backward." This means that we must accept the last German note according to its literal meaning, that all ships venturing within the prohibited zone "will be sunk." Then, at any moment, Germany may be at war with the United States. The alternatives are, either that Germany must in its execution modify her order, refraining from unwarned attacks that will endanger American ships or American lives, or she must make such attacks with the certainty that the President will keep his word. Overt acts, he said, would compel him to ask Congress to employ whatever means might be necessary to defend our rights. Germany knows what that means. The humane methods of the submarine commander with the Housatonic had raised hopes that the Imperial Government might order its submarine commanders not to attack American vessels without warning and without providing for the safety of persons on board. Perhaps the commander of the submarine in this case was prompted by considerations of humanity, it may have been an isolated case. That it was exceptional we may infer from the behavior of the submarine commander who sank the steamer Eavestone. There it appears, according to present reports, that even after the crew had taken to the boats, the submarine fired upon them, killing the Captain and three seamen, one of whom was an American named RICHARD WALLACE, and wounding the second mate. The seriousness of this act, if the first reports of it should be verified, is obvious. At any rate, we have the official warning of the note, not yet modified, and we have Mr. ZIMMERMANN'S assurance that there will be "no step backward." Whatever hopes may be still entertained that Germany will heed our protests, we must be prepared for the other alternative. We shall not, because we cannot, surrender our rights upon the sea at the behest of Germany. The pathways of the open sea that lead from the United States to ports within the zone Germany has proclaimed will be kept open to our commerce, no matter what the cost.

PERSHING'S RETURN.

The country will rejoice over General PERSHING'S return to the United States at this opportune time. The reason for the presence of his force in Mexico disappeared long ago. We think that in view of what has happened in the last week and of the obvious fact that the President has had that happening in view as a danger ever since the dispatch of the Sussex note, there will be less criticism of Mr. WILSON for not having instructed PERSHING to take more drastic action than he did. What the General was set to perform he performed with care and skill. The need for that is over now, and he returns from a task handled with credit to himself at a time when his presence may be needed much more in his own country.

Should that need become a fact, the service of General PERSHING'S column in Mexico will be found to have been no detriment to their efficiency in a larger service. It will, in that case, be no cause for regret that the National Guard has had a taste of service, too. It may be that these things were in the President's mind long ago.

THE NEW BIRTH OF PATRIOTISM.

"We are seeing an exhibition of patriotism," says Mr. TAFT, "that we have not seen since the days of the civil war. We are going to rally behind the President." That exhibition and that rally are comforting signs, and also just rebukes to Americans who had begun to believe that something, that much, of sloth, of unreadiness, for the last tests of patriotism, had crept into the American fibre; that a peaceful people, sincerely loving peace, had been seduced into the ignominious pacifism preached so loudly and widely; that a general prosperity had made American resolution flabby.

Moreover, in the shadow of the world war the country had seemed to be divided. Passionate schisms of allegiance were visible. Graver dangers than war at its worst lay in that scission of loyalty, that contest between the piety to the old country and the new. Was the United States not a nation, but a group of discordant nationalities? Did it lack the national soul, the inheritance and possession of common beliefs and ideals? With what fervor of speech, with what loud-resounding smitings have voices and hands of old environments and associations, spoken and smitten in these United States in the last two years and a half. Well, our domestic battles are over. In the presence of a common duty and peril there is a union of all Americans, no matter of what blood and origin. There is but one allegiance, one loyalty. There was but one always. The touch of reality has withered the romantic dream.

With what hearty, emphatic, vituperative energy has Mr. WILSON been attacked since 1913. Partisanship never hurts. It is an exercise as well as a habit. How Republicans and Democrats in Congress bewhacked one another with hard words not a week ago. The final hour of a long and magnanimous patience strikes. There are no Democrats, Republicans, Progressives. There are only Americans marching together, keeping step with the music of the Union.

This substantial unison of all the significant and vital strains of a great peaceful people, hoping for peace, equal to war if Germany is so resolved, is the great, the rare, the precious solid truth under all the phantasmagoria of politics, all the economic, social, racial, apparent disruptions. The unity is not absolute, of course, but it is more absolute than it was in 1861 or 1846 or 1812. This awakening of national patriotism, this solidarity of opinion, is a noble thing to see.

"STARVATION."

When "the starvation of Germany" is spoken of in connection with the blockade, the word "starvation" is a figure of speech. When a nation is reduced to extremities by this kind of "starvation," the last thing it suffers from is actual loss of food. It begins first to "starve" in the matter of military supplies; if it can hold out, it then starves for clothing and other necessaries of life, and finally, if it comes to that, for food. It is quite correct to say, as in this sense it is often said, that the Southern Confederacy starved to death. Yet the people of the South did not literally die of hunger. The rolling stock of its railroads wore out first, and it could not make up the deficiency. It lost its ships, and was unable to build more. Then, in the Winter of 1863-4, General LEE began to find himself unable to clothe his men properly. The South began to find itself short of paper, of wool, of other necessaries. It was short of food toward the end, but its people did not die in the streets for lack of it. "Starvation" was in that case, as it is in Germany's, a figure of speech; quite a correct one in that of the South. The question is whether it is correct in Germany's.

"If Germany is suffering from lack of wool to clothe her soldiers, from lack of cotton to make high explosives, from lack of copper, of rubber, then the blockade is "starving" her. There is no doubt that she is at least beginning to suffer the lack of these things. This is the kind of starvation that is relied on to bring her to terms. If the blockade becomes so effective that she can get no cotton, no wool, no copper, no rubber, at all, then Germany will be "starved" to surrender, even though every family in the empire has three meals a day. The blockade is most certainly effective in fact; Germany is being "starved," and the pressure of that kind of starvation will increase, though bread and meat and milk remain.

Germany now proposes to "starve" England. She has a perfect legal right to do it, just as England has a perfect legal right to "starve" her; just as she had a perfect legal right to starve Paris in 1870, in which case she brought about not a figurative starvation but an actual famine of food. But she has no right to kill neutrals or destroy their property in the course of that starving process. That is the difference between her blockade and England's, and it is the reason why the United States protests—not at all against her starving process, but against her slaughter of neutrals.

LEARNING.

Americans are learning something, learning the most necessary things they have to learn. War or no war, they are learning that armies and navies take time as well as money, that a strong navy is as indispensable for self-defense to the United States with its endless coast line, its wide-parted insular possessions, its mighty trade and commerce, as blood to life. They are learning, at least we hope they are, that the sound way to reasonable military preparedness is service with the colors by all young men of a certain age for a certain time. Economic and industrial co-operation and mobilization come more easily into the American comprehension.

EXPERIMENTAL BATTLESHIPS.

Nothing could be better than the spirit and promptness with which Congress is putting the country's resources behind the movement for preparedness. Stinting now would be the worst sort of economy. The only question is the manner of using the funds. Fortunately, the greatest need is for such things as can be supplied most quickly. Aeroplanes are needed for purposes of observation of the approach of hostile forces and for the guidance of our own forces. Submarines are needed for defense, and destroyers are needed for repelling enemy submarines. Light, swift craft are needed, and can be built by us promptly. The situation is different regarding battleships and cruisers. They cannot be built for years. Some ordered two years ago have not been begun yet. Our only possible relief in this respect lies in speeding up the completion of vessels already under way by continuous shifts of men.

Only in one very important respect is there need of proceeding with deliberation. The Navy Department is upon the point of committing itself to spending $200,000,000 in construction of eleven capital ships of unprecedented size, and driven directly by electricity. The money is a small consideration compared with the possibility of not getting the ships after it is spent. There is a mass of engineering opinion to the effect that the electrical drive is of doubtful merit. And there is no publicly known opinion that the innovation is worthy of confidence. In fact, it is said that the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering recommended the adoption of the familiar geared drive for these ships. Why the electrical drive was substituted is a question upon which the Navy Department would do well to inform the public.

Among the names of electrical authorities who disapprove the electrical drive until after it has been approved by technical experts may be named ISHAM RANDOLPH, M. I. PUPIN, LUTHER D. LOVEKIN, CHARLES G. CURTIS, GIBBS & HILL, and WILLIAM H. BURR. They have expressed their opinion in writing and print, some to the Navy Department direct, others to Mr. WHEELER, President of the Crocker-Wheeler Company, supporting his position, as published in a letter to THE TIMES. Only electricians are competent to express opinions upon the technical points involved, but it would be a great relief if the Navy Department would let the country know upon what opinion it rests its position against some of the leading experts who differ from its opinion and its procedure. Was the department's first report favorable to the geared drive which is in use in all navies? Upon what authority was preference given to an experiment in a matter so important? It is known that the navy's experience has been unsatisfactory with the electric drive on a small scale. What assurance is there against a repetition of that experience when taking an untraveled path with the biggest battleships and swiftest cruisers ever designed? Is the outlook so unsatisfactory that no builder will try the experiment under a guarantee of success? Ought the Navy Department to make its experiment under a contract for construction of the hull with one party and for the electrical equipment with another, so that there is no responsibility for the warships as a whole?

These are some of the questions to be decided by the Senate committee before the funds are available. The House committee relied upon the Navy Department. The Senate committee ought to ask upon what the Navy Department relied. The public mind would be relieved to learn. It has been made uneasy by the controversy over the Lewis gun, which was rejected, although it has been approved in use in war by foreign Governments. The case of the electric drive is just opposite. It has been rejected by foreign navies whose experience is broader than our own. Yet we are proceeding against excellent advice and without public information as to how it happens.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Abuses of the Freedom of Speech.

The Administration at Washington may be too busy to devote its disciplinary attention to the remarks of JAMES H. MAURER, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, who proposed before the Socialist Literary Society on Sunday "a nation-wide strike of workingmen to handicap preparations for defense," but his words at this critical time should be noted. Mr. MAURER is remembered here for a speech he made last Spring in one of the city high schools which his audience interpreted as a base insult to the American flag. He has taken advantage of the very delicate situation confronting the United States to indulge in a new outburst of insult and abuse against the President of the United States, against the Government, and against those who are "supporting the Administration in the present crisis."

It may not be inapropos to call the attention of Mr. MAURER to the fact that his advocacy of a strike to handicap and intimidate the Government does not come within the prohibitions of the Federal criminal code only because this country is not yet in a state of war. Section 10,165 of that code defines treason as the act of one who, "owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere," and Section 10,168 declares that

> whoever incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or gives aid and comfort thereto, shall be imprisoned not more than ten years or fined not more than $10,000, or both; and shall, moreover, be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

The country stands in the shadow of war. The American people, nevertheless, have shown a calmness and fortitude of spirit which has evoked admiring praise from abroad. Only here and there has the dangerous voice of treachery and disunion been raised. The American people are patient and tolerant in time of peace. The right of freedom of speech is exercised within very elastic limits. But the country is now in a position where it cannot tolerate enemies working to undermine it from within. It is well for those who preach disloyalty to remember that the temper of the people has limits and that there are laws to punish and curb reckless tongues.

Few Lawsuits Over Cats.

In the course of a philosophical-legal disquisition on cats a writer in the current number of Law Notes expresses mild surprise that in the whole history of English and American jurisprudence there are not more than a dozen cases in which that animal has been the subject or object of litigation. As an explanation of this curious fact he suggests that "the law does not concern itself about trifles." Now, of all legal maxims none seems to have less basis in fact or is more persistently violated than that which lawyers term "de minimis." The law, or rather lawyers, very often do concern themselves with trifles, and much of both money and oratory has been expended in lawsuits over property and rights that appear to have no more than trifling value.

Nor does it seem quite accurate to place cats in the class of trifling objects, although the early common law did so regard them. The domestic cat has an ancient and honorable lineage. Although its origin is not known, the word "cat" occurs in several languages as far back as they can be traced. Among the Egyptians this animal was an object of worship, and the embalmed remains of vast numbers of them have been found in Egyptian tombs. In agricultural countries, especially, cats have always been valued as a protection to crops from the depredations of rodents, although in the opinion of bird lovers today that service is more than neutralized by the injury they do in the annual destruction of thousands of valuable insectivorous birds.

A better explanation of the cat's absence from the law books is to be found, probably, in the nature of the species itself. Although they have been the domestic companions of man for thousands of years, cats, as a class, have never won or possessed his most cordial friendship. The dog seems to be capable of genuine affection and loyalty. The cat, on the other hand, has never given up its sly, cunning, predatory habits. Its appreciation of food and hospitality seems to be merely selfish, and a change of masters does not much disturb it. MAETERLINCK, in "The Blue Bird," has admirably portrayed the difference in the nature of the two animals. The cat serves man on a quid pro quo basis, and substitutes for it are not difficult to find. May there not be here an explanation of why men have fought so many legal battles over the theft and destruction of dogs and so few for the reclamation of cats?

LINCOLN OR NIETZSCHE?

The Clash in the Philosophy of Americanism and Prussianism.

New York, Feb. 4, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it mere coincidence that the day after diplomatic relations are broken with Germany THE TIMES presents a statement by Dr. Oscar Levy to the effect that democracy is doomed?

Dr. Levy is undoubtedly a great psychologist. He has the right to glorify Nietzsche, and to despise America as "the greatest area of middle class mentality that the world has ever known," and to express his other aristocratic opinions. But is he right about democracy being doomed?

A psychologist greater than Dr. Levy wrote into our Declaration of Independence one hundred and forty years ago:

> We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Let us compare the psychology of Jefferson, of Washington, of Franklin, Lincoln, and Wilson with the psychology of Bismarck, Nietzsche, Dr. Levy, and Kaiser Wilhelm!

Strangely enough, the Prussian psychology of "blood and iron," brains and birth, slaves and supermen is actually half a century younger than the psychology of democracy in the Declaration of Independence.

Therefore, the Teutonic psychology can claim little consideration on any basis of priority. Can it claim more in a comparison of results accomplished?

The psychology of the professors and the supermen has guessed wrong in every instance. As THE TIMES has frequently pointed out, the Teutonic rulers were "surprised" at England's action, at Belgium's resistance, and at the quality of fighting exhibited by the despised and "degenerate" democracy of France. Now the Prussian professors are astonished that America should feel no sympathy with the efforts of sub-sea supermen to destroy the lives of Americans of mere "middle class mentality."

Dr. Levy alludes to "the absurdity of government by the slaves for the slaves." This is the Teutonic psychologist's understanding of the phrase used by Lincoln in the most sublime prayer ever uttered since Christ Himself told men to address "Our Father who art in Heaven."

That the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth,

is the prayer, the purpose, and the inspiration of every American.

Is democracy doomed? Shall government of the people or government by the Prussians "perish from the earth"?

The future will decide this question definitely, but at present the outlook is worse for the Prussians than for the people.

This is the present issue. This will be the future issue, whatever happens. America, with its "middle class mentality," has produced every invention by which supermen seek to subdue the earth and undermine the seas. The genius of Washington and of Lincoln is not dead. It cannot die until the people of this Union perish. Where we need to match the mechanism of modern warfare, democracy will ever develop our Edisons and our Grants. Where the statecraft of the supermen is wrong, it cannot hope to conquer the wisdom of a Wilson who is right.

Democracy is not doomed. One hundred million brave and free people are willing to defend it from whatever quarter it is assailed. There is no division, there are no parties, factions, races, conditions or creeds in the United States who will not serve or suffer, live or die, "that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

J. S. EICHELBERGER.

Winter Travel at Its Worst.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If there are any persons in New York City who may be contemplating residing in Upper Montclair, N. J., they may be interested in knowing that the Erie Railroad required two hours and fifteen minutes to move a train of two cars from Upper Montclair to the Jersey City station this morning. The distance is sixteen miles. This was the train leaving Upper Montclair at ten minutes past eleven. The tracks were clear of snow and the train had the wind in its favor all the way. It is a really typical example of a railroad incompetency that is apparently incurable. CHARLES M. LINCOLN.

New York, Feb. 5, 1917.

IF WE JOIN THE ALLIES.

Professor Woolsey on the Best Way to Help Their Cause.

New Haven, Feb. 4, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have strong hopes that if Mr. Wilson can persuade other neutral commercial States to take action identical with our own in dealing with Germany she will be unable to withstand the pressure and will cancel her U-boat orders.

But if this fails and we are indeed to be involved in war, we should carefully study and choose those measures which are best calculated to bring Germany to terms; we should avoid those measures which are most likely to play into Germany's hands.

To raise a large force here, to arm, equip, and munition it, to train it and transport it, will take a year, possibly more, during which the outward flow of munitions, copper, rubber, and various manufactures of contraband is pretty certain to be checked. By the time that this force is ready for service the war will probably be over.

My question is, if this will not be exactly what the German higher command desires, is it not certain to limit our effectiveness?

Should we not rather try to supplement as best we can the Entente war organizations already in operation?

This means placing the navy under British orders; encouraging foreign enlistments; stimulating the export of war material; above all, aiding the enemies of the common foe with our financial resources. In the main this is what Japan has done. To do otherwise, in my judgment, is to waste our strength.

THEODORE S. WOOLSEY.

All Americans Now.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The great majority of Germans who have become citizens of the United States came to this country to escape the tyranny of Prussian militarism. They all retain their natural leaning and love for their Fatherland, but, on the other hand, they appreciate the liberty of thought and action which they can exercise in the land of the free. Most Americans appreciate the thrift, steadiness, and intelligence of these citizens by adoption, and should we become involved in actual warfare with Germany, (which I doubt,) they will certainly show to a man that they are now Americans. SIDNEY HACKES.

New York, Feb. 5, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is another with a German name, proud of the name, but prouder still of being an American. She, like Miss Schauffler, signs her German name under the conviction that the German Government is wickedly wrong, under the complete and absolute allegiance to America "first, last, and all the time." MARY GOULD LUTHER.

New York, Feb. 4, 1917.

When Reason Warned Aggression.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer was fortunate enough to witness the thrilling and inspiring scene in the House of Representatives on Saturday when President Wilson announced to the joint session of Congress the break with Germany. Over six hundred representatives of the American people had met, in the presence of a thousand spectators, to hear a message fraught with destiny. In all that throng not a uniform was seen, not a brass button, not a piece of gold lace, not even a policeman's blue coat. It was a magnificent demonstration of the dignity of civic authority when speaking words of warning to mad militarism. Reason and justice calmly faced insolence and aggression.

Men of peace in the garb of peace listened to the President's hopes for peace with peace in their hearts, but they warmly applauded his purpose not to let even peace stand in the way of a steadfast vindication of American honor and American rights.

LOUIS T. GOLDING.

Nw York, Feb 5, 1917.

When Mr. Bryan Talks for Votes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note the following headline in The Woman's Journal, the official suffrage organ: "Bryan, in Ohio, Talks for Votes."

Mr. Bryan has talked for votes for thirty years. It is not news.

He spoke for votes for himself on three noteworthy occasions, on which comment would be superfluous.

In Nebraska, he spoke for votes for women—seventeen times—with his usual success. In New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Mr. Bryan has been equally effective.

A few days ago the Senate of Tennessee postponed the vote on extending Presidential suffrage to the women of that State, and invited Mr. Bryan to speak on the subject.

At the time of the invitation the "antis" were much disturbed at the situation. A poll of Senators indicated seventeen against and fifteen for, with two of the antis wavering.

After Mr. Bryan "talked for votes" for women the result was not in doubt. The bill was defeated a few days later by nearly two to one, twenty-one votes against suffrage and twelve for it.

Mr. Bryan is a great talker for votes—against any cause he advocates.

AN OBSERVER.

New York, Feb. 3, 1917.

Genius.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has already been much evidence that genius is the action of subconsciousness.

A critic pointing out a fine point in a work of Goethe's, the latter said that it was strange he didn't know the bearing of what he wrote, but that he must have meant it.

Every form, color, idea ever seen or felt by the individual is accurately preserved in the subconscious mind. The artist often unconsciously draws on these data in his finest moods. These are the real inspiration.

As an example of the perfection of subconscious memory, it is related that a professor at Oxford was coaching a pupil in the correct pronunciation of a line of Greek poetry when an illiterate servant came into the room to put some coals on the grate fire. Six months later, when ill of fever, the servant repeated these lines in absolutely perfect accent.

The finest impulses come from the spontaneous action of our inner nature, not from calculating reasoning. As a physical demonstration of subconscious mentality we can see its power in the perfectly safe walking over a dangerous roof, impossible in a waking state, and often fatal the minute one awakes the somnambulist.

I have several times expressed this idea of genius in published writings.

WILLIAM SARTAIN.

New York, Feb. 3, 1917.

TO AMERICA.

And is it war at last? So long you waited,
Holding yourself aloof, though unafraid!
There was no country, league, nor race you hated;
And still you watched, and still your hands were stayed,
Lest any, unaware of all you cherish—
The noble record that your sons have made,
The dream, the vision that shall never perish—
Might think you judged before the cause was weighed.

So long you lingered! But you wait no more;
Beyond all cavling, the truth is clear.
Patience has passed; the hour to strike is here
For freedom's sake, as you have struck before.
May God be with you now, by land, by sea,
For honor, justice, faith and liberty!

CHARLES VALE.

AMERICAN MUSEUM'S WORK.

Natural History Institution's Trustees Vote Budget of $608,590.

The Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History decided at their annual meeting at the home of Henry C. Frick last night greatly to broaden the scope of its work in aiding industrial, civil, and artistic life, in order to make up for some of the foreign deprivations due to the war.

Because so many American arts and industries have been thrown upon their own resources, the institution will intensify its efforts to make its collections and publications widely and fully available. A review of last year's work, made public last night, noted that the difficulty of obtaining new patterns for dress fabrics and other textiles from abroad has sent designers to the Museum's stores of American primitive and Indian art. Manufacturers of pottery and other wares, too, are sending their designers to study ancient specimens.

For the extension of the work the trustees adopted the largest budget in its history, appropriating $608,590 for the current year. They subscribed $80,000 among themselves to make up a deficit in the maintenance account in addition to $23,500 they already had subscribed to give to all employes a 10 per cent. bonus. To meet the higher cost of living it was decided to make the increased salaries permanent on a merit basis.

The income from the Morris K. Jesup endowment fund for 1917 was given as $252,500. The Museum has received all but 10 per cent. of the $5,000,000 bequest, and expects to have the full amount in the course of the present year. This fund is used exclusively for scientific work, exploration, research, and publication.

Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn announced that among bequests to the institution was one of $250,000 from the estate of Amos F. Eno of this city, and another of $100,000 from that of James Gaunt of England. Special attention is to be given this year to the department of anthropology, for the work of which in the last ten years $456,000 has been expended.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Henry Fairfield Osborn; First Vice President, Cleveland H. Dodge; Second Vice President, J. P. Morgan; Treasurer, Henry P. Davison, and Secretary, Adrian Iselin, Jr. The choice of trustee for the class of 1921 resulted in the re-election of Charles Lanier, Anson W. Hard, Frederick F. Brewster, and R. Fulton Cutting.

The attendance at the meeting was the largest in the history of the institution. Those present were Adrian Iselin, Jr., Joseph H. Choate, Charles Lanier, Percy R. Pyne, T. De Witt Cuyler, A. D. Juilliard, Arthur Curtiss James, Cleveland H. Dodge, John B. Trevor, Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, Felix M. Warburg, Ogden Mills, Dr. Walter B. James, Madison Grant, Frederick F. Brewster, R. Fulton Cutting, Archer M. Huntington, Henry C. Frick, and Cabot Ward.

The review of the year's work recalled that the Department of Anthropology had discovered the long-lost secret of how the Indians raised corn in parts of the Southwest where American farmers had failed to do so. It was remarked that 50,000 persons already had viewed a preparedness exhibit now in progress there, and that an exhibit of military hygiene which attracted much attention had resulted in the sending of germ cultures to many medical colleges as a warning of the dangers of camp life.

WARNS AGAINST HOTHEADS.

Mayor Says Measures to Protect City Are Not Aimed at Any Group.

Mayor Mitchel counseled the people of this city against "hotheadedness" last night at the annual dinner of the Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is President. The recent steps taken for the protection of the city, he said, were "merely foresightedness," and not the result of suspicion of disloyalty "of any group in the city."

The Mayor made a plea for universal military service, and Mr. Rockefeller, who presided, joined in the plea, asserting that it was his belief that universal service, more than anything else, would tend to do away with class feeling in this country.

"Americans today are drawn together," the Mayor said, referring to the recent steps for safeguarding public works here. "We are all citizens of the United States now, with no creed or race distinction. We have to provide against any hotheadedness. During the Spanish-American war it was, in this city, not entirely safe for a dark-skinned man to walk about. We must guard against such things. We must assume the loyalty of the citizens of German birth.

"Tonight it has been brought unmistakably home to us that we are unprepared. We must be prepared if we wish to maintain our national dignity, honor, and integrity, and we must maintain the great democracy we have built up. We must Americanize our people. We must have universal obligatory military service.

"We may talk of a greater navy. We must first fill the ranks of the present navy. We may talk of a greater army. We must first fill the present gaps. Even the National Guard is not recruited up to its legal limits. None of them will be recruited up to the limits under the present laws."

Herbert Bayard Swope, who spoke on "Germany at War; Her Dreams of Peace," said:

"Germany does not seek war with us, but she does not fear war with us. Before she will accept a humiliating peace her women will take up arms and go into the trenches."

Others who made addresses were James Schermerhorn of Detroit, who spoke on "The Beatitudes: An Adventure in Clean Journalism," and General William C. Gorgas, who discussed "Is the Extermination of Yellow Fever Possible?" About 1,000 attended the dinner.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, also urged calmness in speaking last night to more than 2,000 members and guests of the Far Western Travelers' Association in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Astor.

"At the present time the country should follow the example of Woodrow Wilson. We should keep our heads cool, our hearts free from bitterness, our arms strong, and our mouths shut," the Collector said. "There is no question but that the country, regardless of the nationality of our ancestors, stands firmly behind the President."

RECALLS CHARITIES BILLS.

Ellenbogen Obtains Recommittal of Jewish Federation Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Two bills, one to enable any Jewish charitable society to affiliate with the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, the other incorporating the federation, which were on the Assembly calendar tonight for third reading, on the motion of their introducer, Assemblyman Ellenbogen, were recommitted for a further hearing.

Mr. Ellenbogen explained that he had been informed that at a conference held at the Park Avenue Hotel in New York City yesterday of representatives of the Jewish people and some of the charitable societies affected, objections had been raised to his bill as conferring too much power on the federation. He therefore asked that it be recommitted, in order to be fair to all.

Assemblyman Goodman, who is opposing the bill, said that a number of the smaller societies had agreed to join the federation, but that now they feared that their independence would be swallowed up in the central body. The hearing will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at the Capitol.

A Correction.

In reference to the interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday in which I am mentioned as a law partner of Alphonse G. Koelble, I would kindly ask you to correct the statement and publish the fact that I have no business connection with Mr. Koelble in any manner whatsoever. Mr. Koelble has leased an office in my suite. That is the whole of our business connection.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH.

New York, Feb. 5, 1917.

PERSHING'S TROOPS NOW OUT OF MEXICO

Will Leave Columbus, N. M., Today to Take Up Work of Boundary Patrol.

GUARDSMEN MUST STAY

Orders for the Return of Maryland, Wisconsin, Tennessee, and Carolina Regiments Canceled.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Feb. 5.—Major-Gen. John J. Pershing rode out of Mexico at 10:05 A. M. today at the head of more than 10,000 soldiers of the American punitive expedition.

General Pershing crossed the boundary at the border line gate at the head of his staff, with Lieutenant J. T. Collins, his aide-de-camp, and Captain William O. Reed, his intelligence officer, riding next. As he crossed the line the guards at the gap in the barbed-wire fence presented arms.

At 11 o'clock General Pershing mounted the little bandstand in front of the headquarters, and as the band played "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home" gave the order for the troops to pass in review. Hard as nails, the expeditionary soldiers marched past with machinelike precision. After the infantry came the cavalry column, followed by the artillery and auxiliary units.

General Pershing probably will go to El Paso tomorrow.

The international situation was the chief topic of interest tonight to the returned soldiers. Even the pleasures of their first leave of absence in an American town in nearly a year were secondary to the discussions of recent developments in the submarine warfare and what the future might bring forth.

Among the officers of General Pershing's command gratification was keen that the men showed such apparent physical fitness in the spectacular parade which marked the exit of the column from the southern republic. Tomorrow the men will resume their march to border stations to which they have been assigned.

Refugees from Mexico, numbering more than three thousand, who preceded the punitive expedition, encamped here. The American Red Cross has been asked to assist in feeding them.

In the prison camp we have held twenty-two men said to be Villistas. It is reported that charges of murder in connection with the Columbus raid will be filed against a number of them in the State courts.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 5.—Orders for the homeward movement of the Second Wisconsin Infantry; at San Antonio, and the Fifth Maryland Infantry, at Eagle Pass, have been canceled. General Funston declined to discuss the matter.

The Maryland regiment was to have left Eagle Pass today for Baltimore. The order canceling the movement was received as the regiment was entraining. The Second Wisconsin Infantry, at Camp Wilson, was to have started tomorrow for Fort Sheridan, to be mustered out. When orders reached camp today for the regiment to remain here, the men, 40 per cent. of whom are of German descent, turned out and gave a patriotic demonstration, pledging themselves to any service for which the United States Government might call.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 5.—After the South Carolina and Tennessee units stationed here had already entrained today for home an order was received from General Funston by the Quartermaster's Department suspending the return of all State Guard troops here.

CONSTITUTION PROCLAIMED.

Mexican President and Congress Will Be Elected on March. 11.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 5.—The new Constitution was promulgated today. Laws will be necessary to put many of the provisions into effect, but without further legislation a President and a Congress will be elected on March 11. The members of Congress will take office on April 15 and the President on May 1. Congress will appoint the members of the Supreme Court. It is expected the executive, legislative, and judicial departments will be in operation by June 1.

INDORSES STRAUS PLAN.

Mr. Schiff Thinks Wage Board Will Prevent Hasty Strikes.

Public hearings on the plan of Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission to end strikes on the street railroads in this city will begin at 2:30 o'clock today in the offices of the Public Service Commission at 120 Broadway. One of the first speakers will be

MRS. C. VANDERBILT HOSTESS AT HOME

Her Dance Preceded by a Picturesque Dinner Given by Percy R. Pyne, 2d, at Sherry's.

PARIS LIFE IS DEPICTED

Guests Served in Cafes, While Wandering Musicians and Hawaiian Singers Entertain in Street.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a large dance at her house, 677 Fifth Avenue, last night.

Preceding the dance Percy R. Pyne, 2d, entertained at Sherry's with a novel dinner, at which Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were present, the guests going later to the dance.

The small ballroom at Sherry's was arranged to represent a street in Paris, with small cafés opening on it, and in these cafés the dinner guests were served, while the street life of Paris was enacted, with the accompaniment of hurdy-gurdies, wandering musicians, Hawaiian singers, the street bands, and the other concomitants of a Parisian street. Mr. Pyne had Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Jr., and Mrs. Grafton H. Pyne standing with him.

The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Fell, and Mr. and Mrs. Frazier Harrison. Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; Mrs. Antello Devereaux, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Goelet Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Te A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Buel Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Jr., and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Loew, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Grafton H. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr.; Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Also the Misses Mabel Gerry, Madeleine Carey, Alice Huntington, Mary Pyne, Ethel Harriman, Helen R. Russell, Ruth V. Twombly, Eugenie Ladenburg, and Harold S. Vanderbilt, Coster Wilmerding, Lloyd Warren, W. T. Burden, C. D. Draper, Chester Burden, A. E. Gallatin, Henry R. Taylor, Charles L. Appleton, J. W. Barney, H. A. H. Baker, P. A. Carroll, Alphonso de Navarro, Robert Goelet, Charles H. Marshall, and William Rhinelander Stewart, Jr.

ELMER DAVIS MARRIES.

Member of The Times Staff Weds Miss Florence MacMillan.

The marriage of Elmer Davis, son of Mrs. E. H. Davis of 400 West 118th Street, a member of THE NEW YORK TIMES staff, and Miss Florence MacMillan, younger daughter of the late William Donald MacMillan of Brookline, Mass., formerly New England manager of the Standard Oil Company of New York, and of Mrs. MacMillan of Mount Vernon, N. Y., took place yesterday in the rectory of the Prospect Park Baptist Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Claude E. Morris, the pastor, and college friend of Mr. Davis, performing the ceremony.

The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Paul Wilbur, and by her niece, Miss Paula Hurlburt as flower girl. The best man was Edward Klauber.

Mr. Davis had a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford. He is the author of the novel "The Princess Cecilia," and contributes to various magazines. Mrs. Davis was educated in Miss Capen's School at Northampton, Mass., Mme. Marty's School in Paris, and the University of Paris. Those present at the marriage included Mrs. E. H. Davis, Mrs. W. D. MacMillan, Mrs. Claude E. Morris, Mrs. L. C. Farrar, and the Misses Amporita Farrar and Florence Webster.

MISS CHAPPELL A BRIDE.

Weds Edward T. H. Talmage, Jr., in Church of the Incarnation.

The wedding of Edward T. H. Talmage, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. T. Talmage, and Miss Constance Chappell, younger daughter of Dr. Walter F. Chappell and the late Mrs. Mary Graves Chappell, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation, the ceremony being performed by the rector, the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, and the Rev. Dr. William G. Thayer of St. Mark's School.

The bride walked with her father up the nave. She wore a simple white satin robe, short-skirted, and with touches of silver. The cloth of silver court train, falling from the shoulders, was embroidered in pearls and crystal and lined with point lace. Old point lace worn by the bride's grandmother trimmed the gown and the tulle veil was held by a circlet of orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley.

Miss Eleanor de Graff Cuyler of Philadelphia was the maid of honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Charlotte Strong, Frances Townsend Riker, Esther Auchincloss, and Mildred Mitchell of Bernardsville, N. J. Little Miss Caroline Talmage, a sister of Mr. Talmage, was the flower girl. The bridesmaids wore cloth of silver gowns edged with crystal. Their hats had crowns of silver cloth and brims of silver net. Each carried armfuls of varicolored Spring flowers.

Miss Cuyler's frock was pink metallic cloth, made like the others, but she carried pink roses.

Mr. Talmage's cousin, T. Hunt Talmage, was best man, and the ushers were Walter F. Chappell, Jr., Percy R. Pyne, Jesse Holt, Henry W. Ford, Carl F. Boker, Jr., Frederic A. Willis, J. Murray Mitchell, Sheldon Hoadley, William Ryle, and Douglas De Lanoy. A reception followed at Dr. Chappell's residence, 27 East Fifty-fifth Street. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Talmage will live in the apartment they have leased in East Seventy-ninth Street.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Paul were:

A. E. Allen, J. H. Andrews, C. T. Baisley, J. Allen Baker, M. P.; Adolf Becker, A. C. Billard, Mrs. W. A. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Carle, Count and Countess G. Carnelli, Mrs. M. F. Cleaver, Miss M. B. Cleaver, N. H. Colwell, Oscar Conners, H. A. Crompton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Crompton, Joseph Davies, the Rev. W. J. Dawson, D. D.; Mrs. Dawson, Miss M. M. Dawson, Mrs. R. Francis, Mrs. F. P. Gill, A. E. Graves, R. Hammond, Henry Herbert, Thomas Hughes, R. E. Hutchison, Harold M. Lockwood, D. Marshall, B. J. Morgan, James Murdoch, Miss Katherine Myers, W. J. Naughton, A. J. Patterson, C. L. Roberts, G. C. Priestley, H. T. Robson, B. D. Sawtell, Mrs. F. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Sutherland, Miss Beatrice H. Swann, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Taylor, H. F. Watson, and P. H. Wooton.

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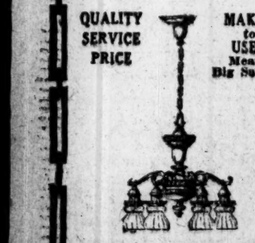

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FAMILY LEAVES VATERLAND.

Physician, His Wife, and Daughter Had Been Two Years on Liner.

After living for two years on the steamship Vaterland, Dr. Otto Ecker, a German physician, and his wife and daughter yesterday moved to the Hotel Majestic, where they took a suite of rooms. Dr. Ecker was practising in Berlin and was on his way to America for a special course of study, when the war broke out. He made arrangements to reserve his accommodations on the big liner and has been there ever since.

He was notified yesterday morning by port authorities that he would have to vacate his quarters. Through an interpreter he said:

"I speak little English. I am in a strange country that is presumably on the verge of war with my fatherland. I do not want, on account of my lack of knowledge of customs, any act of mine to be misconstrued. For that reason myself and my family intend to remain incomunicado until the diplomatic negotiations are finished and we know just what steps we must take."

PATROL FLEET FOR COASTS.

Pleasure and Business Craft Enrolling to Fight U-Boats.

The organization of a great American motor boat patrol, to be used as scouts for the detection of submarines, for signaling purposes between the shore and warships at sea, and for scores of other duties in the event the country has to meet a possible enemy, is now being effected. Already in the New York naval district the owners of forty of the fastest motor craft in the country have enrolled and are ready for service whenever called upon. The patrol, the preliminary data necessary in the organization of which are now being gathered, will be nationwide in extent and will include the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific mainland coasts, as well as the coasts of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the entrances to the Panama Canal.

The patrol, as contemplated, also calls for the utilization of practically the entire tug fleet of the country and other small vessels not, as a rule, driven by motors.

It is estimated that there are in American waters, owned by American citizens, more than 1,000 fast modern motor boats. In addition, there are the huge fleets of other pleasure craft, a majority of which are motor driven and which can be used to advantage in many ways.

Those desiring information regarding the motor boat patrol should communicate with the Naval Training Association of the United States, 31 Nassau Street. The telephone number of the association is Cortland, 1495. Commander Charles L. Poor is the Executive Secretary of the association and George F. Baker, Jr., is the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

PROPAGANDA BY WIRELESS.

British Intercept Contradictory Messages from Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.—Two German wireless dispatches intercepted by the British Admiralty are regarded here as instances of German subtlety in the working of the propaganda in neutral countries.

One wireless message which it is believed was intended for consumption in Holland, Switzerland, Scandinavia, and other neutral countries to whom Germany has been promising "concessions" in regard to the so-called blockade, suggested that Germany would recede from her declared submarine policy in so far as it affected neutral rights.

The second wireless, consisting of an Associated Press dispatch from Berlin intended for consumption in America, spoke of Germany's inability to withdraw from the position she had taken.

Here this difference of statement is taken as an evident indication of a German effort to prevent the European neutral nations giving support to President Wilson's attitude.

FEAR FOR 1,500 AMERICANS.

Missionaries and Refugees in Turkey May Be in Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Apprehension is felt here for the safety of 1,500 to 2,000 Americans in Turkey. The American Board of Commissioners for Missions and the Presbyterian Mission Board are fearful for the lives of their missionaries in Turkey.

The American cruiser Des Moines and the collier Caesar, are being held at Alexandria, Egypt, pending developments in the submarine situation. They have been ready for several days to proceed to Beirut, Syria, to take on board 1,000 American refugees. The collier has a cargo of supplies for relief of Syrians and Armenians. Neither vessel would be permitted to sail from Alexandria, it was said, until it was evident they would run into no peril.

OPPOSES PROFITS TAX.

Senator Brown Wants Legislature to Go on Record.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Senate Leader Elon R. Brown introduced a concurrent resolution tonight placing the Legislature on record as protesting against the proposed Federal tax on excess profits. Here is the resolution:

"Resolved (if the Assembly concurs), That the Legislature of the State of New York expresses hereby its emphatic disapproval of the proposed plan to impose a Federal tax upon excess profits of corporations, joint stock companies, associations, and partnerships, or any other extension by the Federal Government of taxes upon sources heretofore relied upon by the States for their revenues."

The resolution calls upon the United States Senators and Congressmen from this State to oppose the proposed tax.

Hurwitz-Sapinsky Wedding Today.

Henry Hurwitz, editor of The Menorah Journal, will be married at noon to-day to Miss Ruth Sapinsky at 600 Madison Avenue. Professor M. M. Kaplan will officiate. Miss Sapinsky is a graduate of Wellesley, class of 1910, and was formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Neighborhood House in Louisville, Ky. She is the author of a number of short stories. Mr. Hurwitz was graduated from Harvard, class of 1909, and is Chancellor of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association.

Miss Hirschensohn to Wed Dr. Pool.

Tamar Hirschensohn, a graduate of Hunter College in 1913, who won the fellowship for foreign study awarded by the Alliance Française after a competitive examination open to seniors in men's and women colleges in the United States and Canada, and who has taught French for two and a half years at Hunter College, has given up her work at Hunter and will be married this afternoon to the Rev. Dr. David de Sola Pool, First Assistant Rabbi to Dr. Mendes, Rabbi of the Shearith Israel Synagogue.

Miss Goldstein Weds Tonight.

Miss Amelia Goldstein, daughter of Mrs. Morris Goldstein of 61 East Ninety-second Street, and Dr. Emil Mautner of Newark, N. J., will be married this evening at 6 o'clock at the Hotel Savoy. The Rev. Dr. Aaron Eiseman is to perform the ceremony.

Edouard A. Drumont Dead.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Edouard Adolphe Drument, the well-known editor of Libre Parole, is dead. M. Drument was 70 years old and was the author of a large number of books and plays. He published in 1879 a volume of historical memories of Paris, which was crowned by the French Academy. He was known outside France for the sensational anti-Semitic campaign which he waged for many years and which involved him in several lawsuits and two duels.

John Savage McKeon.

John Savage McKeon, Secretary of the Kings County Savings Institution, died at his home, 587 Bedford Avenue, on Sunday, one day after his seventy-second birthday. Mr. McKeon was born in Brooklyn. In 1870, he became associated with Edward Smith and Allan Gray in the manufacture of clothing, and two years later helped to form the partnership of Smith, Gray, McKeon & Co., later known as Smith, Gray & Co. Later he established a clothing store at Broadway and Bedford Avenue.

244 TEUTONS APPLY FOR CITIZENSHIP

Naturalization Bureaus Work at Top Speed All Day Issuing First Papers.

LINER'S CAPTAIN IS LOYAL

Master of the Hamburg-American Ship Pennsylvania Will Renew Pledge of Allegiance.

The naturalization bureau of County Clerk Schneider's office in the Hall of Records was crowded yesterday with persons of German or Austro-Hungarian birth. The attachés of the bureau worked at top speed all day.

When the office closed at 5 P. M. yesterday, eighty-five Germans and seventy-three Austro-Hungarians had obtained first citizenship papers, renouncing their allegiance to the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires.

Fourteen Germans and eight Austrians got their second papers. On the same day a year ago three Germans and twelve Austrians applied for first papers and nine Austrians got second papers, with no Germans applying.

Those applicants who talked with the naturalization clerks as to their purpose in seeking American citizenship made it clear that their chief reason was to obtain documentary evidence to show where they stood in the present controversy between their native land and the country of their adoption.

Among the applicants yesterday were about a dozen women. Their appearance was accounted for by the fact that nurses in public institutions and school teachers are now required to be citizens.

Out of 110 applicants at the Federal Bureau of Naturalization for first citizenship papers yesterday 54 were Germans and 32 were Austrians.

Charles Weiser, Naturalization Commissioner, said the number of applicants for first papers had increased about 30 per cent. In order that those might be accommodated who find it difficult to apply during the ordinary working days, the bureau will be kept open on next Monday, Lincoln's birthday. One of the Federal Judges will be asked to place himself at the disposal of the bureau for the admission of applicants to citizenship. The bureau covers all the territory in this State as far north as Albany.

Captain Julius Gebauer of the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania, now detained at Hoboken, notified the immigration authorities that he intends to apply for American citizenship. He took out his first papers fifteen years ago, but neglected the requirement of reporting to an American Consulate every five years, and must now start anew.

There was great activity on the part of Teutonic applicants for citizenship at the Naturalization Bureaus in Brooklyn. Most of the applicants were of German or Austrian birth. At the United States District Court about seventy-five applications were received. Of eighty-five aliens who asked for citizenship papers, at the bureau of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, sixty were Germans or Austrians.

RUSH IN OTHER CITIES.

Majority of Applicants for Citizenship Are Germans and Austrians.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—Sixty applications for naturalization papers, more than four times the usual number, caused an announcement today by M. R. Bevington, head of the Naturalization Bureau here, that in the event of war all pending applications from natives of the enemy country would be dismissed. Until an actual declaration of hostilities, however, applications will be received as usual. Of the applications today, the majority were from natives of Germany and Austria.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—An unusually large number of German and Austrian applicants for naturalization papers appeared at the United States District Court here today. The applicants included twelve Austrians, eight Germans, and eight of other nationalities. The normal daily average of applicants is ten.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—There was a rush of applicants for naturalization papers here today, and 90 per cent. of the applicants were Germans or Austrians. Seventy-eight have declared their readiness to forswear allegiance to the Kaiser or the ruler of Austria in the Superior Court, and sixty-three similar statements were presented in the Circuit Court. Fifteen or twenty applications is the usually daily number.

LORD HARRINGTON DEAD.

One of the Largest Landholders in England Was in His 74th Year.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Charles Augustus Starhope, eighth Earl of Harrington, died at Elvaston Castle, Derby, this morning.

The Earl of Harrington was 73 years old and was one of the largest landowners in England. He was aide de camp to the King and Commander of the South Derbyshire Battalion of the Home Guard. He was one of the largest landholders in England, his estates totaling about 13,000 acres.

Albert Niemann, Old German Tenor.

From Berlin is announced the death of Albert Niemann, the German heroic tenor, who was the first and greatest to sing Tristan in America in the eighties, with Lehmann and Seidl, as well as the first "mature Siegfried" in the Metropolitan "Ring." He celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday on Jan. 15 last at his home in Berlin. Born 1831 at Madgeburg, he worked his way up without vocal instruction and had been a dozen years on the stage when he studied at Paris and made a début as dramatic tenor at Hanover, and later Berlin. Niemann was Wagner's first Siegmund at Bayreuth, and in that rôle he came to New York near the close of his active career. He was also the hero in the famous Paris riots over "Tannhauser."

Dr. Arthur Elmore Smylie.

Dr. Arthur Elmore Smylie, a prominent physician of Brooklyn and one of the founders of the Eastern District Hospital, with which he had been connected since its inception twenty-nine years ago, died yesterday at his residence, 326 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-fifth year. Dr. Smylie was born in Brooklyn and was graduated from Columbia University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, after which he took post-graduate courses in medicine at Heidelberg and Wursburg, Germany, and at Vienna. His wife, a son and two daughters survive him.

Albert Edward Merrall.

Albert Edward Merrall, Vice President of the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, with which he was associated for thirty-seven years, died on Sunday morning at his home, 129 West Seventy-second Street, in his fifty-fifth year. He was born here and entered the employ of his late firm while a young man. Mr. Merrall was also a Director of the Empire City Savings Bank. He belonged to the Manhattan, National Democratic, Andiron, and New York Athletic Clubs of this city, and to the Knollwood Country Club.

Rear Admiral Edward May, U. S. N.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Rear Admiral Edward May, U. S. N., who retired in 1900, died here today in his eightieth year. He was a Pay Director when he retired and received the rank of Rear Admiral for his services during the civil war. Admiral May was born in Leicester, Mass., and became an Assistant Paymaster in the navy on Sept. 6, 1861. He rose through the various grades until appointed a Pay Director in 1883.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 3rd, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.56 cents per pound.—Advt.

PAUL ALFRED RUBENS DIES.

Author of "Three Little Maids," "Betty," and Other Musical Plays.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Paul Alfred Rubens, dramatic author and composer, died today at Falmouth. He was born in London in 1875.

Mr. Rubens always wrote his own lyrics and often the libretti for his scores. Among his most successful musical plays, most of which were done in New York after their London presentation, were "Three Little Maids," "The Balkan Princess," "Miss Hook of Holland," "Tina," "The Sunshine Girl," and "Betty."

Ezra Newton Dodson.

Ezra Newton Dodson, Long Island City correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and a resident of that place, died yesterday morning in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, in his fifty-fifth year, from pneumonia following an operation. He was born in West Penn, Penn., and learned the printing trade in Mahanoy City, Penn. Later Mr. Dodson settled in Florida and worked on a newspaper, returning to serve as Staten Island correspondent of The New York Sun, more than thirty years ago. Following this Mr. Dodson became a correspondent in Westchester County, going finally to Long Island, where he founded and edited the Queens County Herald.

Obituary Notes.

FRANCIS E. BABCOCK, formerly President of the Gilbert Manufacturing Company, cotton converters, died on Sunday at his home, 100 Morningside Drive, in his sixty-sixth year.

Colonel JOSEPH B. LORD, Commander of Robert Anderson Post, G. A. R., died on Saturday at his home, 2,680 Briggs Avenue, the Bronx, in his seventieth year.

LUZERNE E. HODGES, a cotton broker and for many years associated with W. R. Craig & Co., died at his home, 720 Riverside Drive, in his forty-eighth year.

FRANKLIN MILLER, a retired banker, who served for twenty-five years as Secretary and Treasurer of the Stamford Savings Bank, died yesterday at his home on Strawberry Hill in Stamford, Conn.

RICHARD HITCHINSON, formerly a resident of Salem, N. J., died on Sunday at the Home for Disabled Soldiers in Kearny, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year.

MARTIN VAN BUREN ZELLERS, formerly a Tuckahoe lawyer, died on Sunday at his home in Arlington, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. SARAH PURSELL, widow of Benjamin Pursell, died at her home in Hackettstown, N. J., in her eighty-sixth year.

CHRISTOPHER KELLY, a hotel keeper for many years, died yesterday at his home in Rockaway, N. Y., in his sixty-first year.

SAMUEL A. LINCOLN, publisher of the program of the Boston Museum for thirty-seven years, died on Sunday at his home in Boston, in his seventy-sixth year.

A. WELLDEN POLLARD, President and Treasurer of the Wood-Pollard Company and a Director in the Commonwealth Trust Company of Boston, died on last Saturday at his home in Boston.

JAMES POOLE, formerly a buyer for the old firm of A. T. Stewart, died on Sunday at his home, 91 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn, aged 80 years. He was a native of London, England, and an active member of the New York Bible Society.

THOMAS A. ROACHE, Assistant Chief Clerk of the National City Bank, died at his home, 91 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was a graduate of the New York University School of Finance.

PETER KOUWENHOVEN, a retired farmer of the Flatlands section of Brooklyn and a descendant of Garret Wolfret Kouwenhoven, who settled there in 1650, died on Sunday at his home, 3 Kouwenhoven Place, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a member of the Holland Society and the Kings County Historical Society.

Mrs. EMMA HATFIELD TOMPKINS, a member of an old New England family and the wife of Elias S. Tompkins, died on last Saturday at her home, 262 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. She was a member of the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, the Long Island Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Brooklyn Colony of the National Society of New England Women, the Brooklyn ex-Presidents' Club, and the Colonial Club of Brooklyn, of which she was a former President. She was also a former President of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church.

FREDERICK C. MEACHAM, a stock broker, living at 236 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, died on last Saturday. Mr. Meacham was born in that borough fifty-four years ago and was a Trustee of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Board of Governors of the Crescent Athletic Club, and a Past Master of Kane Lodge, 454, F. and A. M.

Mrs. CAROLINE E. HOEHLE, widow of Conrad Hoehle, an orange grower of Jacksonville, Fla., died from pneumonia on Saturday at her home, 346 East Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, aged 81 years.

Mrs. ROBERT BUHSEN, 58 years old, an active member of the women's societies of All Souls' Church, died yesterday at her home, 612 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush, from pneumonia.

Mrs. ANNA A. FROSSARD, widow of Professor Edouard Frossard, an archaeologist and numismatist, died yesterday at her home, 91 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

JOSHUA TRAVIS, a retired cabinet maker and a resident of Brooklyn for seventy years, died on Sunday at his home, 908 Beverley Road, Flatbush, aged 75 years.

Mrs. ELLA JANE LITZENBERG, wife of Captain Wayne Litzenberg, a civil war veteran, died on Saturday at her home, 1,124 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, in her sixty-fourth year.

Mrs. CORNELIA VAN OLINDA, widow of Cornelius Wemple Van Olinda, a descendant of Peter Danielse Van Olinda, who is believed to have been the first settler in the Mohawk Valley, died on last Saturday at the home of her daughter, 922 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, in her ninety-eighth year. She was born on a farm near Onella, N. Y.

Colonel GEORGE A. CANTINE of Newburgh, N. Y., a veteran of the civil war, and said to be the originator of Flag Day, died at St. Petersburg, Fla.

WARREN M. SALISBURY of Chicago, a Summer resident of Pittsfield, Mass., died yesterday in Chicago, aged 57 years. He built Tor Court, the finest Summer residence in Pittsfield. He left a widow and a son, Kimball Salisbury, a student at Yale University.

JOHN O. SNELL, the oldest dry goods merchant in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in Fort Plain, N. Y., in his eighty-second year.

Police Lieutenant MICHAEL W. TIERNEY of the Sixty-second Precinct and a member of the Police Department since 1886, died yesterday at his home, 842 East 216th Street, in his fifty-fifth year.

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Are you trying to
Build Up?
Est. 1857

Don't fool with imitations—Get the Genuine
Dewey's PORT WINE
Combined with
OLIVE OIL
This preparation carries the same guaranty of purity as goes with the name of Dewey on the pioneer make of American Wines since 1857. Helps digestion and assimilation, tones nervous system, corrects constipation, makes rich, red blood, builds you up. Ask your doctor. No taste of oil.
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Bucharest was gay and held to her Parisian pose until Germany's bombarding aeroplanes arrived. Arthur Ruhl tells what happened then in "Rumania Learns What War Is," in this week's issue of

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Born.

BELL.—To Mr. and Mrs. Russell Davenport Bell of Montreal, on Sunday, Feb. 4, 1917, a son.

Engaged.

LAHM—POLLACK.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Pollack of 1,000 Park Av. announce the engagement of their daughter Renee to Mortimer Lahm, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lahm. At home Tuesday evenings in February.

VANDERHOOF—ROLAN.—Anna E. Rolan to Harry Vanderhoof.

Married.

HUTCHINS—JOHNSON.—On Monday, Feb. 5, 1917, at Brooklyn, by the Rev. Mason Clark, Mary Josephine Johnson and Augustus Achell Hutchins.

RIVES—WARREN.—On Saturday, Feb. 3, 1917, in the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church, New York, by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., and the Rev. Daniel T. Manning, D. D., Gabrielle, daughter of Whitney Warren, to Reginald Bulkeley Rives.

TALMAGE—CHAPPELL.—On Monday, Feb. 5, 1917, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. William G. Thayer, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, Constance L. Chappell, daughter of Dr. Walter F. Chappell, to Edward Taylor Hunt Talmage, Jr.

Died.

BARNETT.—At Newark, N. J., on Feb. 4, 1917, Louis, beloved husband of Henrietta and father of Joseph and Jesse and brother of Leo and Theodore Barnett, Mrs. Jacob Marks, Mrs. H. B. Davis, Mrs. Abraham Wielar. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 45 Ingraham Place, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 9:45 A. M. Relatives and friends of Unique Lodge Knights of Pythias of New York City, and Ecekial Lodge B'nai B'rith, are invited to attend. Interment Evergreen Receiving Vaults.

BREITMAN.—Horace, beloved son of Dr. Charles and Beatrice Breitman, Feb. 5, at 8 P. M. Burial today, 10 A. M.

BRONSON.—Edgar Beecher, suddenly, Feb. 4, in his 61st year. Services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East 29th St., Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock. El Paso, Texas, papers please copy.

BURBANK.—After a lingering illness, Charles Irving, beloved husband of Adelaide M. (nee Boyd.) Funeral services Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 8 P. M., from 223 Wadsworth Av., N. Y. Salem (Mass.) papers please copy.

CONNELLAN.—Suddenly, at Bayshore, L. I., Feb. 3, 1917, Callista E., daughter of Michael J. Connellan. Funeral at St. Patrick's Church, Bayshore, L. I., at 9:30 A. M. on Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1917.

CRONKHITE.—On Feb. 4, 1917, Samuel B. Cronkhite, in his 68th year. Services at his late residence, 5 Baldwin Terrace, East Orange, N. J., Wednesday evening, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock. Brick Church Station, D. L. & W.

CROSBY.—On Monday, Feb. 5, 1917, Ida Matilda, (nee Hewett,) wife of George S. Crosby. Her home, 14 Irving Place, Brooklyn, will be open for friends and relatives from 8 to 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, 1917. Interment private at Flushing, N. J. It is urged that no flowers be sent.

DIBBLE.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y. Feb. 5, George William, beloved husband of Annie Hayt Dibble, aged 68 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 275 North Fulton Av., Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock. Interment private at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

EDMONDS.—On Monday, Feb. 5, Lyda Taylor, wife of Henry N. Edmonds and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh M. Taylor. Funeral services at her late residence, 919 Ditmas Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock.

FARRELL.—On Monday, Feb. 5, Arthur J. Farrell, in the 59th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 1003 Quincy St. and Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Thursday, at Dushore, Penn. Scranton (Penn.) papers please copy.

FOX.—Sunday, Feb. 4, 1917, at her residence, 302 Deems Av., Westerleigh, Staten Island. Notice of funeral later.

HAGENAERS.—On Feb. 4, 1917, Marie Hagenaers, (nee Boell.) Funeral services Wednesday, Feb. 7, at St. Alberta Church, 431 West 47th St., New York, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

HERDER.—Charlotte M., beloved mother of M. Russell Herder, Mrs. Claire Louise Steers, and Mrs. Cherrie Herder Durand, and daughter of the late Edwin Butler, on Sunday, Feb. 4, 1917, at 11:30 P. M. Funeral services at late residence, 248 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, 1917, at 8 o'clock.

HOYT.—On Feb. 4, 1917, Frances Hall, widow of the late Albert Moore Hoyt. Funeral services on Tuesday at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, 180 Field Point Road, Greenwich, Conn. Interment Castleton, Vt.

KOUWENHOVEN.—On Sunday, Feb. 4, 1917, Peter Kouwenhoven, son of the late C. B. and Mary A. Kouwenhoven, in his 75th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 3 Kouwenhoven Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LEFFINGWELL.—Suddenly, at her home in Colchester, Conn., Ollie E. Leffingwell, wife of the late John E. Leffingwell, in her 78th year. Services Tuesday at her late residence.

LEWIS.—On Monday, Feb. 5, 1917, at her late residence, 220 Kingston Av., Brooklyn, Maria Elizabeth, beloved wife of George W. Lewis, in her 71st year. Funeral service at St. Matthew's P. E. Church, McDonough St. and Tompkins Av., Thursday, Feb. 8, 2 P. M.

LINDSAY.—On Monday, Feb. 5, Sarah A., widow of the late Dr. William F. Lindsay. Funeral from her son's residence, 24 West 11th St., Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 10 A. M.

McKEON.—On Feb. 4, John S., beloved husband of Eliza J. Eason, in his 72d year. Services at his late residence, 587 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Feb. 6, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

MERRALL.—On Sunday, Feb. 4, at his residence, 129 West 72d St., Albert Edward, son of the late William J. and Mary Elizabeth Merrall. Funeral services at his late residence on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

MYHAN.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of our fellow-member, William P. Myhan, on Feb. 3, 1917. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at the Church of Ascension, West 107th St., near Broadway, on Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

VICTOR J. DOWLING, President.
JAMES J. ROSS, Secretary.

Died.

MOTT.—Suddenly, at Kansas City, Mo., of typhoid fever, Frederic C. Mott of Flushing, L. I., N. Y., aged 43. Notice of funeral later.

OBERDECHT.—At Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1917, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. Cluzelle, Farragut Road, Philomene, beloved wife of Francis Xavier Obrecht. Funeral services from St. Matthew's Church, Monroe, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 10 A. M. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery.

ORNSTEIN.—On Feb. 4, Florence May Ornstein, beloved wife of Leo Ornstein and daughter of Ellen and the late Aaron Lasker. Funeral from her late residence, 456 Manhattan Av., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 1 P. M.

OSBORN.—Feb 5, at Croton-on-Hudson, Edward D. Funeral services from his late residence Thursday, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.

PAIGE.—At Albany, N. Y., Sunday, Feb. 4, 1917, Leonard, son of the late Joseph C. Y. and Harriet Vanderpool Paige. Funeral services at the Cathedral of All Saints, Albany, on Wednesday at 12 o'clock noon.

PALMSTINE.—Sunday, Feb. 4, 1917, Henry Asher Palmstein, aged 68 years. Funeral service at his late home, 266 West 133d St., this (Tuesday) evening, 8 o'clock. Masonic funeral ceremonies by Crescellor Walworth Lodge, 271, F. and A. M.

PARKHURST.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 4, at his residence, Maxwell House, Saugerties, N. Y., George E. Parkhurst, beloved husband of Virginia Doggett. Funeral services will be held Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock, Jersey City papers please copy.

PECHNER.—At his residence, 238 East 72d St., on Monday, Feb. 5, Solomon I. Pechner, in his 84th year, father of Joseph and the late Adolph Pechner. Funeral 10 A. M., Feb. 6, at his late residence. Interment Bayside Cemetery.

RANDOLPH.—On Feb. 3, 1917, in her 88th year, Mary Ann Way, widow of Stella F. Randolph. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock, from her late residence, 16 Livingstone Av., New Brunswick, N. J.

RUBEL.—Florence Tosi, widow of the late Alexander Rubel and daughter of Adelaide Taber and the late William Tosi, in her 40th year. Funeral services in Grace Church, Tuesday morning, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock.

RUSSELL.—On Sunday, Feb. 4, 1917, Mary J., widow of Alexander W. Russell and mother of Mrs. Thomas A. McWhinney and Mrs. James W. McCullough, in her 82d year. Funeral services will be held at her home, 403 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday at 8 P. M.

SCHMUKLER.—Feb. 5, Lillian, beloved daughter of

GILLETTE RETURNS IN A BRILLIANT PLAY

"A Successful Calamity" a Delightful Successor to "Good Gracious Annabelle."

STAGED BY ARTHUR HOPKINS

We Rarely Get So Close to Perfection as Does His Production of This Blue-Stocking Comedy.

A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY.—A comedy in two acts and four scenes, by Clare Kummer. At the Booth.

Henry Wilton	William Gillette
Emmie	Estelle Winwood
Eddie	Richard Barbee
Marguerite	Ruth Findlay
George Struthers	Richard Sterling
Clarence Rivers	Roland Young
Julia Partington	Katherine Alexander
Connors	William Devereux
Pietro Rafaelo	Manart Kippen
Dr. Broodie	Claus Bogel
John Belden	Charles Lane
Albertine	Mlle. Marcelle

The first New York performance of "A Successful Calamity" at the Booth Theatre last night must have been a source of great satisfaction to every one concerned, from William Gillette, who came back to us in the leading rôle, to the furthermost person in an audience that gave every evidence of enjoying it all immensely. Certainly it was a triumph for Clare Kummer and—above all—Arthur Hopkins; Miss Kummer, who wrote this deft and diverting bit of high comedy, and Mr. Hopkins, who gave it a production that comes as close to perfection as the American stage ever does. His staging of "A Successful Calamity" is a conclusive addition to the cumulative evidence that he is as able a producer as this country can boast. There are not a half dozen others who deserve to be mentioned in the same breath.

This airy play makes good the promise of "Good Gracious, Annabelle," and establishes Miss Kummer as a playwright beyond all danger of a relapse into the composition of another "Dearie." Her comedies are as feminine and elegant as a lace handkerchief and of about the same weight. Not in years has a fresher or more individual sense of humor found voice in the American theatre, and not since Langdon Mitchell wrote "The blue-stocking Idea" has any American dramatist, with the possible exception of A. E. Thomas, approached her in the effortless and persuasive use of elegance on the stage. Here is that rare event, a blue-stocking play, and with it that miracle of miracles, a blue-stocking performance.

We are so used to Tenth Avenue manners in Fifth Avenue plays that it is impossible not to be exuberant over such a token production as blesses "A Successful Calamity." So often in our efforts to reveal an elegant home on the stage the very wall paper is as killing as the hostess, and our stage dances and receptions have so obviously been recruited from the Longshoremen's Union that even a first-night audience suspects something is wrong, and titters, to be on the safe side. In the new play at the Booth every one in the company suggests a well-born person, and behaves accordingly. This, which ought to be commonplace is really an extraordinary event. Every night in her prayers Miss Kummer should put in a good word for Arthur Hopkins.

Miss Kummer's new comedy deals with the troubles of the busy rich. Henry Wilton, probably a few millions richer for his work in Wall Street that afternoon, drives dejectedly to his magnificent home because he suspects he will be expected to go to the opera and because he knows he will have to dine out if he hopes to sit at the same table with any member of his floating family. It is his butler's chance remark that "the poor don't get to go" places which suggests his desperate remedy. A great deal of joy and a great deal of sorrow come in the next twenty-four hours as a result of his inspiration, which he tries hard to explain to his distracted partner the next morning.

"I was tired and I wanted an evening at home," says Mr. Wilton gloomily, "so I said I was ruined, and went to a prizefight."

How his pretended bankruptcy not only brings his family close about him, but starts a rumor in the street which nets him eight millions—that is the story of "A Successful Calamity," which is played so well by Mr. Gillette and his company.

There is here a more solid foundation than there was in the pure froth of "Good Gracious Annabelle," but there is the same light touch, the same sly, shy humor, and the same vein of nonsense.

Of course, Mr. Gillette, who is looking uncommonly fit, plays Henry Wilton like one to the manner born. There is just the degree of wistfulness and gentle chivalry in the rôle that he expresses so happily and that recalls his own comedy, "Clarice." Mr. Gillette is always benignly quizzical and Mr. Wilton ought to be that. It is the first new rôle he has attempted in these parts since the production of "Samson" in 1908, and the first play not of his own writing since "The Admirable Crichton" a in a dozen seasons and more. But the royalties are in the family, so it is all right.

For once in a way he is part of a fine ensemble. This is the more noticeable because there is no stellar rôle in "A Successful Calamity" and because the Gillette companies in many seasons of the Froham régime were obvious makeshifts, sleazy support of a popular star. There is not one indifferent performance in the play at the Booth. If any separate mention must be made, it should be of that winning woman, Estelle Winwood, who is a fine actress and a subtle comedienne; of that artful and more and more admired comedian, Roland Young; of Ruth Findlay, who is both skillful and fair to behold; Richard Barbee, who is an ideal selection for the son, and Richard Sterling, a capital comedian who, if he does not cut down on starches, sugar, fats, and drinking with his meals, will soon have Frank McIntyre and Herbert Cothell uneasy.

These are pretty able folk, all of them, and they seem to enjoy the Kummer wit, but they resist whatever temptation they may have to bring each line to the footlights and throw it at you. They enter nicely, one and all, into a polite performance, and for such a performance of such a play Robert E. Jones has prepared two charming settings, each of them lovely, unobtrusive, right. Against these the figures move in groups that would satisfy the most exacting artist's sense of composition. That is another feather in the cap of Arthur Hopkins, already as full as an Indian's gala headdress.

MR. ROTHIER'S RECITAL.

French Bass Sings French, English, and Italian—Drops German.

Mr. Leon Rothier, bass singer, one of the very small band who represent French art at the Metropolitan Opera House in these days, and, when occasion presents itself, sing French music with a French accent, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Mr. Rothier's voice and style have long been admired at the opera. If his voice is not one of the most beautiful of its kind, he makes the most of it, and it has a noble and resonant quality, especially in its lower ranges. In many things he sings with fine intelligence, with discrimination, and not without distinction of style. His declamation is of the admirable sort that is one of the most valuable features of the French art of singing.

They were most interestingly displayed yesterday in the French songs and operatic airs. The air from Rameau's "Hippolyte et Aricie" and Lully's "Amadis" were sung with breadth and sustained power. An interesting song of a ballad type by Saint-Saëns, "Le Pas d'Armes du Roi Jean" is not well known. Mr. Rothier sang some songs in English with an excellent pronunciation, and the older ones, "My Lovely Celia" and "When Dull Care," with a true understanding of their style. There were others in Italian. Instead of a group of German songs first announced, Mr. Rothier substituted others by Duparc, Tosti, and Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," the last for a reason hardly necessary to state.

URGES NATIONAL THEATRE.

Patrons' Dancing in Cafes the Nearest Approach Here, Says Barker.

Granville Barker, the English actor-manager who is producing his own play, "The Morris Dance," for Winthrop Ames, delivered the second of a series of lectures by modern authors yesterday afternoon at the Princess Theatre. Mr. Barker spoke here in public a number of times during his engagement at Wallack's Theatre two years ago, but this is the first time he has been heard here recently.

"Art and Democracy" was the subject of Mr. Barker's address. It was originally announced as "Why Worry About Art?" a subject Mr. Barker feared might be thought too flippant and which he thereupon changed. It developed that the speaker does not worry about art, but that he believes that while it is a bit decadent both here and in England it will have a renaissance.

Mr. Barker's address was shot through with many interesting observations. He spoke again of the necessity of a national theatre in this country, one of his favorite themes, and said that every city should have one or two such playhouses. He caused much amusement by saying that the nearest to a national expression of art he had observed in this country was the dancing of patrons in cafés and restaurants during the serving of meals.

Art, said the speaker, is self-expression with a forgetfulness of self. To create art individuals articulate, sensitive, and creative were necessary.

NORWORTH AT THE PALACE.

He and Bert Clark Divide Honors in This Week's Program.

Jack Norworth has come back from England with a lot of good songs—some of them new—which he introduced at the Palace yesterday afternoon, where he divided the honors of the afternoon with that old vaudeville favorite, Bert Clark. Norworth grows smoother and smoother every season, and now he belongs as a star at the head of the smoothest musical comedy Elisabeth Marbury knows how to produce.

Charles Harvey's music and the pretty settings are the best excuse for "The Garden of Punchinello," the badly danced ballet pantomime which brought Dazie back to the Palace yesterday. Willie Weston was entertaining. Bert and Betty Wheeler were not entertaining and vanished from the program after the first performance. Emily Ann Wellman continues for a second week with the flash drama which employs the cinema technique and is so preposterously acted that it may possibly be intended as a burlesque of the movies.

NEW OPERA TROUPE APPEARS

"Carmen" Sung in Garden Theatre with Mlle. Wittkowska in Title Role.

Among many threatened operatic invasions, a new opera troupe made its bow last night in "Carmen" at the Garden Theatre of Madison Square Garden, with some singers of promise, others of evident experience, and an audience of no great size, but vociferously encouraging.

Andre Arensen, a Russian tenor, who was at the German Kaiser's new opera house in Charlottenburg at the outbreak of war, proved a young and handsome Don Jose and sang the "Flower Song" in a way that commanded respect. So did August Bouillez, a baritone from the Brussels Monnaie, with the Toreador air.

"La Boheme" Is Welcomed Again.

Starting the opera's thirteenth week, "La Bohème" was sung again at the metropolitan last evening, the cast including Mmes. Alda and Mason, Messrs. Martinelli, Scotti, Didur, Tegani, and Mr. Papi conducting. The social Monday subscribers welcomed the light modern work by way of contrast between the previous week's "Elisir" with Caruso, and next Monday's promised "Marriage of Figaro," with Farrar and the rest. A continuance of the recent large audiences seemed to be indicated last evening in spite of the storm.

AID FOR FRENCH WOMEN.

Secours National Fund Has Received $247,818 to Date.

Contributions received yesterday by the Secours National Fund amounted to $764 for the relief of the destitute women and children of France, making a total of $247,818.52 to date.

The donors were:

Mrs. F. Vanderbilt	$7	Swift Adams	$15
Mrs. C. M. Pratt	25	Mrs. F. S. Smithers	10
Mrs. J.S. Auerbach	10	B. G. Goodhue	10
T. A. Edison	20	Dr. Lee Jones	10
L. Bennett	10	Mary B. Scoville	200
Miss R. C. Freer	10	Mrs. H. Livingston	10
Mrs. F. K. P. Garrettson	10	Miss M. F. Mellon	10
Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse	25	Miss Louise Scott	25
Mrs. J. R. McKee	10	J. E. Rothwell	25
		H. T. Sloane	200

Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, Treasurer, 16 East Forty-seventh Street.

OLD AND NEW STAGE SHOWN

Models and Costumes of Famous Actors in Drama League's Exhibit.

A retrospective exhibition of costumes, models, and designs of American theatrical productions will be opened today in the Arden Gallery, 599 Fifth Avenue. It is under the auspices of the New York Centre of the Drama League and is a part of that organization's observance of the current twelve months as American Drama Year. It is also supplemental to the exhibit of dramatic literature which for several months has been attracting the largest crowds to the Public Library that an exhibition has ever drawn there. The new collection, which was shown privately yesterday and will be free to the public from today until Feb. 24, was arranged by Mrs. John Alexander and Miss Elizabeth Averill.

There are 129 items listed in the catalogue. Seventeen of these are stage models of scenes from American productions. Most of these are of recent date, though the collection includes a model of the stage of the John Street Theatre set for the first performance of "The Contrast," in 1787. This was recreated by William Herbert Adams from available data. There are models of productions made in the Chicago Little Theatre and in the Pittsburgh Little Theatre, and of the Amateur Comedy Club's production of Dunsany's "The Gods of the Mountain." The setting of one act of "The Old Homestead" reproduced in miniature is one of the interesting reminders of the older school of stage decoration. All of these are in a darkened part of the gallery, and each is lighted individually.

Among the costumes are Edwin Booth's Othello costume, the two worn by Joseph Jefferson in his famous characterization of Rip Van Winkle, a gown made by Worth for Agnes Ethel's first appearance in "Frou-Frou," a costume worn by Mrs. John Gilbert in one of Augustin Daly's productions, an apron 120 years old that belonged to Aunt Louisa Eldridge, another worn by Mme. Modjeska, one of Maude Adams's Peter Pan suits designed by Mrs. Alexander, and still others worn by E. H. Sothern, Julia Marlowe, Annie Russell, and Louis James. Articles of personal property of these and other famous players are also on view.

The designs for the gauze front and back drops for "Chantecler," designed and executed by J. M. and A. T. Hewlitt and C. Basing, are interesting items in the collection of designs. So also are some highly decorative designs of scenes and costumes by C. Raymond Johnson for the Chicago Little Theatre. Robert Edmond Jones's work is represented by a number of sketches, among them some costume plates for the Russian Ballet's production of "Till Eulenspiegel."

Photographs, paintings, letters, playbills, and other relics of plays and players comprise more than half of the total number of exhibits.

Arthur Alexander in Songs.

Arthur Alexander, a tenor once heard this season, sang in Aeolian Hall this evening a program extraordinary first of all for the difficult character of songs to which he played his own accompaniments, and hardly less so for the admirable interpretations of poetic texts.

In Schumann's "Dichterliebe," Mr. Alexander finished the long cycle with a piano postlude played as few pianists could have done it. His voice and diction were at their best in Duparc's "Extase," Dupont's "Mandoline," which was redemanded, and Widor's "Le Plongeur," given by request and encored with Debussy's "Romance."

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If your children lack red blood, build them up with fresh air, nourishing food and Pepto-Mangan, "The Red Blood Builder."

It is easy enough to tell whether your children are red-blooded or not. For you can't hide red blood—or the lack of it. If it is there, you see it plainly mirrored in your little one's rosy cheeks, merry eyes, love of romping and playing, leadership in childhood games and studies. If it is not there, then your children are only ghosts of children—pale, hollow-eyed, stoop-shouldered, hating play, hating study—robbed of lively interest in life.

Fortunately, there are ways, within easy reach of every parent, to build up children to whom Nature or disease has denied natural health and vigor. If your young one is sickly, turn him loose in the open. Let him enjoy the combined benefit of rest, sunlight and fresh air.

Finally, to increase his appetite for the plain, blood-building, flesh-forming foods, give him

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Pepto-Mangan feeds the red blood cells with just the elements they need—adding to their number, increasing their power to carry nourishment and life-giving oxygen to every cell and tissue of the little body. *Pepto-Mangan* is exceedingly pleasant to taste, and easily digested.

Pepto-Mangan is prescribed and recommended by physicians as a general blood tonic and appetizer for all weak, anemic children, nervous, overworked adults, invalids and convalescents. Genuine *Pepto-Mangan* is sold only in the *original* bottle and *sealed* package here illustrated, and always bears the name "Gude." Never sold in bulk, but always in the *sealed* package to prevent counterfeiting. For sale at all drug stores.

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, WEST 42D ST. MATINEES TOMORROW & SAT. 2:15. TONIGHT 177th GALA TIME! KLAW & ERLANGER'S ALLURING MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH, Miss Springtime. BEST MUSICAL SHOW OF SEASON! Seats for Lincoln and Wash. Birthday Mats. AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE. MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon. 2:30. MAUDE ADAMS. A KISS FOR CINDERELLA. J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Nights 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Monday. It is INDUBITABLY THE SMARTEST SNAPPIEST SONG SHOW IN TOWN! HAVE A HEART. Pop. 50c to $1.50 Mat. Tom'w

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. Extra Matinee Lincoln's Birthday. KLAW & ERLANGER Present Elsie Ferguson. In Hulbert Footner's Comedy. SHIRLEY KAYE

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St., at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon. Ruth Chatterton and company, inc. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

LYCEUM W. 45 St., near B'way Theatre. First Matinee Thursday. Opening Tomorrow Night SEATS NOW. Henry Miller in "THE GREAT DIVIDE."

CENTURY BROADWAY & 62D ST. Wed. & Sat. Mats. TOMORROW MAT. POPULAR PRICES. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD. Century Girl. ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK. XTRA MATS. Lincoln & Washington's Birthdays, Feb. 12 & 22. After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

Turn to the Right. GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon. 2:20. Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats., Tom'w (Pop.), Sat. & Mon. 2:20. REPUBLIC West 42d St. TONIGHT at 8:20. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:20. SELWYN & CO. PRESENT JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME." A New Play by Jane Cowl & Jane Murfin.

FULTON West 46 St. TOMORROW NIGHT at 8:20. "IF" THE BLINN-SHEGGREEN CO. Geo. Probert, Bert Lytell, Reu Johnson, Chas. Mackay, Ruth Benson, Reggie Sheffield, Sydney Shields, Forrest Robinson. MARK SWANN'S NEW MODERN PLAY

CRITERION Broadway, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. LAST 7 TIMES. JULIA ARTHUR. In William Lindsey's Romance of Old France. SEREMONDA

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Mon. 2:20. "Frances Starr Captivating."—World. FRANCES STARR. In the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway, 38th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Lincoln's Birthday at 2:15. LAST 3 WEEKS! DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in "THE MUSIC MASTER"

OVERFLOWS WITH MIRTH! Captain Kidd, Jr. Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St. Call Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.), Sat. & Mon.

HARRIS West 42d St. NIGHTS AT 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow (Popular) & Saturday 2:30. THE YELLOW JACKET. Extra Matinee Mon. (Lincoln's Birthday).

YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE CHEATING CHEATERS. IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER. AT ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.

ELTINGE—Today At 3 Also THURS. & FRIDAY. NORA BAYES. AND HER COMPANY IN A UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT. PRICES 50c. to $2.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. W. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Next Mon. at 2. The Wanderer. WITH THE GREATEST CAST EVER ORGANIZED IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN STAGE. PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50. Bargain Mat. To-morrow 25c. to $1

Hard-ware AND HOME EFFICIENCY Show. Madison Sq. Garden NOW. AFTERNOONS FOR TRADE ONLY. OPEN TO PUBLIC, 6 to 11 P. M. ADM. 50 cts. Housewives' Demonstration, Etc. Concerts, Motion Pictures, Dancing, and Amusements. PREPAREDNESS BALL FRI. NIGHT

HIPPODROME. MATINEE TODAY. BEST $1.00 SEATS. 100 Novelties & New Ice Ballet. THE BIG SHOW 1000 PEOPLE with ANNETTE (Herself) KELLERMANN And 200 Mermaids IN A NEW SENSATIONAL AQUATIC SPECTACLE. BIGGEST SHOW—LOWEST PRICES. HIPPODROME SUNDAY EV'G. ALL STAR BENEFIT!

OUTDOOR TODAY. Ice Skating. NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1468 and 5856 Morningside. ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC. SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 9th Ave. Tel. 1100 and 542 Columbus.

NEW MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th St. JUST WEST OF Broadway. AMERICA'S NEWEST AND FINEST PLAYHOUSE. EVES. 8:15. MATS. WED & SAT. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW. BEST SEATS, $1.50.

"A rollicking musical farce."—John Logan in N. Y. Herald.
"'Canary Cottage' is a jolly show of youth, beauty, breeze, music, color, sparkle, costume and general joy."—Thomas Vivian in N. Y. American.
"'Canary Cottage' is filled with laughter."—Charles Darnton in Eve. World.
"An amusing musical show."—Alexander Woollcott in N. Y. Times.
"The spectator leaves the theatre with kaleidoscopic impression of mirth, youth, color, and harmony."—Lawrence Reamer in N. Y. Sun.
"The public will find in both play and playhouse something worth while."—D. J. O'Keefe in N. Y. Commercial.
"'Canary Cottage' should prove a happy addition to our other musical resorts."—Burns Mantle in Eve. Mail.
"Received with a whirlwind of applause."—Journal.

OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREATEST MUSICAL FARCE SUCCESS. CANARY COTTAGE. With TRIXIE FRIGANZA, CHAS. RUGGLES & HERBERT CORTHELL. SEATS 8 WEEKS AHEAD INCLUDING LINCOLN'S AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY MATS.

PARK 59th St. & Broadway. Daily 2:30-4:15-6:10-7:20-9. PRICES 15-25-50-$1.00. Ivan Abramson 7-Act Sensation ENLIGHTEN THY DAUGHTER

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE. HERBERT BRENON presents MLLE. DAZIE. JACK NORWORTH, Emily Ann Wellman & Co., Mrs. Vernon Castle in "Patria," & Bert Clarke. B'WAY & 47 St. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.

ICELAND. ICE SKATING. Sessions 10-2:30-8:30. Except Sunday Morn. & Monday Aft. Instruction. Music, Luncheon & Supper. BROADWAY AT 52D ST.

BRAMHALL PLAYHOUSE. 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:20. "Best play and production I have seen in America."—EMANUEL REICHER. "Keeping Up Appearances."

STRAND B'WAY & 47TH ST. SUNDAY NOON to 11:30. SESSUE HAYAKAWA in "Each to His Kind." Soloists: "Battle of Picardie." Strand Celebrated Orchestra.

RIALTO B'y & 42d 15, 25, 50c. "POLLY RED HEAD." Charlie Chaplin, E. Alexander Powell in person. Soloists and incomparable Rialto Orchestra.

IRVING PLACE, IRVING PLACE & 15TH STREET. Tues. 8:15, "DIE WILDENTE," by Henrik Ibsen. Wed. 8:15, "KAMERADEN," by August Strindberg.

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CASINO OPENING NIGHT TONIGHT At 8:15. ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN Presents His Latest Musical Comedy, YOU'RE IN LOVE. Matinees Tomorrow, Sat. & Next Monday.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Next Mon. MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE. In CLARE KUMMER'S New Play, "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Next Monday. EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

Maxine Elliott's Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. LAST WEEK. GERTRUDE KINGSTON AND HER COMPANY. In Amusing & Thrilling Plays: "OVERRULED," by Bernard Shaw. "THE QUEEN'S ENEMIES," Lord Dunsany. "GREAT CATHERINE," by Bernard Shaw. Orch. $2. Bal. $1.50, $1. 2d Bal. 50c.

NAZIMOVA in 'CEPTION SHOALS. 8:30 Sharp. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. at the PRINCESS. EXTRA MATINEE THURSDAY

Powerful! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse West 48th. Mat. Tom'w. SPECIAL MATINEE THURSDAY.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Next Monday. The 13th Chair. By Bayard Veiller.

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:20. POP. MAT. TOMORROW 2:30. WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of All Farces. NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

44th St. Theatre JUST WEST OF BROADWAY. TWICE DAILY (Incl. Sun.) 2:10 & 8:10. JESSE LASKY Presents GERALDINE FARRAR in "JOAN THE WOMAN"

Shubert 44th, W. of B'y. Evs. 8:15. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. Laugh—And Be Not Ashamed. See Love o' Mike. COMEDY WITH MUSIC. "Sparkling, Youth, Beauty."—Herald. EXTRA MAT. NEXT MON.

ASTOR THEATRE, 45th & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Tom'w & Sat. CLIFTON CRAWFORD in Her Soldier Boy. Play, with Music and Girls. ADELE ROWLAND. "Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World. EXTRA MAT. NEXT MON.

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS. Last 7 Times of This Bill. COMEDY. Bushido & 3 other plays. W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mt. Thur., Sat.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Wed. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Segurola. Cond., Polacco. Thurs. at 1:30, Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Rundnagl, Baklanoff. Thurs. at 8:15, Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Fri. at 1:30, Meistersinger. Hempel, Howard; Sembach, Well, Gerhardt, Reiss, Braun. Cd. Bodanzky. Sat. at 2, Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 8, (Tge to $8.) Cavalleria Rusticana. Kurt, Perini; Botta, Tegani. Pagliacci. Music; Martinelli, Amato, Bada. Cond., Papi. Next Mon., Lincoln's B'day, at 2, Aida. Muzio, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond. Papi. Eve. at 8, Nozze di Figaro. Farrar, Hempel, Matzenauer; De Luca, Didur, Reiss, Bodanzky. Tues. Eve., Feb. 13, Brooklyn Academy of Music, at 8, Lucia. Barrientos; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier, Bada. Cond., Papi. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Feb. 7, at 3. PIANO RECITAL by BERYL RUBINSTEIN. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Kranich & Bach Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 3. PIANO RECITAL by ETHEL NEWCOMB. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Feb. 13, at 3. Recital by the Great French Organ Virtuoso, JOSEPH Bonnet. 50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Aft., Feb. 9, at 3. Hunter Welsh. PIANO RECITAL—STEINWAY PIANO.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Feb. 10, at 2:30. VIOLIN RECITAL—EFREM Zimbalist. STEINWAY PIANO.

Carnegie Hall, Mon. Aft., Feb. 12, at 3. SONG RECITAL. Frieda Hempel. Hardman Piano. Seats at Box Offices, or Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 West 34th Street.

SEVENTH BILTMORE FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE. Friday, February 9, at 11. CARUSO. BELLE CLARENCE STORY BIRD.

Reserved Seats $3. Box Seats $5. Now on sale at Biltmore, Friday Morning Musicale Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano. PhilharmoniC. JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor. CARNEGIE HALL. Next Thurs. Evg., 8:30. Next Fri. Aft., 2:30. Soloist JOSEF HOFMANN.

Next Saturday Evening at 8:30. Soloist MISCHA ELMAN. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

COMEDY THEATRE, TO-DAY, AT 3. Ruth Draper. Pantomime and Solo Play. Strindberg's "The Stronger" with HARRIET OTIS DELLENBAUGH.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Feb. 8, at 8:30. SONG RECITAL by MARY JORDAN. Tickets 50c to $2. Steinway Piano Used.

AEOLIAN HALL. Fourth Concert To-night at 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET. Seats $2 and $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

Princess Theatre, Sat., Feb. 10, at 11 A. M. BEATRICE HUBBELL-Plummer. Songs and Verses for Children. Tickets $1 to $2. Management Daniel Mayer.

CORT THEA., W. 48 St., Sun., Feb. 11, at 3. ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY OF N. Y. MAX JACOBS, Conductor. Soloist: FRANCES NASH, Pianist. Tickets 25 cents to $2.50, at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Feb. 10, at 3. Piano Recital ELEANOR Spencer. Mgt. Astexis Sawyer, Inc. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Theatre Français des Etats-Unis. TEL. 6224 GREELEY. New Garrick 35 St. & B'way. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30. Evs. 8:30. "FIL A LA PATTE." Week of Feb. 12—"LA TOSCA." Special Mat. Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12.

THE LODGER. BANDBOX THEA., 57 St., E. 3d Ave. Plaza 812. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. (& Mon. Pop.) 2:30.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way 96 St. ADELAIDE & HUGHES. BRICE & KING. IRENE BORDONI & MELVILLE ELLIS. Marie Nordstrom.

LYRIC THEATRE 42D ST., WEST OF B'WAY. LAST 12 TIMES IN NEW YORK. TWICE DAILY. 2:30 P. M. 25c @ 50c. 8:30 P. M. 25c to $1.00. "A Daughter of the Gods". With ANNETTE Kellermann

SELZNICK PICTURES. JOSEPH M. SCHENCK Presents. Norma Talmadge in "PANTHEA". IN THE FOLLOWING MARCUS LOEW THEATRES TODAY AND TOMORROW

Orpheum, Lincoln Sq., American, Greeley Sq., Delancey St., Broadway, De Kalb, Palace. Miss Talmadge will appear in person at above theatres tonight. Miss Talmadge will appear in person at above theatres Wed. night.

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STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Today 25c. & 50c. TREASURE ISLAND Original Cast & Production.

20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA. THREE TIMES DAILY 2:30, 4:30, 8:30. 25c & 50c. Evs. 25c & 50c. Few Choice Seats Evs. 75c-$1. BROADWAY Theatre, At 41st St.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66 West 66th St. ICE SKATING. TODAY at 3 and Every Tues. & Fri. EXHIBITION FANCY SKATING. Bror Meyer & Emmy Bergfeld

81 at St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. 3868 Schuyler. Dorothy Dalton in "'Chicken' Casey." Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today, 10c, 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

Special Table d'hote Dinner $1.50 AND AN EXCEPTIONAL BEEFSTEAK DINNER $1.50. SERVED DAILY AND SUNDAY FROM 6 TO 9 P. M. With Elaborate Entertainment Features, Including. SERVED IN THE "400 CLUB" ROOM.

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JONIA and her SISTER Heavenly Hawaiian Twins with their South Sea Troubadours. Private Dining Rooms, Banquet Halls, Ball Rooms, Beefsteak Grill for Socials, etc. Catering.

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NEW YORK CITY. HOT

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Samuel Sturtz and James Harrison Bowser of New York City were admitted to practice.

64—The Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. Public Service Commission of the State of West Virginia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

491—The Second Nat. Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, plaintiff, v. the First Nat. Bank of Oceana, Ohio.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

498—Great Northern Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. A. Roach, as admx., &c.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed, with costs.

——Original—Ex parte in the matter of J. Marshall, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of habeas corpus and that petitioner be admitted to bail denied.

——Original—Ex parte in the matter of J. P. White, as President, and W. Green, as Secretary-Treasurer, of United Mine Workers of America, et al., petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of prohibition denied.

720—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. M. O'Connor, as admx., &c.—Motion to enlarge time for defendant to file designation of additional parts of the record to be printed granted.

527—United States, appellant, v. D. J. Leary et al, &c., et al.—Motion to dismiss denied.

804—C. Mason and A. Hanson, plaintiffs, v. United States.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on Monday, April 9 next, after cases heretofore assigned for that day.

721—T. Ewing, Comm'r of Patents, petitioner, v. United States ex rel., the Fowler Car Co.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on Monday, April 9 next, after cases heretofore assigned for that day.

741—United States v. Bessie Wildcat, a minor, et al.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on Monday, April 9 next, after cases heretofore assigned for that day.

774—Mrs. Rose Snyder, plaintiff, v. King County, Washington, et al.—Motion to advance denied.

842—St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Ry. Co., petitioner, v. W. J. Schuerman.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

861—The State Bank of Clearwater, Neb., petitioner, v. J. Q. Ingram, trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

884—S. Bernstein, petitioner, v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit denied.

886—Illinois Cent. Ry. Co. et al., petitioners, v. V. P. Messina.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of Mississippi denied.

888—United Mine Workers of America, petitioner, v. A. S. Dowd, receiver, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

904—C. Bond, petitioner, v. O. S. Langum, Sheriff, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of Minnesota denied.

594—The Ohio River Contract Co., plaintiff, v. the Hon. Thomas R. Gordan, Judge, &c.—Motion for restraining order granted.

2. Original—Commonwealth of Virginia, complainant, v. State of West Virginia.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus granted, and rule to show cause awarded, returnable on Tuesday, March 6, next, at head of the call.

3. Original—People of the State of New York, complainant, v. State of New Jersey et al.—Motion to set case for argument submitted for complainant in support of motion and for defendants in opposition thereto.

485—Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., petitioner, v. E. J. Simon.—Motion to advance submitted for petitioner in support of motion and for respondent in opposition thereto.

855. Detroit Rock Salt Co., petitioner, v. Swift & Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit submitted.

599. J. S. Hayden, petitioner, v. E. G. Davis et al., exec., &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondents.

856—Mrs. M. S. Jennings et al., petitioners, v. L. P. Smith et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioners and for respondents.

916. R. S. Howard Co., petitioner, v. the Baldwin Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner, with leave to counsel for respondent to file brief within two weeks.

787. Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. et al. v. The Arctic Iron Co.—Motion to advance submitted for Cleveland-Cliffs Company in support of motion and for the Arctic Iron Co. in opposition thereto. Petition for writ of certiorari to bring up entire record and cause submitted for the Arctic Iron Co. in support of the petitioner, and by counsel in opposition thereto.

917. Mexico-Wyoming Petroleum Co. et al., petitioners, v. W. L. Valentine et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioner.

236—Southern Surety Co., plaintiff, v. Board of County Comm'rs of Oklahoma County, &c.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendant.

885—Boston Store of Chicago v. American Graphophone Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to bring up entire record and cause submitted.

881—S. S. Chamberlin, trustee, &c., petitioner, v. J. B. Mullings.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner.

877—The Washington Loan & Trust Co., trustee, et al., petitioners, v. A. E. Randle.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of District of Columbia submitted for petitioners.

896—H. G. MacWilliam, petitioner, v. President Suspenders Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner and respondent.

914.—General Electric Co., petitioner, v. New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of New York submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

855—S. C. Cohen, as trustee, &c., petitioner, v. E. W. Samuels.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

Adjourned until Monday, March 5, at 11 o'clock.

Call for Tuesday, March 6 next: Nos. 56, 481, 492, 310, 475, 685, 697, 733, 764, 401, 640, 688, (and 684,) 775, (and 776,) 545, 142, and 143.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Quinn<Raw, Barker<CNY, Jones<Tug Bouker No 8, Ben Franklin Transp<Federal Sugar Ref.

DISTRICT COURT—Dietrich, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Civil jury cases, Witte<Penn RR, Keutgen<Baubenberger, O'Hanlon<So. Pac. Russian Symphony Soc<Muratore, Cohnfeld<Stellgebauer<Same<Muller, Same<Milliken, Same<Carreau, Same<Isaacs, Same<Lazarus, Ropner<Intl Amer SS, Titus<U S Smelting, Davidson<Am Blower, Eclipse Lighterage Co<Cornell Steamboat, Re Louis Neuberger.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.

Rapan<Carruthers, Pefuffo<Lamport & Holt Line, Hermans<same, Miller<Sou Cot Oil Co, Martin<Starr Co, Callen<Farrell, (2,) S R Deyo Co<Seidin, Re CNY,(Kinsella St.) Re same,(Wallace Av) Re same, (W 231 St.) Re same, (Ft Schuyler Road,) Stern<Coram, Katz<McMullan,Snare & Triest, Inc, Henry E Fox Con Co<Prendergast, Hess<Drexler, Kopf<Kopf, Connors<Woods, Bannon's, Inc<same, West Side Bk<Cahill Rty Co (2), Finale<Carpenter, CNY<Empire Table Co, McSherry<McSherry, Re Lowenthal, Bove<Calarco, Mutual Life Ins Co<Kaughran, Reynolds<Int R T, Tervalla<same, Erbeck<NY Edison Co, MacMechen<MacMechen, Re Cummings, Cameron<Thomas, White<Bloch, Tierney<Tierney, Klim<Rapsch, Mahon<Equit Tr Co, Re Moapa Rty Co, Cross<Kilborn, Benesch<Benesch, Brown<Pereny, Severin<Menczer, (2,) Isaacs<Main Rty Co, Re Dunn's Estate, Babcock<Brown, Waldron<Coffey, Ziegler<Howell, Re Int R T<Chadwick, Socy for Poor Widows, &c<Daub, Guaranty Tr Co<2d Av RR, (Kaluza,) Edmund<Horowitz, Steiner<Tenn Cop, (4,) Stern<Fitzpatrick, PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Losane<Sterling Mot Truck Co, Baumritter<Baumritter, I R T<Chadwick, Same<Langstroth, Re Volk House Wreck Demurrer: Levy<Levy.

Preferred causes:
Tenement House Dept (619 West 17th St, Feleeztyn<Feleeztyn, General calendar:
Case on—Moran<Vreeland, Broadway Bldg Co<E W Martin, Kight<Kight, Hollender<Wallace, Werner<615 West 29th St Co, Inc, Treadwell<Macek,

PART IV.—(January Term Continued.)—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Spessman<Nassau-Beekman Inv,

PART VI.—(January Term Continued.)—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cases on—Tuohey<Tuohey, (2,)

PART V.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Ordway, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kinney<Bklyn Nat League B B Club, 461 8th Av Co<Childs, W & S Job & Co, Inc<same, Solomon<Lowenstein, Arnold<Webster, NY Metal Ceiling Co<Moshenberg, Maison Bernard Imp Co<Kaufman,

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.
Wilner<Patton, McIntyre<May, Stenzler<Standard Gas Light Co of CNY, Hyman<Bourne, Biscuit<Weill, McGinn<NY Con RR, Whitehead<Keller, Greenberg<CNY Rys, Yuditz<same, (2,) Tierney<Barber, West<Women's Hos Assn, Finnegan<Loughran, Lord & Taylor<Yale & Towne Mfg, Barnett<Gariepy, Levy<Isaacs, Pietra<Birdsall, Payne<Kilian, Halley<Motley, I Rubin<Boulton, R Rubin<same, Masquera<Sarina S S Corp, Goldstein<N Y Rys, (2,) Trelia<Pace, (2,) Bruckner<Red Cross Line, Barnes<Hilton, Bertman<Weisner, Paterson<Bigelow, Baker<Empire Carrying Corp (2,) Levinson<Fisher, Baum<Chipperfield, Elwen<West St Ry, Morrisey<Wrege, Wilson<Goldberg, Day<Levine, Bradley<Gibson, Hurowitz<Behlen, Brown<Mid-Crosstown Ry, McCave<Weinman, Dearie<Third Av Ry, C Fiore, Jr<CNY (2,) Connors<same, Dunne<B, Q Co & S RR, Long<CNY, Gallivan<Hass, Boggs<N Y Rys, Harris<Gottefried, Vircarri<Ward Baking Co, Inc, Shilberg<N Y Rys, Krinsky<Savage, Steinhard<Walcutt Bros Co, Inc, R Fisher<Harber, S Fisher<same, Goussios<Atlantis, Rovinsky<Hillman, Am Strawboard Co<Coal & Coke Co, Kittanning Face Brick Co<Peart, Guaranty Trust Co<Second Av RR, Hilsenrath<Mayer, NY Button Works<Hirshfeld, Ziefle<Barrett Mfg, Sloninsky<Roth, Ysmnitsky<Rothman, Feldman<Rosenbogen, Qualley<Dickinson, Cruise<Nat Sugar Ref, Union Traction Co<Roberts, Haute<same, Ft Wayne & No Ind Trac Co<same, May<Leon, De Barry<same, B & O RR<Chag Donner No 5, Mitchell<Messick, Shapiro<Shapiro, Davin<Isman, Friedman<Friedman, Welter<Welter, Rosen<Hannane, Bassi<Sacchetti, Cleveland Hold Co<Bellemore Hold Co, Cesoli<Postal Transfer Service, Inc, Re Morrison,(Beaver,) Re Goldstein, Re Sellers & Barton Lighterage Co, Ross Lumber Co<Illinois Surety Co, Tarbeaux<same, Harris<same, Cooper & Evans Co<same, Richards<Richards, Levine<NY Rys, Hyams<Park & Tilford, Re Substantive Colors, Kirkman<Parker, Haber<Orzag, Nardelli<Nardelli, CNY<Fox Print House, Re Haas & Fried, Inc (Haney,) Re Solotorevsky, Goldberg<Popular Pictures Co, Raymond<Guaranty Trust Co, Wackerow<Wackerow, Axler<Axler, Carpenter<NY Tr Co, Kight<Kight, (2,) Stroulgas<Lehigh & Wilkes Coal Co, Re Nassau Mtg Co<Hoadley, Re Tonjes, Re Rogers, Herreshoff<Co-operative Syndicate, Re Mabie, Montgomery<Shear, Miller<Rudden's, Inc, Wald<Persky, Herreshoff<Co-operative Syndicate, Re 2nd Sav & L Co, (Supt of Banks,) Bloom<Blick,

PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Losane<Sterling Mot Truck Co, Baumritter<Baumritter, I R T<Chadwick, Same<Langstroth, Re Volk House Wreck Demurrer: Levy<Levy.

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PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

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Kinney<Bklyn Nat League B B Club, 461 8th Av Co<Childs, W & S Job & Co, Inc<same, Solomon<Lowenstein, Arnold<Webster, NY Metal Ceiling Co<Moshenberg, Maison Bernard Imp Co<Kaufman,

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All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.
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PART IV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rubenstein<CNY, Tomanlewicz<Agush, Case on.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART IX.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Nigro<Union Ry, Myrosz<McDowell,

PART X.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kashowitz<Kanrich, Traynor<NY Rys, (2,) Connolly<N Y Rys,

PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
Lazarus<Est of L B, Wyckoff<G S Alexander & Co, Nahoum<Northland S S Co, Walsker<P Gerli & Co, Cort Film Corp<Authors Film, Arrigoni<Univ Motor Truck, (2,) CNY<U S Fidelity & Guar Co, Karsch<Pacific Commercial, Stofa Appliances Corp<Black, Lustig<Cohn, Schmalhausen<Greenfield, Amitrano<Hl Surety, Re Rodriguez, Stine<Meyer, Carfango<CNY, Bernstein<Riv Ins Co of CNY, Michael Cohen & Co<Headley Stone Co, Schoen<Kinney, Miller<Jacob New Rty Co, N Y Prod Exch Bk<Degelman, Solomon<Grossman,

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on—Fox<O'Brien.

PART XVII.—(January Term Cont.)—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on—Fox<O'Brien.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar.
John Caffrey, Thomas M Turner, Emilie W Kerr, Egedio A Fanelli, Bridget Carroll, Catherine M Reed, Cecile E Hilhemius, William Kramer, (2,) Alter Rothstein, Barnet Zuckeroff, Marie M Follott, Mike Wolowitz, Giuseppe Geraci, Jacob Cohen, Harriet Brathwait, Juan C Ramirez, William Redmond, Annie M Florenz, William Ringelmann, Joseph Augier, Mary Herren, Mary Angus, Achille Thiery, James Hoey, Elizabeth Fuller, Ellen Donovan, Jeanne Hanniet, Samuel Longstreet, Esther Felgenbaum, Biagio Mele, John A Kent, Charles M Fry, Thomas Edwards, William Lummis, James Everard, Gussie Gersten, Richard Pelz, infant, Samuel Schwartz, William Ziegler, Caroline A Brundage, Ellen Donovan,

Johanne Haas, Edward A Price, Benjamin Hart, Max Rosenberger, Katherine Grube, &c, Charlotte B Stewart, Wills for probate: Percy A Cole, Clara Engels, Patrick Hennessy, Cornelius H Hackett, Isabella G McNicol, Caroline Mendel, Joseph F Lippe, Anna Boettner, Annie D Needham, Julia D De Vado, Edna L Bagg, Mary F Baker, Eric A Mowatt.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Clark<Sire, Friedlander<Manisof, Manges<Dickstein, Moskowitz<Hudson & Man RR, Tymonevitz<Terry & Tench Co, Bernard<Farrington & Evans Co, Sherman<Fisher & Fisher, Guilfoil<Tamlya, J J Little & Ives Co<Baseball Magazine, Strong<Sturges, Helfman<Rothstein, Rapa<Nadler,

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Price<Pearl, Richardson<Williard Co, Brancaccio<N Y Rys, Ingram<42d St. &c, Ry, Walch<Mason Seaman Transp Co, Lutvak<NY Times, Graeber<NYC, &c Ry, Aronofsky<Belt L Ry, Grutta<Amsterdam Bldg Co, Brackett Rty Co<F A Munsey Co, Bernstein<Goldstein, Langmack<42d St. &c RR, Callahan<NYRys, Matheson<Int R T Co, Mulcahey<Chernoff, Warnis<Donahue's, Harris<Levett Co, Feld<Finkelstein, Glanzer<Armsly Co, Slutzkin<Greenberg, Tobias<Rubin, Ender<Foos, Bornstein<Un Ry Co of NY, Douglas<Granville Rty, SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Roth<Globe Rye Bread Co, Lazerowitz<same, Lauman<same, Goldwasser<same, Rosenthal<same, Kazan Carpet<Decker,

PART II.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.
Sachs<Booras, Wicha<Hartford Accident, &c, Co,

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Baron de Hirsch Fund<Cooper — Samuel Strasbourger, East River Sav. Inst.<Dixon-William Klein, East River Sav. Inst.<Dober—Wm. Klein, Rafel<Maurer—Edward D. Dowling, Re Schlesinger (Israel)—Rudolph A. Seligman.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Selig Polyscope Co., Inc.<Unicorn Film Corp.—Charles Putzel.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Mitchell<Bogart—James B. Butler.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Carter Phelps<Mary Hirschfield—Geo. A. Lewis, Katharine A. Kingsland<Mathilda White—L. Horatio Bigelow, Jr.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.
Derrick<Arville Rty & Amusement Co, S Goldberg & Son<Normal Con Co,

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Giegerich, J.
Monk<23d Ward Bk, Fiddelman Theater NY Add Socy, Dressel<Hauser, McGuire<Ward Baking Co, Taylor<Schano, Siegel<Henderson, Inc, Selmon<Ryan.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Coloima<Acciani, Day calendar:
Natale<Funingelle, Carroll<Stephens (2,) Labbe<Smartia, Muller<Smildsin, Uihlein<Wayburn, Rosenblum<Washington Taxi Service, Barham<same, Freed<C I & Bkn RR, Hyman<B, Q Co & S RR, Kruger<Union Ry (2,) Ryff<Rogers & H (2,) Iodica<Avosa, Lopschuk<Smith Cont, Katzoff<CNY, Kaminsky<B H RR, Paul<Rider Const (2,) Levenson<Goldstein, McCarthy<Bowling Storage & Van Co, Bradley<Gibson, Harrington<N E RR, Brennen<Biden,

Highest number reached on the regular call, 5841.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.: Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Cropsey, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Asplnall, J.
Loeffler<N Y Consol RR, Carl<same, Kennedy<Bruno, McGratty et al<Krantz Mfg Co, Anderson<NY Consol RR, Frothingham<Nas RR, Magilane<Loeser & Co, Zimmer<N Y Consol RR et al, Scott<Partridge, Clark & Kerrigan, Sandman<L I RR et al, Ragland<Kinny, Edmonds<NY Rys, Epstein<R T Subway Const Co, Schroeder<I R T Co, Weinman<Nat Ben Franklin F I Co, Florio<Bradley Auto Supply Co, Spivack<N Y Rys, Tohme<same, Zdanceurox<same, Ehlich<Erschowsky, Cohen<Prince, Horne<Diamond, Silberstinn<Rhode Island Inc Co, Minnassian<Babagara, McMahon<Bloch, Kulinsky<Tobias, Clark<NY, NH & H RR, Stern<Blauner, Gordon<Dickstein, Rosenberg<Loretta Corp, (2,) Coffee<Van Tassel, Hollow<Ettlinger, Mylonas<Marenzi, Kravarsik<Rizzo, Villora<Lyons Exp Co, Blanca<same, McKay<Hughes, Case on.

Cherouny Press<Bettelheim, Chesebrough-Pond's Mfg Co, Faulkner<B H RR, Vitelli<same, Bielweisa<CNY, Sundquist<Martin, Doran<Pfeiffer et al, Finnegan<Healy Prospect Garage, Sendler<Schachter, Selenica<Karaletzky, Harriett<Murphy, Rabinowitz<Schultz, Samlowitz<B H R R, Acker<Beach, Cronin<Sheinker, Tepfer<Rodgers & Hagerty, Gibel<Leonhardt, Johnson & Johnson, Cavanaugh<Singer, Simpson<Schaefer Brew Co, Nadler<Perlman, Augenstein<Waldeck, Monahan<Adams Realty Dev Co, Nickel<Dattelbaum, Hoppe<Kress, Ewart<Nas R R, Darmstadt<Ball, Thomas<Germansky, McAuliffe<B, Q Co & Sub R R, Johnson Bros<Kings West Co, et al, Wood<Nas R R,

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Chickering<B, Q Co & Sub R R, Grimes<Nassau RR, Rhatigan<B H R R, Lapides<Horn, Olivieri<Minerva, et al, Kelly<Daubert, et al, Cohen<Judkins & McCormick Co, Brindisse<NY Consol RR & ano, Weinberg<Mallon, et al, Regan<Nat Biscuit, Moffat<Jarvis, et al, Schert<Duerr, Silver<Rovner, Weseley<NY Con RR, Rose<Monarch A Co, Kovilski<Fleisher, Stockinger<Scotiello, Alberga<Strauss et al, Morrison<B U Gas Co, Motz<Garny, Clark<N Y Rys Co, Conrady, Huott, Neuman<Wood, Redmond<Evergreen Cemetery, Schnepf<Levy, Scheck<Prudential Ins Co, Schmidt<Edwards et al, Anderson<L I R R et al,

Highest number reached on regular call 8086.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Willis<Sewell, Henry Link, Max Geschwind, Albert Berry, Henry S Parks, John Berry, Michael O'Donnell, Charles Requa, Accounting of: Lydia Carus, Angelo Sealfise, Mary E Smith, Sarah Wilkinson, Estates of: Moris Michaeloff, Joseph C Huble, Gottlieb Schulke, Mary Quinn.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Gallo<B H R R Co, Rosenberg<same, Von Thun<Jung, Braswell<Fritz, Lichtenberg<Levy, Hereth<Rustin, Maul<N Y Cons RR, Levy<B H RR, Stein<Amelie, Tardalo<Shimberger, Arnold<Healy, Feldman<Wagner, Chichocki<Berdowsky, Durr<Pease Piano Co, Malasky<Itzkowitz, Cavallaro<B H RR, Mack<Kornblum, Greene<B, Q Co & S RR, Seidman<Feinstein, Taft<N Y Cons RR, Calhoun<White Plains Theatre Corp, Lynch<Lynch, City of Yonkers<Yonkers E L & P, Burnett<Thompson, Dinofrio<Muller, Engren<I R T, Desmond<Zinser, Post<Donnelly et al, Rubenstein<Steeplechase Co et al, Drew<I R T, Isakson<Rose et al, Cole<Wanamaker, Brody<Nassau RR, Siegel<same, James<B H R R, Olsen<Twigger, Cavanagh<Edison El Ill Co, Burstin<NY Rys, Hazelett & Youino<L I

REST OF THE WORLD IN DEBT TO AMERICA

Our Financial Position Superlatively Sound, Controller of Currency Reports.

COUNTRY'S HUGE BUSINESS

Total Bank Clearings for Fiscal Year $241,407,541,000, an Increase of $78,233,404,000 Over 1915.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Controller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, today advised Congress, in submitting his annual report, that the United States seemed to be "intrenched financially almost as firmly as it is possible for any human Government to be."

"Practically the whole world is in debt to us," the report said, "and is steadily increasing its obligations. Our financial condition in relation to other peoples and the world at large becomes stronger from week to week and from month to month. As the figures show, so conclusively, our wealth is piling up with wonderful rapidity; but to do our proper work in the world and to protect and enlarge our own interests we may before long need every dollar of these resources, gigantic and inexhaustible as they may seem to be. We are well prepared for preparedness and ready and able to provide for whatever increases of army and navy Congress may think necessary."

The Controller recommends the enactment of laws to make it a felony to make false financial statements to banks for the purpose of securing loans, to make burglary of a national bank a crime punishable by Federal law, to limit the funds invested by a bank in its own building to the amount of its capital stock, and to authorize the Treasurer to sell bonds securing circulation thirty days after a bank goes in liquidation.

Since the inauguration of the Federal Reserve system, the report says, charters have been issued to 264 new national banks with an aggregate capital of $16,100,000 and 189 national banks increased their capital $27,117,700. During the same period, to Nov. 15, last, 143 banks went into liquidation and thirty-four banks reduced their capital. In addition, twenty-seven national banks were placed in receiverships.

Increase in Bank Earnings.

Gross earnings of national banks for the past fiscal year, the report says, were $590,642,051 and net earnings $157,543,547, an increase in the latter item of $30,500,000 during the year. Dividends paid were $114,724,504, an increase of approximately $1,000,000.

The practice of charging exorbitant interest rates has decreased to a marked extent, the report says, the number of banks charging more than 10 per cent., on the average, being reduced in Georgia from 23 to 7; in Alabama from 21 to 6; in Texas from 317 to 122; in North Dakota from 90 to 37; in South Dakota from 25 to 10; in Nebraska from 18 to 4; in Oklahoma from 300 to 193. Figures for other States are not given, but the total reduction throughout the country during the year is placed at nearly fifty per cent., or from 1,022 to 558.

"The trouble has not been fully rectified," the report says, "and banks here and there continue to disregard the law in this respect and to exact rates which cannot be justified on any ground. These persistent offenders are being dealt with, and it is hoped that in most cases they may correct their irregular and unlawful practices before it becomes necessary for this office to take steps for the annulment of their charters."

The policy of enforcing the law with respect to charging usurious rates resulted, the report adds, in ten banks with a capital of $765,000 deciding that the business did not offer sufficient inducement for them to remain in it longer.

Country's Huge Business.

Compilation of clearing house figures for the entire country, embracing 173 clearing houses, places the aggregate transactions for the year at the huge total of $241,407,541,000, an increase during the year of $78,233,404,000. There were decreases in seven associations aggregating $42,947,000, chief of which was the decrease in the association at Albany, N. Y., of $31,355,000. New York leads in increases, the total increase for the year being $56,338,001,000. Other notable increases were Philadelphia, $4,050,121,000; Chicago, $3,725,285,000; Boston, $2,698,779,000, and St. Louis, $1,064,177,000.

The popular belief that the United States is the richest country in the world, measured by the per capita money in the banks, is dispelled by a comparison with records of other countries. A compilation shows that the per capita deposit in the United States is $50.42, while in New Zealand it is $91.41, and in Australia $106.97.

Salaries paid to bank Presidents, the report says, averaged $1,008.41 a year for institutions with a capital under $50,000. Bank Presidents of institutions having a capital of $5,000,000 or more, however, received annual salaries averaging $44,421. The average salary of all officers and employes of national banks, however, was $1,331.88. Banks having from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 capital, the report says, paid their Presidents salaries averaging $22,482.

"In view of the very moderate compensation paid to the average bank clerk," the report says, "this office takes the liberty of recommending to national banks that they give special consideration to the question of furnishing their clerks and other employes receiving small salaries life insurance policies equal to their salary for one year, so that in the event of death the families of the employes may at least be temporarily provided for."

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO FURNITURE AND LIGHTING FIXTURE CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Commissioners of the City of Indianapolis, Wimmer Bldg., corner Illinois and New York Streets, until 8 o'clock P. M., February 27, 1917, for the following work and materials in the Central Library, Meridian and St. Clair Streets, Indianapolis, Indiana. Separate bids.

1. For the construction, delivery and erection of the fixed and movable wood furniture and other joiner and cabinet work.

2. For the construction, delivery and installation of gas and electric lighting fixtures.

Plans and specifications for the above work will be furnished by the architects, Paul P. Cret and Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, 139 S. Fifteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa., on and after February 9, 1917, upon deposit of $10.00 with the architects; the drawings and specifications to be returned to the architects at the above address within one week after proposal has been submitted, and the architects will return to each depositor the full amount of his deposit on the return of the documents.

Bids must be submitted on blanks furnished by the Board, which will be supplied by the architects or the undersigned.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for $250. Checks must be made payable to the Board of School Commissioners of the City of Indianapolis, and must be certified good by a bank or trust company in Indianapolis, and in case any bidder whose bid shall be accepted shall not within five days after notice of acceptance enter into the written contract with the Board, in said form, to perform the bid and secure the contract by a bond in the said form and with sureties to the approval of the Board, his certified check and its proceeds shall be and remain the absolute property of the Board as liquidated damages for such failure, and the bidder shall be liable for nothing beyond the proceeds of the check for the failure. It being impossible to anticipate the exact amount of damages such failure would occasion to the Board.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. JOHN E. CLELAND,
Business Director.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ROOM 710, ARMY BUILDING, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals for dredging and removal of rock in Hudson River, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., February 8, 1917, and then opened. Further information on application.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE, JOHN B. CARSE, JOHN H. PALMER and CHARLES W. OGDEN, the subscribers hereto, all persons of full age, having formed a limited co-partnership pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New York to continue the wholesale iron and steel business in the City and County of New York, established and carried on in said City and County by Charles W. Ogden, Sr., and Theodore C. Wallace, (both of whom are now deceased,) and thereafter continued under said firm name by the undersigned as the successors of said original firm, DO HEREBY CERTIFY as follows:

1. That the name of the firm under which said co-partnership is to be conducted is OGDEN AND WALLACE, and the County wherein the principal place of business is to be located is New York County.

2. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by such co-partnership is the carrying on of wholesale and retail iron and steel business.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein and their respective places of residence are as follows: JOHN B. CARSE, residing at No. 203 West 57th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in the State of New York; JOHN H. PALMER, residing at No. 179 North Arlington Avenue, East Orange, in the State of New Jersey, are the general partners, and CHARLES W. OGDEN, residing at 14 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the State of New York, is the special partner. All of said persons are of full age.

4. That the amount of capital which said Charles W. Ogden, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock in cash is the sum of Ninety thousand ($90,000.00) Dollars.

5. That said partnership is to begin on the 31st day of December, 1916, and is to end on the 31st day of December, 1919.

Dated December 26th, 1916.
JOHN B. CARSE, (L. S.)
JOHN H. PALMER, (L. S.)
CHAS. W. OGDEN, (L. S.)

State of New York, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, ss.:

On this 26th day of December, 1916, before me personally came and appeared JOHN B. CARSE and JOHN H. PALMER and CHARLES W. OGDEN, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

HANNAH ROLZ,
Notary Public, Queens County, No. 1,449.
Certificate filed in New York County, No. 299.
New York Register No. 7293.

State of New York, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, ss.:

JOHN B. CARSE and JOHN H. PALMER, being severally duly sworn, each for himself, says: that he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate. That the sum specified in the said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock by CHARLES W. OGDEN, special partner named therein, to wit, the sum of Ninety thousand ($90,000) Dollars, has been actually and in good faith paid by said partner in cash to the common stock.

Severally sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1916. OTTO A. HACK,
Notary Public, Westchester County.
Certificate filed in New York Co., No. 278.
New York Register's No. 8,240.
JOHN B. CARSE.
JOHN H. PALMER.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the DEFORE & COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 17th day of January, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this seventeenth day of [Seal.] January, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

Auctioneers
Where announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 324-328 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FRENCH BOND EXTENSION.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Would Close Three Cities' Syndicates on Oct. 31.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., managers of the syndicate that underwrote the $60,000,000 6 per cent. three-year bonds of the Cities of Bordeaux Lyons, and Marseilles and offered them to the public at 98, to net 6¾ per cent., sent a letter yesterday to members, requesting an extension of the life of the syndicate from Feb. 20, the date on which it was to expire, until Oct. 31 next. Thus far only about 53 per cent. of the bonds have been sold.

The bankers say in their letter that they will deliver the unsold bonds on or about Feb. 13, but announce that any one desiring them to carry their proportionate share can obtain such accommodation on the basis of prevailing interest rates, but at not less than 3 per cent. As a result of the announcement there was a break in the price of the bonds on the Curb from 96 to 95⅝.

The $60,000,000 loan was divided equally among the three cities. The original agreement was that only $36,000,000, consisting of $12,000,000 for each city, would be put out, and that members of the syndicate would have an option on the other $24,000,000. It is understood that the option has not been exercised. The price to the syndicate was 96½.

The loan was announced on Nov. 17 last, and it was said that its purpose was "to provide for expenditures for the alleviation of suffering caused by the war, and for other municipal purposes." The City of Paris loan for $50,000,000, announced about a month earlier, was quickly oversubscribed. Bankers say that the sale of the bonds was interrupted by the Federal Reserve Board's pronouncement of Nov. 28 on the subject of foreign loans.

ANOTHER RUG TEST CASE.

The Government Will Again Try to Collect Higher Duties.

After having won their contention before the United States Court of Customs Appeals, importers of seamless Wilton and tapestry Brussels rugs will be under the necessity of defending their claims anew, as the Department of Justice, represented by Assistant Attorney General Hanson of this city, has decided to make up a "new" case. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters stated that as a large number of protests presenting analogous questions were now pending before the Board of General Appraisers the Treasury Department is of the opinion that a new case should be made up, based upon a more complete record.

It was said yesterday that at the trial of the new case the Government counsel would seek to prove that paragraph 303 was not intended by the framers of the tariff law to throw merchandise of the kind in dispute under either of the two paragraphs held by the court to be applicable. Paragraph 303, in brief, specifies that rugs not specially provided in the section "shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description."

The Government counsel will argue, and witnesses will be put on the stand to endeavor to prove, that the rugs are "similar" to the "Oriental, Aubusson, Axminster and similar rugs," mentioned in paragraph 300, and that accordingly the assessment was properly made.

NEW PAPER MILL RUNNING.

Plant at Three Rivers, Quebec, Shows Satisfactory Results.

MONTREAL, Feb. 5.—The new paper mill of the St. Maurice Pulp and Paper Company at Three Rivers, Quebec, has begun operations, and the first run on one of the two 50-ton units Saturday proved entirely successful. The capacity of the mill will be 100 tons, and the second unit of 50 tons will be ready for operation in a few days.

A sulphite mill which has been built in connection with the news print mill has been in operation several weeks. The St. Maurice Pulp and Paper Company is a subsidiary of the Union Bag and Paper Company, an American firm.

Mine Boy Gets $40,000 Verdict.

A jury in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, gave a verdict for $40,000 yesterday to Ignatz Petrowsky, 19 years old, who on Oct. 8, 1913, while employed as a doorboy at Woodworth's Colliery, Wilkes-Barre, Penn., suffered injuries which left him crippled for life. Petrowsky alleged that he had been insulted by another employe to uncouple a train of coal cars, work with which he was unfamiliar, and he was crushed. The colliery is owned by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The suit was for $150,000.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Sub-manufacturers, infants' and children's Fall coats; bring samples. Fifth delity Cloak Co., 135 W. 17th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at coats and suits. 32 West 32d St., 2d floor. Big users.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; mornings only; fourth floor, 8 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS wanted by exclusive jobber, 11 East 31st, 4th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy quantity three-thread cloth for cash; also washable satins. Call Monday and Tuesday mornings, Room 1,612, 116 West 32d.

DRILL.—Bear Mills "S" 25 to 26 inch white drill, will buy bale, or case, lots for immediate delivery. Inquire Bennett, Rector 6114.

GOODS.—Woolen and cotton goods; export house interested. Bennett, Rector 6114.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for all shades in American poplins, style 90610. Harry Rubin, 24 West 25th. Farragut 9218.

POPLINS AND VELOURS wanted, high shades; any amount. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

POPLINS.—Will exchange gold or tans for apple green. Farragut 9810.

SERGES.—French Whitman 104; Amoskeag 6122; Whitman 767; poplin; also 40-inch silk poplin. Telephone Greeley 4378.

SERGES.—Navy, blue, and black; will buy any quantity, all makes. Elias Surut, 19 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

SERGE.—Will exchange Am. 0936 colors for navy and black. Gottlieb & Lalsind, 38 West 21st. Gramercy 5161.

SERGES.—Cream, Cox Schrieber 215; check, job check and mixtures. Greeley 4370.

SHIRTINGS. — Fancy striped, moderate; pongees, percales. National Shirt Co., 39 East 12th.

SILKS.—Wanted, large, small quantities; also remnants, yard and over. L 149 Times.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—Jobber looking at wash skirts and dresses. Write for appointment, M 47 Times.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk skirts and dresses. Write for appointment, M 46 Times.

SPORT MATERIALS.—Submit samples, tussah and pongee. Pansy, 145 W. 30th.

SUITS.—Exclusive jobber placing orders better-made suits. M. J. Rubin, 50 West 17th.

SUITS.—Jobber ready to place orders on Spring suits. Room 904, 18 W. 27th.

TWEEDS.—English, Fischer and Kennedy style, 910 and 400. Telephone Farragut 9811.

VELOURS.—American, 15005; Stevens 2754; coatings, Amoskeag poplin 8158. Phone Greeley 4370.

WAISTS.—Jobber wants waists, skirts, house dresses, also let contracts, dresses, coats. Bruce, 110 West 34th. Tel. 1947 Greeley.

WASH DRESSES.—Jobber buying, $18 dozen to $4.75. 1,281 Broadway, 4th floor.

WOOLENS.—7037, 7035, 7207, and Polret twill in all shades. 'Phone Madison Square 9415.

Offerings to Buyers

AMOSKEAG'S 6122, 6512, 7614 serge; Garfield's 519 navy serge; King Neal's 4634 poplins, 3106 serge; Arlington's 94, 99, 104 serge, 4331 striped serge, 788 poplin, 1210, 1209, C. W. serge, 1305 C. W. Panama; Steven's whipcords; U. S. 235 serge; for immediate delivery. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 17-21 West 3d St.

BIGRO.—Five pieces gray bigro, 42 in. wide; 55c. Simon Costume, 44 West 32d St.

BLOOMERS, GOWNS.—Crepe and nainsooks, $3.75 dozen up. Urdong Bros., 131 Spring.

BOTANY CHALLIS, all wool; about 500 yards at 35 cents. Princess, 158 West 27th.

BUTTONS.—One million gross, all qualities and for all purposes. Hirsch & Eckstein, 40 Lispenard St. Franklin 1492.

BUTTONS.—Closing out imported jets, beaded, riveted, covered, crochets. 138 5th Av.

CLOTH.—Chuddah, quantity; cheap; also botany serges, poplins and checks. 9811 Farragut.

COATS.—Wonderful coats, full of style and value, worthy of your consideration; popular priced. Novick & Co., 49 West 28th St.

COATS.—Silks, plushes, 100 coats, immediate delivery; assorted styles. Louis A. & Jack Brous, 115 West 30th St.

COATS.—The coat house of unmatchable values, $3.25 to $12.50. Ellner Co., 51 West 24th.

COATS.—Suits, snappy Spring styles; American-woven poplin coat, $4.75. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Esquimette plush, plain, fur trimmed, close out cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS.—See our $8.75 suits, $3.75 coats. Meyer Loeb, 13 East 30th St.

COATS.—250 plush coats to close out. M. Jaffe, 40 West 25th St.

COATS.—Fall coats in stock. I. Novick & Co., 49 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—It will be worth while for you to see the $7.75 poplin suit, lined throughout with peau de cygne, and $4.75 checked suit, we are showing; also good values in coats. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $7.50; all wool poplin coats, $5; immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 W. 27th.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see our smart Spring coats; very low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—High grade samples to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 24th.

COATS-SUITS.—Spring opening, week Feb. 12; remarkable values. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Eagle, No. 815; 10 piece each pink, light blue, and mais; 90 cents regular. 'Phone 4945 Madison. Ask for Mr. Singer.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors; immediate delivery. David I. Solomon, 482 4th Av. Madison Square 6277.

DRESSES.—150 styles to select from, in French serges and silk, for immediate deliveries. Jos. Rosenberg & Co., 141 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Fine serge dresses for immediate delivery. New York Dress and Costume Co., 35 West 35th.

DRESSES. —High-grade georgette and taffeta to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Job of serge dresses to close out. Vronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th.

DRESSES, serges, for immediate delivery at a price. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—150 serge dresses to close out. D. Schustack, 44 East 32d St.

DRESSES.—1,000 all-wool French serges close out. Schlang, 151 West 26th.

GEORGETTES dyed in quantities at 6½c. Eagle Dye Works, 116 West 31st St.

HEMP BRAID.—Straw hat manufacturers, reduced quotations for immediate import. 1,270 Broadway, Room 412.

NECKWEAR.—Men's, close out cheap; 25c retailers. Knickerbocker Neckwear, 220 5th Av.

PEAU DE CYGNES.—Large quantities, immediate delivery; full range of seasonable shades. Gould & Neubert, 354 4th Av.

POPLIN, Gabardines, Serges. Farragut 8857. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 B'way.

POPLIN.—Whitman 767 black and blue, $1.15. 'Phone Madison Square 2815.

POPLIN.—William Whitman No. 767 navy and tan. 'Phone Stuyvesant 3352.

SERGES.—Wellington Sears, 5,000, 87½c; 5,500, 95c; black and navy. 1,170 Broadway. Room 4,414.

SERGE.—American, 0036, navy, black, at $1.37½ less 5 per cent. V 94 Times.

SHOWING WONDERFUL LINE of coats, $3.50 up, and Suits $7.50 up. Triangle Coat Co., 127 West 26th St.

SILKS.—All kinds, immediate delivery. Marks & Sonner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

SILVERBLOOM. — Lesher Whitman, 100 pieces, solid colors, cheap. Jacobus Brothers, 1,261 Broadway.

SKIRTS. — Cotton serge, 125; corduroy, 175; all-wool serge, 225; all-wool poplin, 275. Special values. H. B. Schwartz, 127-133 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—500 wool, serge, poplin, mixtures, $15 dozen. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

SPRING SUITS.—Poplins, $7.50 up; all shades; immediate delivery; also Spring coats, $4.75 up. Hirschorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Don't buy your Spring suits until seeing our wonderful American all wool poplin suits with Persian lining at $6.75 for immediate delivery—the suits they talk about. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th St.

SUITS.—Taffeta, $10; all wool poplin, $6. Jackter & Goldstein, 126 West 22d.

TALCUM POWDERS.—10-cent sellers, $5 per gross; 15-cent sellers, $8 per gross; also face powders Herman Chemical, Brooklyn.

WAISTS.—Four Momme Jap silk, $9 dozen; crepe de chines, all colors, $18. Federal Waist Co., 46 Bleecker St.

WAISTS.—Silk waists; a quantity of silk waists to close out. Deutchman Bros., 15 West 20th.

WAISTS. — Jap silk; immediate delivery; $7.50 per dozen. Tel. Tremont 9186.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN to handle line of ladies' neckwear and sport caps for the Middle West in conjunction with one other line; commission basis. G. H. & E. Freydberg, 160 5th Av.

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE
WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS
99 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyvesant 3360

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 31 Chambers St.

SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
Sidlow & Gerwin, 311 W. 23rd. Phone Spring 3320

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..... 4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday..3¼@3½ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

No Complaint About Gem Sales.

Sapphires lead in the sales of precious stones in this market at the present time, with fine emeralds running a close second in a business that leaves little room for complaint on anybody's part. In the so-called semi-precious group the race for sales leadership is between aquamarines and green tourmalines, though pink tourmalines are by no means being overlooked. As in garments, handbags and a number of other things, the trend in stones is all toward the lighter colored ones. The Oriental vogue is resulting in a nice business on fine Chinese jade and black opals. White opals have also done well of late, and there has been a pretty good call for catseyes. Novelty cuttings are said to be growing in favor steadily.

War and Woolens.

The lessons learned in supplying the Allies with woolens, so mill owners assert, will be of incalculable value if this Government should suddenly find it necessary to equip a large army. While the domestic business taken calls for a very large quantity of goods, mill representatives yesterday stated that army needs would come first even though the Government should not requisition a certain part of the output. At the present time the dress goods manufacturing and the production of goods for the men's wear trade are just at a period, so a mill factor said yesterday, when the mills can comfortably meet any emergency that may arise. The only difficulty to be overcome would be in getting an adequate supply of wool.

Jewelers' Saws Getting Scarce.

Not the least of the problems the jewelry manufacturers are facing at this time is that of replenishing the dwindling stocks of saws that are so imperative to their business. Most of these saws are of German manufacture, and shortly after the opening of the war a shortage began to manifest itself here. It is now so acute that saws which normally cost 65 cents a gross are priced at $10 to $15. All sizes are difficult to get, the finer ones being scarcer, and some are said to be entirely missing. These saws are also made in Switzerland, but difficulties due to the war have lessened receipts of them too. They are said to be less satisfactory than the German product, the main difference being in the hardening. So small are some of these saws that a gross of them makes a bundle no larger than a pair of men's shoe laces.

Stick to All Wool Goods.

One phase of the present buying of heavyweight woolens for men's wear in which the views of buyers and sellers conflict is in the preference of the former for all-wool goods. Such constructions are taken even though they represent very poor value in most cases at the present time. The woolen man's argument is that at the price paid for the shoddy goods something desirable in manipulated worsteds that would give much satisfaction could be obtained. As a mill representative said yesterday, the all-wool policy of some of the clothiers could be violated now with benefit to the consumer.

Crepe Demand Very Active.

With a record season's business on their books, the silk manufacturers were not quite prepared for the sudden demand that has been made upon them for crepes. They are now trying to meet a demand that seems unlimited. Price raising has spurred rather than lessened the call for merchandise of the sort. Increases of 15, 20, and 25 cents a yard are passed over by buyers, who consider the matter of delivery as of far greater importance. The principal call is for georgette, with crepe de chine and crepe meteor also well favored. Heavy crepes on the canton order are desired.

The Desire Seems General.

The desire of certain buyers to get something for nothing at the expense of the houses they buy from appears not to be confined to the textile or ready-to-wear trades. According to reports from the brewing trade, it is by no means a rare thing to have a customer "strike" for a new layout of glassware, and there is a case on record where a demand was made by the proprietor of a small-town café for a new stove when the bottom fell out of his old one. The prize demand to date for the brewing business, however, is that of a café owner who became the father of a bouncing baby and demanded of one of the brewers a carriage in which to wheel it. This parallels the request of a retail buyer in a New England city who once asked a local furrier to make a doll's fur coat for him.

Penney Buyers Are Here.

Sixty-seven buyers, representing the 175 stores operated by the J. C. Penney Company, Incorporated, in the Far, Middle, and South West, yesterday began their work of spending approximately $2,000,000 for Spring merchandise in this city. Half of this sum probably will be expended on women's, misses' and children's apparel alone during the ten days or two weeks they will be here. According to Mr. Penney, the possibility of the country's getting into the war is being discounted, so far as the purchases are concerned. In other words, they will neither be increased nor curtailed. The great bulk of the buying will be done in the showrooms of the manufacturers, and it is understood that, as a result, calls of salesmen at the offices of the company or at the Hotel Breslin, where the buyers are staying, will not avail them much. Mr. Penney's optimism in 1917 as a good year for trade is reflected in his prediction that the stores will do a $12,000,000 business this year, against $8,000,000 in the last twelve months.

Burlap Prices Are Stiffer.

There was a further tightening to burlap prices in this market yesterday, as a result of the international situation, though it was not reflected in an actual rise. Leading importers have withdrawn their goods from sale, and quotations are largely nominal on the basis of 8¼ cents for 8-ounce 40s and 9¾ cents for 10½-ounce cloths of the same width. Some improvement in demand was reported, with stocks, especially of lightweights, limited. Not much that was new appeared to have transpired in Dundee during the day, but reports from Calcutta placed January shipments from that port to this country at 42,000,000 yards. This yardage is considerably below monthly receipts in normal times.

Gray Goods Prices Soften.

Notwithstanding the partial recovery of cotton yesterday, events of the last several days manifested themselves in the shape of lower prices on lower staple gray goods in this market. Printcloth prices were reported off a quarter of a cent a yard all through the list, with sheetings also easier in tone. Buyers were active enough in trying out the market, but the amount of actual business done is questionable. Bids for both printcloths and sheetings were made, for February-June deliveries, at somewhat under the revised mill quotations, but it is not thought that many goods, if any, were let out at the prices buyers wanted to pay. Spot and near-by goods were apparently more firmly held than contracts. These prices, more or less nominal, were average of the market at the close:

39-inch, 80-86s	10c	38½-inch, 64-68s	7c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¼c	38½-inch, 56-60s	6¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	8c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6c
38¼-inch, 64-64s	7¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	5¼c

MACHINE NOT THE TEST.

Embroidery Must Pay Duty as Such, No Matter How Made.

In overruling a protest by Louis A. Consmiller of this city, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday held that the designation of a machine making embroidery was not a factor which determined the question as to whether or not the result produced was embroidery. Judge Howell laid down the rule that it was the result produced which determined the question rather than the character of the machine used.

It was therefore concluded by the board that it made no difference whether braid was applied by an embroidery machine or a braiding machine or an ordinary sewing machine, so long as the result produced was recognized in the trade as embroidery. The board's interpretation of the principle to be followed in a case of this kind was apparently called forth by the emphasis laid by the importer on the point whether the machine was known as an embroidery machine or otherwise.

The ornamental designs attached to the fabrics were made of soutache braid on the Cornely, or Invisible Braiding Machine, although other machines would perform the same work. The importer's claim was for entry at 50 per cent. as silk wearing apparel, but the board affirmed the Collector in taking 60 per cent. duty under the embroidery provision.

BUSINESS NOTES.

J. C. Penney, who has been at the head of the stores bearing his name ever since the chain was founded, has retired as President of the J. C. Penney Co., Inc., to become Chairman of the Board of Directors. He will continue active in the business. His successor as President is E. C. Sams.

A cablegram to the Department of Commerce from the American Consul General at Paris says that a ministerial order of Jan. 31 abrogates the export permission to Allies and American countries of sulphur and pyrites that was granted on Feb. 12, 1915. A similar decree of Jan. 30 prohibits the exportation, from Feb. 1, of all kinds of sponges and cadmium in all forms, subject to the usual exceptions.

The final estimate of the indigo crop of British India for the present fiscal year places the total acreage at 756,400, an increase of 114 per cent. over the last one. The total yield of dye for the period is estimated at 95,500 hundredweight or 112 pounds each, or a gain of 73 per cent.

A. J. Barnaud, formerly Commercial Agent attached to the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has been chosen Assistant Secretary of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ROBERT E. CUSHMAN, manager, 411 and 413 4th Av., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $62,134 and assets of $36,000. Of the liabilities $45,640 is for indorsing notes of O. L. Cushman Company, Inc., restaurant and bakery, 411 Fourth Avenue, against which company a petition in bankruptcy was filed on March 6, 1916. Among the creditors are the Hudson Trust Company, $8,500, secured; Colonel O. G. Staples, Washington, D. C., $6,000, secured; Estate of Snitzer & Dorn, $9,000; public banks, $8,975; Fifth Avenue Bank, $2,115, and Corn Exchange Bank, $2,113.

OLMAN & ROTHSTEIN, INC., iron works, 633 Concord Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $37,371, of which $14,000 is secured, and assets of $20,894.

JOSEPH L. ROSENBERG.—Judge A. N. Hand has confirmed a composition of Joseph L. Rosenberg, dealer in millinery, 379 Fifth Avenue and 202 Sixth Avenue, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $44,442.

'SLAVIN BROTHERS.—Judge A. N. Hand has denied a motion for the withdrawal of an offer in composition of forty cents on the dollar of Slavin Brothers, and the Aetna Waist Manufacturing Company, 43 West Twenty-fourth Street.

JOSEPH FEDER.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed George Gray Zabriskie receiver for Joseph Feder, wholesale grocer, 386 Broome Street, bond $300. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $1,000.

A. D. & B. R. WOOD.—Judge A. N. Hand has granted an application to extend the receivership of Percy Wilds to cover the property of the late firm of A. D. & B. R. Wood, wholesale butter and eggs, 537 Ninth Avenue, and to include Benjamin R. Wood in the petition filed on Jan. 19 against Arthur D. Wood.

C. P. PREMIUM SYSTEM, INC., premium advertising and selling by mail order, 309 Broadway, has made an assignment to Benjamin P. Alexander. The company was incorporated in March, 1916, with capital stock $250,000, and Irving Worthman is President. It is also called as selling agent for several tissue paper mills.

CANTOR CLOTHING CO.—Elias A. Cantor, trading as the Cantor Clothing Co., 820 Broadway, has made an assignment to Bernard Jarecky.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge A. N. Hand yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

MOTTUFSKY BROS., wholesale poultry, 661 Brook Av.; liabilities, $43,166.

HARRIS I. PHILLIPS, formerly as the Martin Knitting Works, 35 Sixth Av.; liabilities, $23,314.

GOLDFARB BROS., cloaks, 12 West Seventeenth St.; liabilities, $21,400.

WM. H. BURKE, dry goods, 1,015 Westchester Av.; liabilities, $11,406.

AGNES V. HOGAN, dressmaker, 17 West Forty-fifth St.; liabilities, $7,994.

JOSEPH E. GOLDSMITH, 140 Stanton St.

ROBERT WASSERMAN, 2,547 Eighth Av.

Out of Town.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 5.—The Curtis Drug Company of Christopher, retail druggists, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $4,885 assets $4,362.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 5.—An involuntary bankruptcy petition has been filed against the New Jersey Chemical Company, 128 Essex Avenue, and Jacob L. Newman has been appointed receiver by Referee Porter. The liabilities approximate $10,000 and the assets less than $8,000. The chief product of the plant was salicylic acid.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Abramowitz, Harry—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....$108.38
Apreda, Michele, adm.—M. Sperlman, costs.....112.88
Benson, Alfred—C. Anderson.....183.52
Bobsky, David — Clausen Flanagan Brewery.....340.64
Bladowsky, Barnet—R. Z. Meyers.....427.91
Burke, John J.—N. M. Abramson.....345.71
Colon, Robert, and Joseph Lipshitz—D. Brennor.....753.23
Cushing-Perine Co., Inc.—J. M. Cushing.....355.20
G. C. Wilkening, Inc.—H. W. Manell et al.....268.11
Davy, Alice, adm.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....115.88
Daniels, Tressa—Saks & Co.....715.70
Daly, Kathryn M.—Paterno Investing Corp.....194.70
Dixon, Jesse C.—G. E. Brown.....141.60
Doern, Peter—Saks & Co.....141.31
Frank B. Marchant Co., Inc.—S. E. Smith.....214.91
Firth, Robert W.—S. Newmark.....131.41
Fitzsimmons, Matilda F.—Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S.....7,001.89
French, Walter—A. W. Berg.....455.91
Goldstein, Isidor and Benjamin—S. Kasfenbaum.....123.65
Golub, Max or L. Albert—B. Levine.....401.99
Gurner, Walter W.—A. Liquori.....340.63
Goldberger, Leon—S. Hoffman Co.....125.83
Grieme, Henry—Grobe Hill Realty Co. et al., costs.....126.30
Ganz, Theodore R.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....107.88
Grebler, William—H. Heller.....157.15
Goldstein, Ida—City of New York.....114.85
Goldberg, Alfred K.—H. A. Hanbold..558.91
Hoffmann, Jacob—R. L. Polk & Co., Inc.....354.01
Haff, Royall P.—F. C. Schumacher.....120.42
Hoffman, Charles—J. McCirrach et al..646.89
Hunt, Thomas—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....107.88
Imperial Waterproof Co., Ltd.—W. H. & F. W. Cane, Inc., costs.....108.60
Kossoy, Minnie—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....107.88
Irish-American Athletic Club—O. Stegemann.....228.20
Jackter, Sidney—G. Hotchkiss.....145.16
Lipstein, Abe—B. Bashkowitz.....554.63
Law, George J.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....107.88
Ladies' Garment Manufacturing Co.—H. Warshaw.....1,091.98
Melbourner, G., Townsend—Holzman, Cohen & Co. G.....627.06
Norton, Annie—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....107.88
Same—Same, costs.....121.38
Olmstead, Estelle—Same, costs.....108.88
Newberry, Eleanor—M. S. Taylor.....124.43
O'Brien, Charles —Clausen - Flanagan Brewery.....398.81
Powells"—D. P. Rudd, costs.....182.58
Piccirillo, Pasquale and Gaetano—Stewart Automobile Co.....672.38
Pickman Co., Inc.—L. H.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBERT LEA, Minn.—Skinner, Chamberlain & Co.; Miss B. Olson, ladies' garments; Wallick.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; J. A. Baird, notions; 23 E. 26th.
ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; Miss Hake, upholstery goods; 230 5th Av.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Silverman Bros.; A. Silverman, cloaks, suits, dresses; Breslin.
ANNISTON, Ala.—N. E. Ory; ready-to-wear; 1,123 B'way; Grand.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—"Bon Marche"; M. Sterne, Jr., silks, linens, fancy goods; Woodstock.
ATHENS, Ga.—Michael Bros.; M. G. Michael, furn. goods; 1,150 Broadway.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; M. H. Regenstein, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 1,140 B'way.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Bodenheimer & Bro.; N. Bodenheimer, flowers, feathers; Herald Square.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; W. H. Brittain, furn. goods; J. E. Collier, notions, ribbons, gloves, laces; 353 4th Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; C. F. Cantrell, silks, dress goods; 1,170 Broadway.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubosse Co.; Miss R. E. Cullinan, corsets, muslin underwear; 20 E. 40th; Collingwood.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Miss M. W. Morrison, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
AUSTIN, Texas—McKean-Eilers Co.; G. W. Massie, notions, underwear; 72 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Brothers; Miss K. Baker, muslin underwear; Breslin.
BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, toys, novelties, holiday goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, piece cotton goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; Miss I. Brafman, laces, veilings, hdkfs., neckwear; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. L. Godfrey, furn. goods; 18 W. 32d.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; L. H. Krumm, merchandise manager; A. J. Bernard, coats, suits; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—M. Levine & Co.; H. J. Waltman, waists, skirts, dresses; 1,150 B'way.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; L. Sonneborn, woolens; 2 East 23d.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Mrs. M. Lannon, waists, negligees, underwear; 18 West 35th.
BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Schroeder Bros. Co.; L. M. Schroeder, millinery, ready-to-wear; York.
BILLINGS, Mon.—Hart-Albin Co.; B. R. Albin, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Pizitz Carpet Co.; L. Pizitz, carpets; 1,161 B'way.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Steele-Smith D. G. Co.; Miss A. Cunningham, laces; Imperial.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger D. G. Co.; J. L. Hirsch, domestics; 1,150 Broadway.
BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—E. Kahn; Gus Kahn, ladies' ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
BOSTON, Mass.—Butler's, Inc.—J. R. Griffith, ready-to-wear; Mr. Fessenden, domestics, linens; Mr. Donovan, hosiery, knit underwear; Mr. Carran, ribbons, gloves, embroideries, neckwear; Miss McDonough, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; C. H. Van Note, upholstery goods; 243 Church; Park Avenue.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. F. Hill, dresses, girl's coats; S. Falk, boys' clothing; C. Koven, men's clothing; J. Samuels, pictures; 470 4th Av.
BOWLING GREEN, Ky.—Greenspan Bros. Co.; S. Greenspan, general mdse.; Wallick.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; J. D. Granfield, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; Miss R. Klump, millinery; J. J. Glaser, notions, leather goods, hosiery, underwear; 470 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; C. H. Nearing, shoes; T. J. Cummings, books; T. Feldman, house furnishing goods; Miss P. Brinton, coats, suits, dresses; 18 W. 25th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. F. Hunter, boys' clothing, hats; R. F. Smith, ready-to-wear; Miss M. E. Dooley, Miss E. M. Gray, corsets, waists, muslin underwear; M. A. Mittleman, shoes; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. E. Breese, laces, trimmings, hdkfs.; 18 W. 35th; Grand.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; J. J. Glazer, notions, art goods, ribbons; G. Smith, suits, coats; Miss R. Klump, Miss E. Menard, millinery; 470 4th Av.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; L. J. Stegmaier, notions, leather goods; 18 West 35th.
BURLINGTON, Vt.—E. E. Clarkson & Co.; E. E. Clarkson, cloaks, suits; 1,239 Broadway.
BUTTE, Mont.—Hennessy Co.; Miss Shepherd, millinery; 23 East 26th.
CHANDLER, Okla.—S. Goldstein & Co.; S. Goldstein, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Soloff Brothers; J. W. Soloff, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—D. B. Loveman Co.; J. Cravens, shoes; 1,150 B'way.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; Miss V. Spiker, laces; 1,150 Broadway.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; R. M. Cohen, hdkfs., neckwear, ribbons, jewelry; 1,150 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck Co.; O. J. Falk, domestics; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—S. N. Matthews & Co.; E. B. Grossman, coats, suits, dresses, 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; C. C. Gunn, ready-to-wear; H. Hillman, waists, misses', children's wear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; C. Netcher, Vice President, mdse. mgr.; A. Ellinger, chief mdse. mgr.; S. Shane, basement, coats, suits, waists; W. J. McEdwards, silks, velvets; Mr. Fensterle, basement, silks, velvets; J. Cupinsky, combs, leather goods; E. Kolacek, notions; G. H. Warhurst, furn. goods, shirts, neckwear, men's, children's hosiery; A. Shane, ribbons, h'dk'fs; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; G. F. Tosch, linens; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; W. Weinstein, laces, h'dk'fs, embroideries; 31 Union Sq.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; C. A. Biederman, women's suits; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; C. Powell, basement, ready-to-wear; Miss E. Doherty, suits, costumes; Miss E. Carney, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss Anderson, corsets; Mr. Davies, pictures; Miss D. Worsky, ready-to-wear; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss R. Steiner, women's, children's merino underwear; Miss M. Kelly, undermuslins, sweaters, kimonos, house dresses; Miss E. Klemist, furs, trimmings; Miss K. Leahy, laces, trimmings; Miss H. Nicol, fancy goods; Miss H. O'Connor, corsets; Miss B. Tuck, basement, coats, suits; 411 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. A. Lee, men's neckwear; J. P. Coveny, dress goods; R. E. Donovan, underwear; R. P. Evans, silks; W. Simpson, women's skirts, costumes; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair; P. J. Kirch, candies, favors; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; A. H. Winkler, waists, petticoats; Miss C. Kilpatrick, sweaters; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Lederer Co.; Mr. Armon, furn. goods, underwear; Mr. Fitzpatrick, cottons, linens; Mr. Jamowski, dress goods; Miss Mangason, coats, suits, children's wear; W. Spilker, merchandise manager; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair; E. D. Russell, men's, women's; children's gloves; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward Co.; Mr. Bishop, toys; 48 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss B. Sternberg, notions; A. Van Beuren, notions, toilet goods, basement; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—W. A. Welboldt & Co.; S. Swenson, laces, neckwear, handkerchiefs, ribbons; H. Sommerfield, hosiery, gloves; 334 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; F. J. Kicker, furn. goods; 404 4th Av.; Longacre.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; C. Metz, men's furn. goods; 404 4th Av.
CHILLICOTHE, Mo.—T. W. Hartman, coats, suits, dresses; 329 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss F. Wood, corsets; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—J. H. Hibben D. G. Co.; R. Swan, hosiery, gloves; 1,170 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—J. Shillito Co.; C. C. Vosburgh, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.; Navarre.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss L. Bramm, hdkfs.; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; Miss M. Wilke, art needlework; Miss Adams, hosiery; B. Norris, hosiery, knit underwear, silk, kid gloves; 432 4th Av.
MARIETTA, Ohio—J. Katenstein & Co.; K. Kramer, notions; 334 4th Av.; Wallick.
CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; Miss E. Gilsey, notions, ribbons; 23 East 26th.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; E. R. Spingler, laces; H. Fussner, jewelry; Miss L. Scherer, china, housefurn. goods; 23 East 26th.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogut Co.; E. Ganshohl, rugs, blankets; A. F. Rogers, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; E. K. Denton, dress goods, silks; 23 East 26th.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair Store; T. R. Gaines, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th; McAlpin.
CLEVELAND—S. M. Hexter & Co.; R. M. Hexter, trimmings; 1,140 Broadway.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Halle Brothers Co.; F. L. Carter, laces, handkerchiefs; W. Weisberg, corsets, basement; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Miss Vincent, waists; Miss Fethn, dresses; H. R. Tyroler, gen. mdse.; Mr. Ahrens, children's, juniors' coats, dresses; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss B. Wallace, women's wear; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The May Co.; M. Lidner, silk underwear; Miss Lawton, kimonos, house dresses; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss M. A. Lynch, notions; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; W. H. Gerber, laces, 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; Miss J. Stein, basement silks; Miss C. Price, basement millinery; Mrs. Effington, women's neckwear; F. R. Hettinger, jewelry; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Ames Co.; Miss S. McWilliams, muslin, knit underwear, negligees, petticoats; S. L. Hahn, coats, suits, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Z. L. White Co.; J. E. N. Taller, domestics, silks, laces, dress goods; Imperial.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Graves Cloak House; Mrs. E. R. Graves, Miss J. E. Nessmith, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists, skirts, millinery; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; Mrs. L. Goldstein, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Mrs. N. Burns, millinery; Netherland.
COSHOCTON, Ohio—Monroe, Steele Co.; A. L. Caton, B. Hardy, general mdse.; York.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Miss Butler, millinery; 19 East 24th.
DALLAS, Texas—Harris & Co.; L. A. Harris, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—R. M. Neustadt & Sons; D. Neustadt, clothing, furn. goods; Netherland.
DAYTON, Ohio—L. Troxler Co.; W. K. Sutton, toys; J. Smith, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; Mr. Martin, representing; 230 5th Av.
DECATUR, Ill.—William Gulhard Dry Goods Co.; J. A. Remley, upholstery goods; R. W. Tisch, general mdse.; 334 4th Av.; Longacre.
DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Co.; W. C. Poole, laces, embroideries, neckwear; 31 Union Square.
DENISON, Texas—J. W. Madden Co.; Mrs. C. Roberts, millinery; Imperial.
DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; R. E. Doughty, upholstery goods; 30 W. 20th; Continental.
DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; J. R. Smith, furn. goods; 30 E. 20th; Continental.
DENVER—A. J. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Co.; J. Woodley, domestics; Miss J. Scanlon, gloves; parasols; 18 East 18th.
DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; Miss M. Hoff, neckwear; 16 E. 18th.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Millinery Fashion Co.; M. Kohn, millinery; Longacre.
DES MOINES—Wilkins Bros. Co.; Miss M. McNerney, hdkfs., umbrellas; 351 4th Av.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; Miss M. L. Latler, laces, trimmings; 303 5th Av.
DES MOINES—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; O. B. Hinman, knit muslin underwear, children's coats, dresses; 404 4th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. H. Schrashun, jewelry, leather goods; 354 4th Av.
DETROIT—Himmelhoch Brothers; Z. Himmelhoch, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
DULUTH—Silberstein & Bondy Co.; E. A. Silberstein, cloaks, suits; 15 East 26th.
ERIE, Penn.—Paris Cloak House; Miss Carney, cloaks, suits; Miss Killam, waists; Breslin.
ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; R. Spittal, cloaks, furn. goods; 434 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
ERIE, Penn.—Osborne, Newman Co.; Miss C. Osborne cloaks, suits; Park Av.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Andres Co.; Miss B. Scherer, cloaks, waists, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 1,270 B'way.
FAIRMOUNT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Son; J. M. Hartley, gen'l buyer; Mrs. Wilson, Miss Dent, millinery; 1,270 B'way.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; R. Austin, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
FRANKLIN, Penn.—Mrs. Harris; ready-to-wear, millinery; 540 W. 144th.
FREMONT, Ohio—G. D. Johnson, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,182 B'way.
GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Benner & Beggs; N. G. Benner, notions; Longacre.
GRAND RAPID, Mich.—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; J. L. Sommer, Mrs. Voss, ready-to-wear; Mrs. Cleary, muslin underwear; 1,270 B'way.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—P. Sieketer & Sons; B. Pedigo, notions, jewelry, leather goods; Breslin.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Charles Trankla Co.; Mrs. Rumsel, muslin underwear, children's wear; 432 4th Av.
GREELEY, Col.—Reuler Merc. Co.; E. Reuler, ready-to-wear; 339 5th Av.
HALLETTSVILLE, Texas — A. Meyerhoff, men's, women's ready-to-wear; Mrs. S. Richman, women's wear; 45 W. 34th; Bristol.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; J. J. Egan, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; D. Kaufmann, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; J. Lloyd, jobs Winter coats, suits, dresses, skirts, Spring coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; J. H. Wakelin, silks; Navarre.
HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; A. Myer, piece goods; 1,150 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Hilbben, Hollweg & Co.; C. Koss, linens, towels; 320 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Bliss-Swain Store; J. G. Kirkwood, clothing, furn. goods; Brostel.
INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; J. H. Wolf, carpets, rugs, millinery; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; Miss G. Goshell, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
IOWA CITY, Iowa—C. Yetter, ready-to-wear; 354 4th Av.
JACKSON, Mich.—L. H. Field Co.; F. F. Ingram, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; Mrs. Ferber, Miss Smes, Miss Gardinier, women's, infants' wear, corsets; 334 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; G. D. Hill, toys; F. H. Knapper, drugs, toilet goods; 23 East 26th.
KANSAS CITY—Berkson Brothers; Miss R. Frank, waists; 364 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.; Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Co.; Miss G. Drescher, coats; 25 Madison Av.
KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; S. Leon, silks; 334 4th Av.
KOKOMO, Ind.—W. H. Turner Co.; F. Witte, ready-to-wear; Flanders.
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Loeb & Hine Co.; S. Loeb, notions, millinery; 334 4th Av.
LAKE CHARLES, La.—Muller Co.—M. J. Muller, women's ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; Miss I. Ulrich, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; W. S. Sullivan, Miss E. Himmelsbach, Miss C. Kirchner, Mrs. V. L. Trew, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.
LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knopp Co.; Miss B. Throop, laces, neckwear, ribbons; Miss G. Smith, waists, muslin underwear, sweaters, negligees; 116 W. 32d.
LIMA, Ohio—Cartier & Carroll; Miss A. Conner, millinery; Herald Square.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine; A. S. Whitworth, millinery; Mr. Whitmore, representing; 230 5th Av.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Pfeifer Bros.; Mr. Nosack, basement bargain, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way.
LOGAN, W. Va.—Logan Hardware Co.; R. M. Bailey, auto supplies, hardware; 5th Av. Bldg., St. Regis.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Dept. Store; Miss Powers, notions; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Jacoby Bros.; J. Finkel, millinery; 1,182 B'way.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; M. Moyer, hosiery, gloves; 23 East 26th.
LOUISVILLE—J. C. Lewis Co.; J. H. Reilly, cloaks, suits, women's, infants' furn. goods; W. D. Eckert, hdkfs., gloves, furn. goods, knit underwear; 404 4th Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; G. Elder, laces, embroideries; 23 E. 26th.
MADISON, Ind.—N. Horuff & Son; J. A. Horuff, cloaks, suits, waists; Latham.
MEMPHIS—Lowenstein & Bros.; R. L. Rosenthal, millinery; 22 E. 17th.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; S. A. Meyers, notions; Miss K. Markey, art goods; 23 East 17th; Herald Square.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; D. S. Levy, toys; Mr. Gross, dry goods; 1,150 B'way.
MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; W. M. Miles, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; Miss E. E. Murray, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Breithaupt Co.; M. Breithaupt, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; A. Dusty, silks; F. Robins, millinery; B'way and 32d.
MILWAUKEE—Esperhahn D. G. Co.; Miss M. Bouress, hdkfs., gloves; Miss N. Cronin, laces; M. Gelder, millinery; Cumberland.
MILWAUKEE—Loeb Co.; S. Loeb, G. Wallace, furn. goods; Cumberland.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Powers Merc. Co.; C. V. Capps, art needlework; 18 W. 35th.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; J. C. Russell, boys' clothing; 230 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss English, Mr. Gardiner, representing; Mr. Chaconi, men's furn. goods; 230 5th Av.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Nachman & Meertief; Mrs. Mears, millinery; Mr. Roland, silks; 1,140 B'way.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; J. B. Powrie, laces; 23 E. 26th.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; G. G. Thibedeau, crockery, toys; 404 4th Av.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Potvin, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; A. A. Breton, housefurnishing goods, toys; 404 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. J. McGuire, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—C. Lof's Sons; E. Lof, woolens, trimmings; Algonquin.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; R. B. Eppes, dress goods, silks; Gregorian.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; W. E. Woods, toys; 432 4th Av.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; C. J. Smith, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Baker, Hanna & Blake Co.; Mr. Lehi, dry goods; N. Beyer, general mdse.; 395 Broadway.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Rorabaugh-Brown Dry Goods Co.; Miss C. Taylor, laces; 334 4th Av.
OMAHA—J. L. Branders & Sons; J. Branders, dry goods; 1,261 Broadway.
OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandels & Sons; W. J. Culkin, women's hats; C. A. Sundberg, house furn. goods; 1,261 Broadway; Breslin.
OMAHA—J. L. Brandels & Sons; Miss E. Burmaster, corsets; Mrs. Kahan, knit underwear; 1,261 B'way.
OTTUMWA, Iowa—W. J. Donelan, general mdse.; 354 4th Av.
PADUCAH, Ky.—W. M. Rieke & Co.; W. M. Rieke, notions, hosiery; J. Rieke, furnishing goods; 404 4th Av.
PADUCAH, Ky.—Wm. M. Rieke & Co.; W. M. Rieke, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Dils Bros. Co.; H. H. Dils, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; H. F. Ensign, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; J. H. Hogan, housefurnishing goods, china, glass; 404 4th Av.
PENSACOLA, Fla.—Falk & Friedman; A. Friedman, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.
PENSACOLA, Fla.—Falk & Friedman; A. Friedman, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—A. B. Seiff Mfg. Co.; A. E. Baff, linens, ginghams; 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—J. F. Ditman & Co.; J. F. Ditman, piece goods; 2 W. 33d.
PITTSBURGH—J. McNally Sons; C. M. McNally, woolens; Latham.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; B. S. Chapin, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann; Mrs. Solomon, basement millinery; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss B. Meyers, women's skirts, petticoats; Miss I. Rosenberg, women's dresses; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Rosenbaum Co.; L. A. Behr, coats, suits, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH, Penn. — Kaufman Dept. Stores; M. Lipman, silks, dress goods, velvets; L. Harris, cloaks; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. Demond, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH — Lewin-Neiman Co.; H. Levin, millinery; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. H. Durham, domestics, linings; J. S. Holliday, Miss Smiley, notions; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. Sternberg, Mrs. Schmidt, Miss Lambert, millinery; Miss Wolfson, Miss McCreedy, misses' coats; C. H. Van Scoten, Miss MacElwain, hosiery, men's furn. goods; J. Baer, men's, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss H. J. Troupe, dresses; S. Simon, notions, leather goods, stationery; P. Cohen, millinery; Mrs. H. Block, corsets, muslin, knit underwear, infants' wear; Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Espy, Miss Ahanney, Miss S. Markowitz, millinery; Miss Osborne, Miss Folks, suits; Miss Stern, ribbons, neckwear; 116 W. 32d.
PLAINVIEW, Texas—Richards Bros. & Collier; T. E. Richards, ready-to-wear; 38 West 33d.
PONCA CITY, Okla.—L. F. Barnes, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; Room 821, 47 W. 34th.
PORT HURON, Mich.—White Clothing Co.; J. H. Hartford, clothing; Herald Square.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; Miss F. Manley, laces, veilings; 213 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. H. Kirkpatrick, mdse. mgr.; Miss J. Jardine, dresses; 1,270 B'way.
PORTLAND, Me. — Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; C. W. Conant, toys; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me. — Portens. Mitchell & Braun Co.; A. L. Homme, dress goods, silks; 432 4th Av.
POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; D. Bible, carpets, 230 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; Mrs. B. MacNeice, gloves; 220 5th Av.
PUEBLO—Crews-Beggs Dry Goods Co.; L. H. Van Arsdale, ladies', infants' wear; 230 5th Av.
RACINE, Wis.—Schroeder D. G. Co.; P. E. Schroeder, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
RACINE, Wis.—Racine Cloak Co.; V. Goodman, coats, suits, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; Miss M. Wentzell, millinery; 23 East 26th.
READING—Kline-Epplihmer Co.; S. Heckman, rugs; J. S. Tobias, upholstery goods; 334 4th Av.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. D. Gardner, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; W. Blen, ready-to-wear; H. M. Schwartz, linens, white goods; 23 East 26th.
RICHMOND, Va.—Bloomberg Millinery Co.; H. L. Bloomberg, millinery; Herald Square.
RICHMOND, Ind.—H. C. Hasemeier Co.; J. F. Hasemeier, wash goods; Flanders.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. R. Scott, silks, dress goods; J. T. Otto, upholstery goods, carpets; 432 4th Av.
ROANOKE—M. Rosenberg & Sons; W. J. Willauer, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; Longacre.
ROANOKE—H. S. Heironimus & Co.; K. R. Coskie, silks; 353 4th Av.; Collingwood.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—L. A. Olson, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; R. W. Butler, neckwear, buttons, linings; 432 4th Av.
ROME, N. Y.—Herz Fashion Shop; M. Herz, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,182 B'way.
ROME, N. Y.—Jackson Co.; Miss M. Reichard, notions, laces, ribbons; Latham.
ROME, N. Y.—F. E. Bacon Co.; A. S. Bacon, cloaks, suits, waists; 334 4th Av.
SAGINAW, Mich.—W. Barie D. G. Co.; E. H. Bloedel, coats, suits, waists; York.
SALEM, Mass.—Wm. G. Webber Co.; Miss A. Buckley, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; L. K. Mansfield, cloaks, suits; 404 4th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY—Zion Co-operative Merc. Institution; J. M. Saville, crockery; 60 Worth.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; G. E. Ruff, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 353 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Wallach Cloak & Suit Co.; A. Wallach, coats, suits; 339 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Hayes & Gutman; J. M. Hayes, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor-Moffatt Co.; L. Artieres, toys, dolls; W. Cormack, laces, handkerchiefs; Miss M. Murray, ribbons; Miss M. L. Sweeney, millinery; 114 5th Av.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; W. H. Warner, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
SEATTLE, Wash.—"Bon Marche"; J. Gatens, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Western Dry Goods Co.; E. G. Anderson, notions; 60 Worth.
SEATTLE, Wash.—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; Mrs. H. Tatum, millinery; 23 East 26th.
SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—H. C. Prange Co.; Miss M. Borninkopf, laces; J. Orlebake, housefurn. goods; 353 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; F. J. Boncher, furn. goods, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; J. B. Dorey, draperies; 404 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock, pictures; 230 5th Av.
SPOKANE, Wash.—The Whitehouse Co.; Miss T. H. Kelly, millinery; 23 East 26th.
ST. JOSEPH—Block Bros.; A. G. Lesly, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive Co.; D. L. Billings, notions, laces, ribbons; 1,133 Broadway; Longacre.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Pelletier Co.; Miss A. Cain, art goods; Miss O. M. Greive, coats, suits; Miss Ferrand, misses', juniors' wear; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Pufeles Cloak Co.; S. Pufeles, ready-to-wear; 339 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss C. Hamm, basement; 1,140 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; F. J. Herzog, cloaks; 874 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Kline's; Miss L. Julius, suits; 404 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss M. Kearney, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,140 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. Brooks, waists; Miss Z. Boyer, waists; 1,140 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; F. C. Lake, Jr., ribbons, handkerchiefs, umbrellas; Mrs. E. H. Hallister, waists; Miss Steinmetz, corsets; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.; Famous & Barr Co.; H. M. Blankenstein, jewelry; J. Oberdorfer, laces; H. H. Rogers, (basement,) silk; W. H. Wingfield, (basement,) silks; 37 W. 26th.
ST. PAUL—Emporium Merc. Co.; L. W. Gerard, general mdse.; E. R. Clark, wash goods; 1,239 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; A. Sudor, linens; 31 Union Square.
ST. PAUL—Schuneman & Evans; M. M. Shuffelbarger, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
ST. PAUL—Emporium Mercantile Co.; Miss J. Rider, gloves; Miss F. J. McGrane, toilet goods; 1,239 Broadway.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Chappell-Dyer Co.; C. E. Teeple, cloaks, suits; 334 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; J. W. Geisbacher, notions, toys; 320 B'way.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root D. G. Co.; Miss H. D. Matthews, millinery; 23 East 26th.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A. Herz; Miss M. M. Henry, books, stationery, leather goods; 116 W. 32d.
TERRE HAUTE—Root D. G. Co.; Mrs. F. H. Conrad, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 23 East 26th.
TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; J. M. Walker, silks, dress goods; 23 West 26th.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; R. C. Clark, millinery, hair goods; 23 E. 26th.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lamson Bros. Co.; Miss F. D. Williams, muslin underwear, waists, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
TOLEDO—Thompson, Hudson Co.; E. A. Beugneul, millinery; 354 4th Av.
TOLEDO—Lassile & Koch Co.; Miss L. Ringleman, ladies' wear; Miss A. May, gloves; 1,170 B'way.
TOLEDO—Lion Dry Goods Co.; T. J. Commerford, hosiery, gloves, underwear; Miss K. Fitzgerald, waists, muslin underwear; 23 East 26th.
UNIONTOWN, Penn.—Wright, Metzler Co.; S. W. Metzler, gen'l mdse.; Miss Stillwagon, Mr. Deming, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
UTICA, N. Y. — Tompkins Coopernall Co.; Miss M. Barnett, coats, suits; Breslin.
VICKSBURG, Miss.—Valley D. G. Co.; E. Leyens, domestics, linens; 404 4th Av.
WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. C. Daniels, gloves, hosiery, jewelry, fancy leather goods; 19 E. 24th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Mrs. M. E. Davidson, gloves; 220 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
WAS

Bethlehem Steel

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Continue to Rise, Particularly in the War Industrial Group.

The violent advance in prices which was interrupted by the closing of Saturday's session on the Stock Exchange was resumed yesterday morning, and the upward tendency held throughout the day. With few exceptions, stocks closed last night with substantial gains, although the demand eased off after noon and trading fell into more orderly lines.

The recovery was not checked by the spread of reports that there is still good reason for belief that Germany will studiously avoid the commission of any overt act which would call for a declaration of war by the United States. These reports were based largely upon the German Government's prompt compliance with the demand from Washington that the Yarrowdale prisoners should be released, and on the pains which were taken by the submarine commander who sank the Housatonic to safeguard life. It was held that Germany had scrupulously adhered to a policy designed to prevent trouble with this country in these instances, and that there was good reason for hoping that it would not be necessary for the President to ask Congress for authority to protect American interests on the seas by force.

Such reports did not attempt to explain how Germany could make good her promise to the advocates of a ruthless warfare program without violating neutral rights, and they were not taken seriously. In well-informed banking quarters it is accepted, almost as a matter of course, that a declaration of war must follow the severance of friendly relations. It is believed that the German authorities weighed the advantages and disadvantages of drawing this country into the war before tearing up the Sussex pledge, and that they are fully prepared to accept both. If there is still faith in Administrative circles in Germany's regard for the rights of neutrals, after her plain declaration that she will no longer consider them where they might impose limits on the work of the submarines, it is not preventing the various departments from proceeding on the assumption that war is coming, and that is fortunate.

The spirited rise witnessed on the two trading days that have passed since the dismissal of the German Ambassador is based on the theory that war is a wonderful stimulator of business. It is an artificial stimulant, it is true, but the experience of the belligerents has shown that its effects are slow in wearing off. Steel made a net gain of 3¼, leaving the final price nearly 8 points above Saturday morning's low; Industrial Alcohol got up to 130, and closed at 124⅞; Crucible advanced 3⅝, Bethlehem 15, Beet Sugar 5⅝, and Central Leather 5¼. It is generally held in financial circles that, in the event of war, the United States must immediately provide upward of half a billion dollars for its own equipment needs, and make up for its inability to throw men into the arena by supplying vast sums here for the use of the Allies.

LONDON MARKET UNCERTAIN

Traders Are Awaiting Developments in German-American Situation.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Money was in increased demand and discount rates were quiet today.

The exchange market is very uncertain pending developments between America and Germany. Today the Swiss rate on London was weak, but Scandinavian quotations were firmer. New York transfers were inclined to be easy, although American balances will not be withdrawn from here, as they are wanted for investment, and forward exchange sold against them.

The stock market was not affected by the break in relations between America and Germany except neutral stocks, which were fractionally lower. American securities moved with Wall Street and only a few transactions were recorded. British and allied stocks were steady and rubber shares and Russian industrials firm, but consols were easy.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 60 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 3 | Last 2¼
Low ..... 2¾ | Renewals 3

Time Loans.

Sixty days	3¼@3⅜	Sixty days	4 @4¼
Ninety days	4 @4¼	Ninety days	4 @4¼
Four months	4 @4¼	Four months	4 @4¼
Six months	4 @4¼	Six months	4 @4½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¼@3½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4
4 to 6 months 4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	*Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7570	$4.7570	$4.7570	—.0001¼
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	...
Cables	5.83½	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	.67.50	66.87½	66.87½	— 0.50
Cables	.67.62½	67.00	67.00	— 0.50

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.7570	4.76⅞
5.1823 Paris	5.84½	5.83⅝
95.28 Berlin	66.87½	67.00
20.26 Austria	10.60	10.65
China—		
Hongkong	57.00	57.10
Peking	92.00	92.12½
Shanghai	87.00	87.12½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.05
40.10 Holland	40.68¾	40.75
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.20	7.19
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45 Russia	28.50	28.60
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	27.50	27.60
Stockholm	29.53	29.60
Christiania	27.90	28.00
19.295 Spain	21.25	21.45
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.00	44.12½
32.44 Rio	23.75	23.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.01⅜	5.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70¼	$4.71¼	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $397,899,652; balance, $26,303,177; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $916,086; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $2,330,190.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, 3.125@3.175 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37¾d, unchanged; in New York, 76⅞c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 59⅜@62⅜c.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	P.	Pay.	Books. Close.
Harb.-Walker Ref.	6	Ex.	Feb. 20	Feb. 10
Inter. Nickel	$1.50	Q	Mar. 4	Feb. 13
Jewel Tea pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
May Dept. Stores	1¼	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This. Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$2,432,638	$121,646,221
Ord. internal rev.	3,410,648	240,060,285
Income tax	165,599	24,783,962
Miscellaneous	980,732	42,087,863
Total receipts	$6,989,639	$430,558,331
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	633,811	140,075,372
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	1,085,636	147,279,624
Expenditures	7,623,420	570,633,686

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, FEB. 5, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	1,139,426	591,842	212,490
Year to date	21,796,646	19,792,107	6,559,198

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
31	35	100	Advance Rumely	16	16	16	16	— ½
68½	70	100	Advance Rumely pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ½
7⅜	8	3,200	Ajax Rubber	68	68	68	68	+ ...
7⅞	7¾	400	Alaska Gold Mines	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
24	25	3,050	Alaska Juneau	7	7¼	6⅞	7¼	— ⅛
78½	81	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23½	25	22¾	24	— ⅜
86½	86¾	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80	82	80	80½	— 1¼
98⅝	98½	23,600	Am. Agricul. Chem	87	87	86¼	86½	— 1½
95	100	100	Am. Beet Sugar	94	99	92½	98⅝	+ 5⅛
43¼	43⅜	10,300	Am. Beet Sugar pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ¼
105	109½	200	Am. Can	40	44¼	40	43¾	+ ¼
63¾	64	3,400	Am. Can pf	106	106	106	106	+ ¼
41	45	100	Am. Car & Fdry	62	64⅞	62	63¾	— ¼
11½	12	200	Am. Cotton Oil	47	45	45	45	— 1
62½	63	2,000	Am. H. & Leather	11½	11¾	11	11¼	+ ⅛
26	27½	400	Am. H. & L. pf. x d	61	63	61	62½	+ 1½
16½	17½	500	Am. Ice Securities	25¼	26½	25¼	26¼	+ 1½
49¼	50	300	Am. Linseed	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
70	70½	9,500	Am. Linseed pf	49	49¼	49	49½	+ 1½
98⅞	99	20,000	Am. Locomotive	68	71¼	68	70	+ 1½
114½	113½	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97¾	99⅞	97¼	99	+ 2¾
98½	99	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅝
96¾	97¼	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	99	99	99	99	...
60	60½	2,300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	97	97	96¾	96⅞	— ¼
106½	108	800	Am. Steel Fdries	59	60¼	58	60¼	+ 1½
115	121	50	Am. Sugar Ref	106¾	106½	106	106½	+ 1¼
123⅞	123⅞	2,600	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115	115	115	115	...
207	212	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	122¾	126	122¾	123½	+ 1½
43½	44	2,800	Am. Tobacco	207	207	207	207	— ⅝
94½	95¾	300	Am. Woolen	41½	43⅞	41½	43⅝	+ 1⅝
39½	40¾	700	Am. Woolen pf	95	96	95	96	+ ⅛
35¼	36	3,000	Am. Writing Pa. pf	39	41	39	40	— ½
76	76¾	40,200	Am. Zinc L. & S	34½	36	34	35¾	+ 1½
71½	73	300	Anaconda Cop. Co	74½	77½	74	76	+ 2⅝
102¾	102⅞	2,400	Associated Oil	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
99¼	100⅞	100	Atch. Top. & S. F	103	103¼	102	102¾	+ ¼
113	114	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ¼
97½	98	11,700	Atlantic Coast Line	112½	113	112½	113	+ ½
56⅞	58	1,200	At., Gulf & W. I	95	100¼	94½	97¾	+ ¾
50¾	51½	8,700	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	58	58	57	57	...
74½	76½	2,800	Baldwin Loco	48½	51¼	48	51	+ 4
72¾	73⅝	300	Baltimore & Ohio	76½	77	76⅛	76⅝	+ ⅞
117½	127	300	Baltimore & O. pf	73	73¾	73	73	+ ½
1¼	1½	100	Barrett Co	117½	118	117½	118	+ 2½
410	426	1,100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
27	27½	1,800	Bethlehem Steel	415	415	400	415	+ 15
126½	128	3,000	Beth. Steel 1st pf	20	20	27	27½	+ 1½
67	67½	6,300	Beth. S. class B w.i	127	129	126	126½	+ 2
126	127	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	72¼	72¾	65¼	67½	— 3¼
105½	106	600	Bklyn Union Gas	126½	126¾	126¼	126¾	+ ¼
43¾	44¼	5,400	Burns Brothers	104	105¾	103¾	105¾	+ 4½
23	23¾	3,000	Butte & Superior	43	45	42¾	44	+ 3¾
51¼	52¼	1,600	California Petrol	22½	24½	22½	23¾	+ ¼
153⅝	156	4,200	California Pet. pf	49¼	52¼	49¼	52	+ 2½
80	80¾	20,600	Canadian Pacific	156¼	157½	155¼	157½	+ 2⅛
155	8	33,700	Central Leather Co	78½	81¾	77	80¼	+ 3½
30¼	55⅝	2,900	Cent. & So. Am.Tel	155	155	155	175	...
11½	12⅞	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	59	60½	58¾	59¾	+ ⅞
35	36	700	Chi. Great West	10⅞	11½	10⅞	11½	+ ⅝
85	85½	2,200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	38	38	36	38	+ 2⅜
120½	121	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	85½	85¼	84½	85¼	+ ⅛
28	28¼	4,900	Chi. & Northwest	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¾	+ ⅞
22⅝	22⅞	6,500	C., R.I.& P.cfs.of d	27	28	27	28	+ ⅛
53½	53⅝	6,700	Chino Copper	22⅞	23½	22⅝	23⅜	+ ⅛
49	49¼	6,500	Chlett, Peabody Co	52¾	53	52¾	53¾	+ ⅛
24	25	6,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	70	70	70	70	+ 2
39½	39¾	6,500	Columbia Gas	42⅞	44⅝	42½	43⅜	— ⅜
120	125	1,500	Consolidated Gas	37¼	40	37½	39½	— 2⅛
55	56	100	Consol. Gas, Balt	124½	126	124½	125½	+ 1½
20⅝	20⅞	7,400	Continental Insur	121	121	121	121	+ 1
101½	103	700	Corn Products Ref	55	55	55	55	+ 3
46	50	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	19½	20⅝	19½	20½	+ 1
90⅞	90⅞	100	Crex Carpet	101½	102	101½	102	+ 2½
33,700			Crucible Steel	45	45	45	45	— ⅜
300			Crucible Steel pf	58	61½	57½	60¾	+ 3⅜
14,300			Cuba Cane Sugar	111	113	111	113	+ 6
2,300			Cuba Cane Sug. pf	39½	42	38½	40⅝	+ 1⅝
100			Cuban-Am. Sugar	90½	91	90¾	90¾	+ ½
100			Del., Lack. & West	170	170	170	170	...
700			Den. & Rio Gr. pf	208	228	228	228	...
200			Detroit Edison Co	24	26¼	24	26¼	+ 3
2,300			Distillers' Secur	143½	143¾	143½	143¾	+ 2½
200			Dome Mines	25¾	25⅞	24½	25	+ ¼
200			Driggs-Seabury	21	21	21	21	+ ¼
300			Dul., S. S. & A. pf	50	51	50	51	+ 1⅛
11,300			Erie	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
2,800			Erie 1st pf	27	27¼	26½	27	+ ¾
200			Erie 2d pf	39¼	41	39¼	40	+ ¾
500			General Electric	32	32	32	32	+ ¼
5,900			Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	166	166	163¾	166	+ 3
100			Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs	109	110	106	107¾	+ 1¼
1,300			Goodrich (B. F.) Co	89	89	80	89	+ 1
100			Goodrich pf	54½	55	54½	54½	+ ⅜
900			Granby Consol	110	110	110	110	...
500			Great Northern pf	80	84	80	84	— 1⅛
6,600			G. N. ctfs. for o. p	116	116	115	115	...
800			Greene-Cananea	31	32⅝	31	32⅜	+ 1½
1,500			Gulf States Steel	43	44¾	43	44⅝	+ 1¼
500			Gulf States S. 1st pf	110	112	110	110	+ 1
25,300			Illinois Central x d	103	103	103	103	+ 1
2,000			Inspiration Copper	100¼	103	100¼	101	+ 1½
800			Interboro Consol	54½	57	54	55¾	+ 1¾
50			Interboro Con. pf	138	138	138	138	+ 1½
500			Int. Agricultural	66	67½	66	67	+ 1½
200			Int. Agricultural pf	13¼	14	13¼	14	...
200			Int. Harvester Corp	35¼	37	35¼	37	...
11,400			Int. Mer. Marine	81½	81¾	81½	81¼	+ 1½
30,300			Int. Mer. Marine pf	21¼	23	21½	22¾	+ ¾
7,300			Int. Nickel	66	69¼	65½	68¾	+ 2⅝
7,100			Int. Paper	42	42	40⅝	41⅝	+ ⅝
2,700			Int. Paper pf	40	43	40	42¾	+ 1¼
100			Jewel Tea	96	101½	96	101¼	+ 4
1,000			Kansas City South	63	63	63	63	+ 2⅜
200			Kan. City South. pf	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
30,700			Kayser (J.) & Co	57¾	57¾	57½	57½	+ 1½
100			Kelly Spring Tire	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ⅛
200			Kennecott Copper	53	53⅝	53	53⅜	+ 2⅜
5,200			K.C. So. & F.rgts	2	2	2	2	...
200			Lackawanna Steel	76¼	79	76¼	77⅜	— ⅜
100			Laclede Gas	101	101	101	101	— ½
100			Lake Erie & West	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
300			Lake Erie & W. pf	41¾	42	41½	42	— ¾
1,200			Lee Rubber & Tire	22	22⅜	22	22½	+ ⅛
800			Lehigh Valley	74	74½	74	74½	+ ¾
200			Liggett & Myers	250	250	250	250	— ¼
100			Long Island	40½	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ¼
100			Louis. & Nash	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	+ 3½
100			Mackay Cos	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅝
300			Mackay Cos. pf	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ⅝
3,400			Maxwell Motors	51	52½	51	51½	+ ⅛
100			Max. Motors 1st pf	67⅝	68½	67⅝	68	+ 1
200			Do., odd lots	67⅝	67⅞	67⅝	67¾	...
100			Max. Motors 2d pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ½
85			May Dept. Stores	61⅞	62	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅛
7,100			Mexican Petroleum	88½	90	87	88¼	+ 1¼
4,000			Miami Copper	37¼	38¼	37	37½	+ ⅛
500			Minn. & St. L. new	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾	+ ⅝
300			M., St. P. & S. S. M.	112	113	112	112½	+ ⅛
100			Mo. Pacific t r	12	12¼	12	12½	+ ⅛
2,100			Mo. Pacific w i	28½	29¾	28¼	29¼	+ ¾
600			Montana Power	97½	98	97½	98	+ ¾
100			Montana Power pf	116	116	116	116	+ 2
100			Nat. Cloak & Suit	79	79	79	79	...
3,100			Nat. Enam. & St.	26⅞	28¼	26½	28¼	+ 1½
600			National Lead	54	55½	54	55½	+ 1½
5,800			Nevada Con. Cop	22¼	23⅝	22¼	23⅝	+ 1½
1,500			N. Y. Air Brake	140½	145¾	140½	145¾	+ 2½
7,300			N. Y. Central	95¾	96¼	95	95	— ½
11,550			N. Y., N. H. & H	42	42¼	39	39⅞	— 1⅝
1,200			N. Y., Ont. & West	24½	24⅝	23⅝	24	— ⅞
2,500			Norfolk & Western	129⅞	130	129¼	129¾	+ ⅛
3,700			Northern Pacific	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
100			Nova Scotia S. & C	98	98	96	96	— 1½
3,800			Ohio Cities Gas	95	96¼	95	96	+ ⅝
100			Ontario Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
400			Owens Bottle Mach	97½	98¼	97¾	98	+ ⅝
2,000			Pacific Mail	19¾	23½	19¾	23	+ 2
2,440			Penn. R. R	55	55	54¾	54¾	+ ⅛
600			People's Gas. Chi	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
1,000			Père Marquette w i	42⅞	44⅝	42½	43⅜	— ⅜
100			Père M. pr. pf. w i	70½	70½	70½	70½	— 1⅜
1,200			Philadelphia Co	38¼	39¼	38¼	39¼	— 1⅜
10,800			Phlts. Coal cfs. of d	39	41⅜	39	39½	+ 1
100			Pittsburgh Steel pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ 2
3,300			Pressed Steel Car	76	78	76	77	+ 1½
200			Pullman Co	160¾	161	160¾	161	+ 1⅜
9,800			Railway Steel Sp	46	47	46	46	...
41,300			Ray Con. Copper	25	26	25	25½	+ ⅛
26,600			Reading	90½	94	90¼	92¾	+ ⅞
100			Rep. Iron & Steel	74½	78	73½	76⅝	+ 1⅝
400			Rep. Iron & S. pf	102	102	102	102	+ 2
400			St. Louis & San F	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
400			Seab. Air Line pf	24	26¼	24	26¼	+ 3
300			Sears, Roeb. & Co	34	34	33	34	+ 1½
1,650			Shattuck-Arizona	219	222	219	223	+ 8
1,900			Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	24⅞	26¼	24⅞	26¼	+ 1¼
200			S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	54	57¾	54	57	+ 5
8,100			Southern Pacific	99	99	99	99	+ 4
9,900			Southern Railway	93½	93½	91½	92¾	+ ¼
500			Southern Ry. pf	29	29¾	28¼	28¾	+ ⅝
6,900			Studebaker Co	63½	64¾	63½	64½	+ 1⅝
100			Stutz Motor	100¾	101½	99¼	100¾	...
2,000			Tenn. C. & C. w i	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
2,500			Texas Co	13¼	14	13¼	14	+ 1
300			Texas & Pacific	215	215	209	210½	— 4½
500			Third Avenue	16	17	16	17	+ ½
5,100			Tobacco Products	40	40¼	39½	40	...
300			U. B. & P. Co. new	52	54	51¾	53½	+ 1¾
11,500			Union Pacific	94	95¼	94	95¼	+ 1¼
500			Union Pacific pf	135¼	135½	134	134¾	+ 1¼
2,300			United Cigar Stores	83¾	84	83¾	83½	— ¼
1,500			United Fruit	138	138	138	138	+ ¾
100			United Rys. Invest	93¾	96	93¾	95	+ 2
100			United Rys. Inv. pf	13⅝	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅝
700			U. S. C. P. & F	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
200			U.S.C.I.P. & F. pf	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
33,100			U. S. Indus. Alco	17⅝	19¼	17⅝	19¼	+ 1½
1,200			U. S. Rubber	60	60	60	60	+ ½
100			U. S. Sm., R. & M	54	56	54	56	+ 1½
100			U. S. R. & M. pf	57½	58½	57	57	+ 2¼
321,100			U. S. Steel	51	51	51	51	+ ½
500			U. S. Steel pf	106	108¼	105	107¼	+ 3¼
40,200			Utah Copper	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	+ 2¼
1,100			Utah Securities	108	111¾	107¼	109¾	+ 1¾
600			Va.-Car. Chemical	19¾	21½	19¾	21½	+ 2
100			Va.-Car. Chem. pf	40	40	39	39	+ 2
100			Va. Iron, Coal & C	110	110	110	110	...
3,200			Wabash	48	48	48	48	+ 1½
9,600			Wabash pf. A	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
1,900			Wabash pf. B	49½	50	48	49½	+ 2¾
400			Wells Fargo Exp	26	26	24½	25½	+ 1
600			Western Maryland	100¼	100¼	100	100	+ ½
900			Western Union Tel	25	25	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
12,200			Westingh. E. & M	93⅜	94⅞	93¾	94⅞	+ ⅝
100			Westingh. rights	51⅝	51⅝	49¾	51	+ 2
1,200			W. & L. E. w i	½	½	½	½	...
300			White Motor	18	18½	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
1,000			Wilson & Co	46⅝	47	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
6,300			Willys-Overland	60¼	61	60¼	61	+ ⅛
100			Willys-Overland pf	32⅝	32⅝	31½	32	— 1
1,800			Wisconsin Central	93	95	93	95	+ 1
				46	48½	46	48½	+ 2

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement, Jan. 31, 1917.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding Jan. 20	$34,228,500.00	$32,704,500.00	$7,449,948.28
Net increase	.....	3,500,000.00	500,000.00
Outstanding Jan. 31	$34,228,500.00	$56,204,500.00	$7,949,948.28
Cash balance	2,653,184.66		
Net obligation	$31,575,315.34		

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	79.33	78.86	74.72	+ .71
25 industrials	89.28	88.68	88.35	+1.78
50 stocks	82.30	80.32	81.52	+1.24

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Feb. 5	82.30	80.32	81.52	+1.24
Feb. 3	80.34	77.24	80.28	+1.42
Feb. 2	81.13	78.40	78.86	—1.12
Feb. 1	82.52	79.54	80.59	—1.45
Jan. 31	86.10	84.71	85.21	—.75
Jan. 30	86.55	85.24	85.96	—.27
Jan. 29	87.16	86.12	86.23	—.79

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Feb.	82.52 Feb. 1	77.24 Feb. 3	81.52
*1917	89.06 Feb. 10	84.16 Feb. 28	85.03
1916	92.78 Feb. 11	58.99 Feb. 24	69.02
1915

Renskorf, Lyon & Company

STOCKS—BONDS
COTTON—COFFEE
GRAIN
COTTON SEED OIL

Members: New York Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, New York Coffee Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, New York Cotton Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, Associate Member Liverpool Cotton Association

33 New Street (Ground Floor), N.Y.

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AND
PICABIA

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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Sheldon, Morgan & Co.,
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
62 Broadway. Phone 1611 BROAD

Winchester Repeating Arms

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Unlisted Securities Department

ROBINSON & CO.

26 Exchange Place New York
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Advance Rumely
6% Deb., 1925

Wabash R. R. Co.

(Detroit & Chicago 1st 5s, 1941)

Chas. D. Barney & Co.

15 Broad St. Tel. Hanover 7600

Municipal Bonds

Farson, Son & Co

Write for Circular 12183.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

Canadian Securities

Government, Municipal & Corporation
Circular on Request.

ÆMILIUS JARVIS & CO.

(Established 1891)
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
43 Exchange Place
Toronto New York London
Telephone Hanover 6557-8.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

25 Broad St. New York

Hanover National Bank

Equitable Trust Rights

Telephone 1111 Broad.

PLAN TO READJUST PAPER CO. FINANCES

Stockholders of International Asked to Retire Back Dividends on Preferred.

DEBT UNDER ONE MORTGAGE

Proposal Calls for Distribution of 7 1-2% Cash, 14% in Preferred, and 12% in Common Shares.

Stockholders of the International Paper Company had a plan put before them yesterday for the retirement of 33⅓ per cent. back dividends on the preferred shares and the consolidation of the debt under a single mortgage. The proposal made by a committee consisting of F. N. B. Close, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company; Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National; Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National; Samuel McRoberts, Vice President of the National City; E. V. R. Thayer, President of the Merchants National of Boston, and Ogden Mills and Rudolph Pagenstecher, Directors of the company, calls for the distribution of 7½ per cent. in cash, 14 per cent. in cumulative 6 per cent. preferred, and 12 per cent. in common stock of the company.

The mortgage proposition provides for a new first and refunding sinking fund obligation under which not more than $20,000,000 thirty-year bonds are to be issued. Only $7,500,000 is to be disposed of in the immediate future, for the purpose of retiring bonds which mature soon. An increase of 75,000 shares in the authorized preferred stock will be asked of stockowners to provide, if it is found necessary, for the conversion of these bonds at par. No increase of the present authorized common and preferred stocks will be necessary to retire the dividends in arrears, as a substantial amount of both classes of shares remains in the Treasury.

The company has outstanding $14,500,000 bonds. President P. T. Dodge said yesterday that surplus earnings this year and next would be drawn upon to retire maturing bonds. This, it was explained, would aid in strengthening the corporation's financial position, and the management was confident earnings hereafter would provide for the 6 per cent. preferred stock dividend without difficulty, and the way would be opened for a return on the common stock. Net income expected this year, it was asserted, is figured at $4,500,000.

When the readjustment is completed the new bonds will be a first lien upon the company's plants and timber properties. Upwards of 4,000,000 acres of woodland are owned in this country and Canada, according to a statement issued in behalf of the management, subject to two liens aggregating less than $550,000.

The committee proposes to secure the opinion of shareholders at once and deposits of stocks are called for with the Bankers Trust Company.

Mrs. Hugh N. Camp Left $400,000.

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Dorothea Camp, widow of Hugh N. Camp, Bronx realty operator and a politician, was offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court of Bronx County yesterday. Mrs. Camp, who died on Jan. 3, left $80,000 in trust for her daughter, Alice Emily Camp, and this is estimated to be one-fifth of the estate. One-fourth of the remainder is left to each of the following: Edward B. Camp, John McK. Camp, Hugh N. Camp, Jr., all sons, and Fred E. Camp, a grandson.

SUSPENDS GERMAN RELIEF.

American Society to Cease Its Activities for the Present.

George B. McClellan, Chairman of the American Relief Committee for Widows and Orphans of the War in Germany, yesterday isued this statement:

"In view of the present international situation, the activities of the American Relief Committee have been temporarily suspended. Should there be war, which we all hope may be avoided, the committee will, of course, be immediately dissolved."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The fifteenth annual convention of the American Institute of Banking will be held at Denver, Col., on Sept. 12, 13, and 14.

Notice is given to holders of certificates of deposit issued under the plan of reorganization of the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad Company that voting trust certificates and scrip for stock of the new company, the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad Company, together with the cash payable under the terms of the plan, will be ready on Feb. 21.

Stockholders of the Detroit Edison Company voted yesterday to increase the capital stock of the company from $25,000,000 to $35,000,000.

The Harbison-Walker Refractories Company has declared an extra dividend of 6 per cent. on the common stock.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange has ruled that transactions in the preferred and common stock of the Chicago Northwestern Railway on March 1, unless made specifically for cash, shall be "ex" rights; that rights may be dealt in on and after Feb. 5, and that transactions in rights must be settled on March 20, after which date dealings shall be as in securities. The right of common stockholders to subscribe at par for new common stock to the extent of 10 per cent. of their holdings expires on April 7.

A booklet, containg quotations as of March 1, 1913, of more than 600 public utility securities, has just been issued by William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc. These quotations will be valuable to those who owned prior to March 1, 1913, any of the securities listed and sold them during 1916, as the profits or losses from such sales should be indicated in their income tax reports.

Offers are invited by the Bankers Trust Company, trustee, for sufficient fifteen-year 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds of the Braden Copper Mines Company to exhaust the sum of $500,000 in the sinking fund. Tenders will be received until noon on Feb. 16.

A. W. Krech, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Western Pacific Railroad Company, announces that the balance of the purchase price of the new bonds issued under the plan of reorganization ,namely, 80 per cent., will be payable June 20 next at the Equitable Trust Company in New York or at the First Federal Trust Company of San Francisco. The purchase price of the new bonds is 90 and accrued interest. The balance due on June 20, after making interest adjustments from March 1, 1917, and after allowing interest on the first installment from June 26, 1916, is at the rate of $725.31 on each bond.

Norman S. Jarvis, formerly manager of the Royal Securities Company of Toronto, has been appointed manager of the New York office of Aemilius, Jarvis & Co.

Directors of the General Development Company declared yesterday a dividend of $2 a share, payable March 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business Feb. 15.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	.75	1¼	Iron Blos..	1	1¼
Am Oil....	.24	.25	Iron Cap...	17¼	17⅝
Begole	.80	1½	Do pf....	17¼	17⅝
Bay S G..	.10	.12	Jerome V.	1½	1½
Bing Min..	7⅝	8	La Rose....	.40	.50
Bost Cor..	.70	.75	Majestic ..	.75	.78
Bohemia...	1¾	2	McK-Dar..	.31	.35
Bost Ely...	.40	.50	Mex Met..	.31	.34
Bost Mon..	.66	.68	Mojave T..	.82	.84
Bost Ariz..	1⅜	.2	N L & Z..	.50	.51
Butte & L.	.21	.23	New Balt..	2¼	2⅜
Butte & D.	.90	1	N Cornelia	17¼	17⅝
Cal Corb..	1½	2	Nev Doug..	1⅞	2
Calaveras..	4½	4⅝	N U Bing..	.25	.75
Champ C..	.07	.09	Nixon	.64	.66
Chief Cons	1⅛	1⅛	Oneco	.70	.80
Cons Ariz.	2¼	2¼	Onondaga..	.65	.90
Cr Res'ves..	.40	.50	Ohio Cop..	.60	1
Cortez	.25	.30	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
E & B B..	1¼	1½	Pion C M.	1⅜	2¼
Earl Eagle	.40	.42	Rav Heron..	4	4¼
1st Nat C.	4	4⅜	Rilla	.03	.04
Fortuna ..	.10	.12	*S W M....	2¼	2⅜
Gold Lake.	.03	.04	†S W M....	3	3½
Homa Oil..	.80	.85	Truro	1	1¼
Houghton..	1¼	1⅛	U V Exp..	.34	.35
Humboldt..	1	3	Yukon G'd	1⅝	2¼

*Part paid. †Full paid.

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The Citizens Central National Bank of New York

New York, January 23, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of The Citizens Central National Bank of New York will be held at its banking office, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on February 28, 1917, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking action on the proposition, which has been approved by the Board of Directors of the said Bank, to change its corporate name to

The Citizens National Bank of New York

By order of the Board of Directors.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President.
Albion K. Chapman, Cashier.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, February 20, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last meeting of the stockholders of the Company. The polls will remain open one hour.

The stock transfer books of the Company, both preferred and common, will be closed at the close of business on January 30th, 1917, and will be reopened on February 21st, 1917.

E. W. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE

Stockholders of the TRANSIT MANUFACTURING AND MATERIALS COMPANY, INC., are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders of the TRANSIT MANUFACTURING AND MATERIALS COMPANY, INC., will be held on the 1st day of March, 1917, at the office of Henry, Meyers & Manne, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the TRANSIT MANUFACTURING AND MATERIALS COMPANY, INC., be forthwith dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated, New York, February 1st, 1917.
CHARLES MEYERS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF B. TAUBER & CO., INC.

New York, January 27th, 1917.

A special meeting of the stockholders of B. TAUBER & CO., INC., will be held on the 13th day of February, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said company, No. 15 West 27th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $20,000.00, consisting of 200 shares of the par value of $100.00 each, to $30,000.00, to consist of 300 shares of the par value of $100.00 each.

BERNARD TAUBER, President.
WILLIAM ROSIN, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Munson Steamship Line will be held on the 13th day of February, 1917, at 11 A. M., at the office of the Company, 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting on a proposition to increase its capital stock (common stock) from $600,000, consisting of 6,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $3,000,000, consisting of 30,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

This special meeting of stockholders is called pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Dated New York, January 29, 1917.
FRANK C. MUNSON, President.
JOHN W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

SHERBROOKE CORPORATION.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders will be held at Room 1501, 49 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, February 27th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., for the purpose of taking action upon a proposition to dissolve Sherbrooke Corporation forthwith in the manner prescribed by Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.

Dated New York, February 5, 1917.
H. C. LAKIN, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of THE PISCH ELECTRIC SIGN CO., Inc., will be held at their office at 415 West 48th St., New York City, on Feb. 10th, 1917, at 1 P. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

K. S. PISCH, Secretary.

6½%

is the return of a new issue of Cumulative Preferred stock of a subsidiary of Cities Service Company, the well-known Public Utility organization.

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One year's preferred dividend must be set aside in a special fund before disbursements can be made on common stock.

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TO THE HOLDERS OF First Mortgage Bonds of UTAH FUEL COMPANY, SINKING FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article XII. of the Mortgage of the Utah Fuel Company and Pleasant Valley Coal Company, dated March 1st, 1901, that written proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, February 20th, 1917, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 110% and accrued interest to that date, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of thirty-one thousand, two hundred and seventy dollars and forty-three cents ($31,270.43). The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part. All proposals, which must designate the bonds offered by their serial numbers and state the Post Office address of the party making the proposals, should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and endorsed "Proposals for sale of Utah Fuel Company Bonds to Sinking Fund," and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT.

Persons desiring to make offers of bonds to the Sinking Fund, whose responsibility is not known to the Trustee, should accompany their offer by a sufficient letter of introduction or guarantee of good faith by a bank, banker or others whose responsibility is established.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, January 29, 1917.

SINKING FUND CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL CO. FIVE PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

The LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, successors to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, as Trustee under the above-described Mortgage, to secure said bonds, hereby gives notice that there is on deposit with it the sum of Fifty-two thousand five hundred ninety-five and 77/100 Dollars ($52,595.77) to be used for the purposes of the Sinking Fund, as provided in Article 3, Section 1, of said Mortgage. Tenders are invited for the sale of those above-described Bonds to the Trustee at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest, sufficient to exhaust said fund. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Sealed tenders should be marked "Offer of Bonds for Sinking Fund, etc.," and will be opened at the office of the Trustee, No. 160 Broadway, New York City, on the 23rd day of February, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By ARCHIBALD FORBES, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 30, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1916, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,871.07, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated January 12, 1917.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1% (one per cent.) has been declared on the Company's Preferred Stock, payable the 15th February, 1917, to Shareholders of Record the first of February, 1917.

Cheques will be mailed.

By Order of the Board.

J. T. McCALLUM,
Secretary Treasurer.

Montreal, 25th January, 1917.

The International Nickel Co.

Common Stock Dividend

A dividend of $1.50 (6%) on the common stock has been declared this day, payable March 1, 1917, to common stockholders of record at the close of business February 13, 1917.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

February 5, 1917.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

68TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

February 8th, 1917.

The Board of Directors at a meeting held February 5th, 1917, declared a regular quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share on the amount of capital stock outstanding, payable March 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., on February 9th, 1917.

Checks for the above dividend will be mailed. P. B. ATKINSON, Treasurer.

Make Your Income Tax Report Now

This is the last month in which you can make your income tax report for 1916 without penalty. Every individual subject to the provisions of the new Federal Income Tax Law is required to file this report with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by March 1, 1917.

Our Income Tax Department will be glad to supply you with the form required (No. 1040, *revised*) and to assist you in making out your returns.

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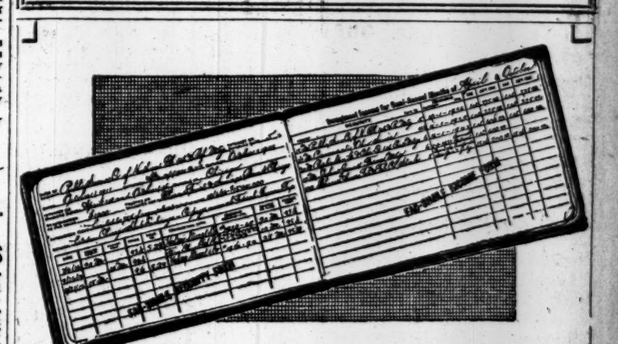

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NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Seventy-three corporations having aggregate capitalization of $3,773,800 were chartered today. They included:

Urban Spitagraph Corp., motion picture machines, devices, $1,000,000; E. D. Tolles, H. E. Nardin, H. A. Heiser, 52 Broadway.

Newark Tube and Metal Works, Inc., Millbrook, metal tubes, rods, 3,500 shares $100 each, 5,000 shares of no par value, carry on business with $377,500; J. E. Gerhardt, H. S. Bareford, W. C. Allen, 501 Gramatan Av., Mount Vernon.

The Home Projector and Movie Phone Co., Inc., cinematographic machines, photographic apparatus, materials, accessories, $1,000,000; C. Ruroede, C. Wurm, F. von Madaler, 1,772 59th St., Brooklyn.

Lewis & Simmons, Inc., works of art, decorators, designers, $250,000; M. Lewis, M. Nathan, L. Simmons, 71 Central Park West.

F. Kleinberger Galleries, Inc., paintings, works of art, merchandise, $100,000; W. Netter, F. Dedek, F. Kleinberger, 709 5th Av.

Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc., obtain discounts for stockholders and members at stores to reduce cost of living for persons in military service, $100,000; D. E. Victor, J. G. Needham, H. K. White, 68 South Parsons Av., Flushing.

Salt River Valley Cotton Co., Inc., cotton cultivation, products, by-products, flax, hemp, jute, $100,000; H. S. Bareford, J. G. Erhardt, W. C. Allen, 44 Pine St.

Marrus & Fried, Inc., men's clothing, $100,000; T. and A. Fried, A. Marrus, 70 Lenox Av.

Bronx Consumers Securities Corp'n, Bronx, ice, coal, grain, stocks, bonds, securities, $100,000; S. Kramer, G. Frank, F. G. Fischer, 15 Broad St.

A. B. Huested & Co., Inc., Albany, drugs, chemicals, surgical instruments, confectionery, $50,000; E. S. Loeb, A. L. and G. V. Dillenbeck, Albany.

Naolyn Cafe Co., Inc., liquors, cigars, restaurants, $50,000; J. Adler, I. A. Levy, F. Roth, 535 West 126th St.

C. W. Film Service, Inc., Syracuse, films, brokerage, moving pictures, $5,000; L. Howlett, L. D. Wolfe, B. E. Cornell, Syracuse.

145 West 30th St. Corp'n, realty, brokerage, development, managerial, 500 shares no par value, carry on business with $40,000; A. B. King, F. H. Twyeffort, J. N. Blair, 246 Washington Av., Glen Ridge, N. J.

Snappo Co., Inc., snap fasteners, garment clasps, $40,000; D. M. and A. Nathan, 41 Convent Av.

The Daylight Motion Picture Corp'n, photographic films, moving pictures, $10,000; J. P. Robertson, A. R. Brissel, A. R. Grossman, 263 West 112th St.

Balanzategui Mfrs. Trading Co., Inc., merchandise, machinery, food products, drugs, chemicals, $25,000; W. Otis, A. J. Hook, W. O. Balanzategui.

Nixon, Walker & Tracy, Inc., Millbrook, woolens, worsteds, $40,000; F. A. Tracy, H. M. Walker, F. K. Nixon, 120 Riverside Drive.

Shady Glen Hotel Co., Inc., Durham, operate hotel, $15,000; J. Ducorsky, P. Kushner, M. Popok, Asbury Park, N. J.

Albrecht von Groeling & Co., Inc., consulting engineers, chemists, $10,000; H. C. Kudlich, E. Engelke, A. von Groeling, 181 West 82d St.

Albert R. Lee & Co., Inc., Monroe, insurance adjuster, salvage, $25,000; W. E. Tyson, T. L. Bailey, P. L. Boyce, 519 West 124th St.

Jones Rubber Heel Co., Inc., rubber heels, $25,000; E. O. Towne, J. J. Jones, A. H. Serrell, Woolworth Building.

Woodstock Garage and Taxi Co., Inc., Bronx, garage warehouse, $5,000; M. K., G. C., and G. C. Hilliman, Jr., 770 East 158th St., Bronx.

Jewish Theatrical Costume Co., Inc., theatrical, fancy costumes, $10,000; A. Gropper, R. and J. Meth, 235 2d Av.

Grabe Automatic Washer Co., Inc., Richmond, washing machines, $10,000; F. D. Maresch, T. F. Curley, G. L. Grabe, Castleton Park, St. George.

Railroad Construction Co., Inc., consulting, contracting engineers, $10,000; J. Prior, V. W. Towill, J. M. O'Brien, 1 Union Square.

Consumers Dye Wood Products Corp'n, natural vegetable dyes, capital no par value, carry on business with $10,000; W. D. Marbourg, M. Flynn, R. L. Moffett, 471 Park Av.

Fit Good Mfg. Co., Inc., merchandise, $10,000; F. L. Curry, M. A. and P. F. Miller, 266 Prospect Park West.

Addinone Boyce Conduit Co., Inc., electrical devices, appliances, contractors, $10,000; T. M. Smith, E. G. Barton, A. S. Boyce, 16 West 33d St.

Ophuls, Hill & McCreery, Inc., consulting engineers, capital no par value, begin business with $500; J. H. McCreery, H. P. Hill, F. Ophuls, 246 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

Jansen Press, Inc., stationers, printers, paper manufacturers, $5,000; L. Bruhn, H. and O. Jansen, 90 8th Av.

The Liquor Importing Co., Inc., liquor dealer, $6,000; T. K. Malouf, K. G. Khoury, G. B. Zaloom, 214 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

Austin-Torrey, Inc., Port Chester, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; M. V. and J. H. Torrey, I. M. Austin, 70 Glendale Place, Port Chester.

Plymouth Holding Co., Inc., realty, agent, broker, $5,000; J. Miller, S. Marks, F. G. Gilsey, 170 Broadway.

Alfinito Hat Co., Inc., ladies' hats, $5,000; A. Cesark, E. and G. Alfinito, 388A 9th St., Brooklyn.

The W. S. Barstow Management Association, Inc., Manhattan, service, management, supervision public utility properties, light, heat, power plants, 1,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $25,000; O. E. Swenson, J. B. Taylor, W. S. Barstow, Great Neck.

Brackett Corp., commission, selling agents; soap, candles, perfumes, toilet articles, $25,000; H. P. Freece, L. N. and G. W. Vause, 1,111 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Mona Island Guano Co., Inc., Nyack, mine, market guano, phosphate, $25,000; T. K. Stewart, B. Caldwell, I. N. Williams, 233 Broadway.

The Lilly Cup Co., Inc., paper cups, advertising, transfer, express, $25,000; C. Errett, A. Fleming, G. A. MacFarland, Great Kills.

Puritan Syrup and Sugar Co., Inc., maple syrup, products, confectionery, $20,000; S. L. Vanderveer, D. V. Eberhart, D. B. Moyer, 364 West 23d St.

L. U. H. T. Co., Inc., theatrical, 120 shares $100 each, 360 shares no par value, carry on business with $18,800; R. Wright, C. Kingsley, H. Schwob, 74 Broadway.

Norman S. Rosenfeld, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, $10,000; M. Reinboth, S. R. Schneider, N. S. Rosenfeld, 160 Broadway.

Sprague Institute, Inc., establishments for dry-hot-air baking massage, $10,000; M. C. Chamberlain, M. C. and S. B. Whittington, Kew Gardens.

Rockwell Building Corp'n, Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $10,000; G. W. Reiner, Jr., C. C. Johnson, O. Palmleaf, 2,017 Caton Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island Press, Inc., Manhasset, printing, bookbinding, advertising, $5,000; C. M. O'Farrell, D. J. Wagner, J. H. Donnelly, Manhasset.

Leon Halm & Bro., Inc., wearing apparel, $5,000; A. Freiman, N. Kopf, W. Halm, 529 West 180th St.

Dunham Sales Co., Inc., Yonkers, automobiles, parts, $5,000; F. W. Griesbach, Jr., T. J. Burke, E. F. Sterger, 20 Vesey St.

Authorization: Seal Thread Co., Inc., Newark, N. J., threads, cloths, fabrics of cotton, flax, hemp, silk, wool, $100,000. Representative, Isidor J. Waisman, 105 Wooster St., New York.

Capital increases: 50 East 21st Street Corp'n, Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000; National Railway Appliance Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $50,000; Utica Spinning Co., Inc., Utica, $100,000 to $300,000; Louis Hammer, Inc., New York, $50,000 to $100,000; Kamargo Supply Co., Watertown, $500 to $25,000; H. L. Simmons & Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $50,000; Maiden Lane and William Street Co., Manhattan, $200,000 to $350,000; Locke & Co., Manhattan, $75,000 to $150,000; Panama Fur Importing Corp'n, Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000; the W. H. Greenhow Co., Hornell, $30,000 to $60,000; George C. Moon Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $200,000.

Capital reduction: United States Addressing and Printing Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Harry S. Houpt, Inc., New York; the Thomas Aeromotor Co., Inc., Ithaca; Flushing Auto-Moving Express and Taxicab Co., Inc., Flushing; Milroy Realty Co., Long Island City.

Merger: Kensington Steamship Co., into American Steamship Co., Grand Island.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 5.—Charters filed: Sagamore Mines Co., mine and mill for lead, zinc, copper, &c., $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Harry T. Farron, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Petoskey Portland Cement Co., manufacture cement and all other kinds of building materials, $1,000,000; John L. A. Gelsile, Albert B. Klese, Homer Sly, Petoskey, Mich.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—Charters filed: Capitol Coal Co., Inc., Trenton, to own, lease, and develop coal, iron, and lands containing other minerals, $25,000; Dominick C. Devito, Howard P. Brock, Harry K. Brock, Trenton.

New Jersey Pullclean Towel Co., Newark, manufacture and deal in towels, soap, toilet articles, &c., $250,000; Ellis C. Hightman, Newark; Timothy A. Cashman, New York; Joseph T. Cashman, Brooklyn.

Uptown Brokers' Exchange, Newark, deal in loans and securities, $50,000; Julius Lewitt, William L. Cahan, Philip Schill, Samuel Stickler, Paul Phillips, Alexander Bell, Newark.

Powell-Vangilder Lumber Co., Ocean City, deal in lumber and building supplies, $100,000; Alfred W. Powell, Ralph H. Gilder, Jennie T. Powell, Ocean City.

Safeguard Insurance Company of New York.

New York, Jan. 30th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 William Street, on Tuesday, February, 13th, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

HENRY W. GRAY, Jr., Secretary.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Munson Steamship Line will be held at the offices of the Line, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, February 13th, 1917, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, January 29, 1917.
JOHN W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Notice.—GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MFG. CO. Annual stockholders' meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, February 6, 1917, at 11 A. M. J. P. Hall, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

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Empire Steel & Iron
Fidelity-Phenix Ins.
Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
Franklin Insurance
Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
Great Northern Paper
International Salt
Ingersoll-Rand
Jos. Dixon Crucible
John B. Stetson
Kirby Lumber
Milliken Brothers
Nichols Copper
N. Y. State Railways
National Fuel Gas
Prairie Oil & Gas
Pocahontas Cons. Collieries
So. Penn Oil
Singer Manufacturing
Splitdorf Electrical
Thompson-Starrett
Virginain Railway
Woodward Iron
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The Crescent Pipe Line Company.
323 Fourth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 3rd, 1917.
A dividend of Seventy-five Cents (.75) per share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable Thursday, March 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, February 20th, 1917.
For purpose of this dividend the transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. Tuesday, February 20th, to 9 A. M., Friday, March 16th.
All communications regarding payment or change of address should be sent to this office not later than Tuesday, February 20th.
L. E. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
150	American Water Works	11½	11	11¼	11¾
270	Cities Service	282	279	280	283
960	Cities Service pf.	90¼	87	89½	90
215	Pacific Gas & Electric	65¼	64¼	64½	65¼
180	Republic Railway & Light	47⅝	46¾	47¼	47⅝

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pow.	25	26	Gal.-Houst. Electric pf.	77	81
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	90	92	Gas & Elec. Securities.	315	..
American Cities pf.	40	42	Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	93	100
American Gas Co.	120	123	Illinois Traction.	..	46
Amer. Gas & Electric.	140	143	International Traction.	49	51
Amer. Gas & Pow. pf.	51	51½	International Trac. pf.	90	92
Amer. Light & Trac.	370	380	Interstate Electric.	30	45
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	113	114	Lincoln Gas & Electric.	47	49
Amer. Power & Lt.	88	90	Mississippi River Pow.	10½	12¼
Amer. Power & Lt. pf.	92	94	Miss. River Pow. pf.	38	41
Amer. Public Utilities.	39	40½	Northern Ohio Electric.	40	45
Amer. Pub. Utilities pf.	71	72½	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	80	83
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	72½	74	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	13	16
Am. W. W. & E. part.	28	29	Nor. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	35	90
Appalachian Power.	104	105	Northern States Power.	104	105
Appalachian Power pf.	40	41½	Nor. States Power pf.	98½	100
Baton Rouge Elec. pf.	88	92	Northern Texas Elec.	60	..
Carolina Power & Lt.	40	43	Northern Texas El. pf.	84	87½
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	97	101	Ozark Pow. & Water.	43½	46
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	..	75	Pac. Gas & Elec.	64¾	65
Central Power	30	32	Pac. Gas & Elec. pf.	92½	94
Central States Elec.	17⅛	18½	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	95	97
Cent. States Elec. pf.	73	75	Puget Sound Traction.	29	..
Colorado Power.	30	32	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	70	..
Colorado Power pf.	100	103	Pub. Service, inc. pf.	82½	86
Commonwealth P. & L.	58½	59	Rep. Ry. & Light pf.	74¾	75½
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	82	83	Southern Cal. Edison.	94	95
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85	Sou. Cal. Edison pf.	108	109
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96	Southw. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99	Stand. Gas & Elec.	14	14½
Dayton Pow. & Lt. pf.	94½	97½	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	39	41
Eastern Texas Electric.	63	66	Tampa Electric.	125	130
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	90½	93	Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	9	10
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	..	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	43	44
Electric Properties.	64	67	Toledo Traction.	53	55
El Paso Electric.	122	125	United Light & Rys.	48½	49½
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	77	77½
Empire Properties.	64	67	Western Power.	18	19
Empire D. Elec.	90	92	Western Power pf.	68	71
Federal Light & Trac.	14¼	15¼	West Penn. pf.	103	107
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	53	55	Yadkin Riv. P. 7% pf.	99	101
Galveston-Houst. Elec.	34	37			

BONDS.

Am. W. W. & E. coll. 5s.	79½	81	I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Baton Rouge 1st 5s, '39.	91	93½	Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41.	93	96
Baton R. notes, Apr. 1, '18.	99½	..	Knox. Gas. 1st 5s, '36.	90	95
Cent. Ill. Light 5s.	93	97	L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	99½
Cent. Pow. & Lt. 6s.	97	100	Middle West U. 6s, '23.	97½	99
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s, 1932.	89	92	Mah. & S. R. & L. 5s.	99½	100
Cin., G. & E. Co., 1st 5s, 1936.	..	100¼	Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s.	76½	77¼
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.	89½	90½	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	94	95
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27.	80	83	N. O. Lt. & P. 1st 6s, '31	84	88
Com'wealth P. & L. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944.	98	101	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941.	98½	99
Conn. Power 1st 5s.	93	96	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942.	96	99	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100½	102
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99½	..	O. & C. R. Ry. 1st 5s.	98	98
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42.	91	94	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s.	88	..
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	98	100	Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s..	99	..
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18.	100	..	Seattle Elec. cons. 5s..	94	98
East. Texas Elec. col. 5s.	92	95	Stan. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
Empire G. & F. 6s, '26.	99½	100½	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939.	98	99
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s..	90	95	Tamta Elec. 1st 5s....	99	100
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'35.	99	101	U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26.	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46..	89½	91	W. W. Light 6s, 1925..	96	98
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25..	98	99	Western Power 1st 5s..	99	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98½	..	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	96¾
			West P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	99	100
			Wiscon. Edison 6s, '24..	99	100

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
105	Ar. S. & G..	39	39	39
20	Balt. T. pf..	105¼	105¼	105¼
140	Con. Coal..	100½	100½	100⅝
40	Con. Power.	121	119½	121
4,360	Consden Ref..	15	14¾	15
5,500	Cos. O. & G.	14¾	13⅝	14¼
1,015	Do pf..	5	5	5
210	Dav. Chem..	40	39	40
260	Hukhorn Fuel	24	23½	24
25	Fid. & Dep..	134½	134½	134½
200	Houston Oil.	19	18¾	19
10	Do pf..	62	62	62
50	M. & M. N. Bk.	31¼	31¼	31¼
50	Mt. V. M. pf	95	95	95
100	North. Cent..	87½	87½	87½
210	P., W. & P.	79½	78½	79½
10	Sapulpa Ref.	9¾	9¾	9¾
465	United Rys..	34	32	33
10	U. S. F. & G.	100	100	100
200	Wayland Oil.	4½	4½	4½

Bonds.

$5,000	City of B. 4s.	102½	102½	102½
10,000	Do '61, S. L.	102½	102½	102¼
10,000	Do '51, S. L.	102	102	102
2,000	City & S. 5s.	102½	102⅝	102½
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s..	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	Con. Coal 6s.	104¾	104¾	104¾
10,000	Con. P. nts..	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2,000	Do 4½s..	93	93	93
23,000	Cos. Ref. 6s.	103¼	102⅞	102⅝
21,000	Cos. O. & G. 6s.	104½	106	106
2,000	Mt. V. M. nts.	100	100	100
12,000	P., W. & P. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼
6,000	U. Ry. 1st 4s	83⅞	83⅜	83⅝
3,000	Do fdg. 5s.	89	89	89
8,000	Do inc. 4s.	65	64½	64⅝
1,000	Va. Mid. 5th.	104¾	104½	104¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
210	Ahmeek	100	97	97
865	Alaska Gold.	8¼	7⅝	7⅞
330	Allouez	62	61	62
4,440	Am. Zinc.	36	34½	35¼
95	Do pf.	68	68	68
1,655	Ariz. Com.	12⅞	11½	12½
10	Butte & Sup.	46	44½	46
765	Cal. & Ariz.	70½	71	70½
17	Cal. & H.	5.45	5.45	5.45
70	Centennial.	20	20	20
280	Chino	55⅝	55	55⅝
30	Cliff Mining.	1	1	1
2,425	Cop. Range.	62½	60¼	62
1,510	Davis-Daly.	5¾	5¼	5¾
500	Daly-West	2½	2¼	2½
995	East Butte.	13½	13	13½
35	Granby	80½	80½	80½
5	Greene-Can	42	42	42
235	Hancock	17	16	16
100	Indiana	2½	2½	2½
100	Inspiration	55¼	55¼	55¼
575	Island Creek	64	63¼	63⅝
10	Do pf.	89	89	89
500	Isle Royale.	34	32	33¾
5	Kerr Lake.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Keweenaw	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
405	Lake	14½	13½	13½
300	Mason Val.	5¼	5¼	5¼
505	Mass Con.	13½	13	13½
60	Miami	37¾	37	37
250	Michigan	3	3	3
590	Mohawk	81	78½	81
125	Nevada Con.	23½	22½	23½
199	New Arcad'n	4½	4	4½
50	New Idria.	8¼	8	8¼
735	North Butte.	22½	21	21½
50	North Lake.	2	2	2
300	Oilbway	2½	2⅜	2½
50	Old Col. M.	2½	2½	2½
950	Old Dominion	60½	58	60
302	Osceola	84	81	84
2,265	Pond Creek.	19½	19	19¼
74	Quincy	88	87½	88
60	Santa Fe.	1¾	1¾	1¾
705	Shannon	8¼	7⅞	8¼
190	St. Mary's L.	81	80	80½
815	Sup. & Bos.	5⅝	5½	5½
53	Sup. Copper.	13¼	12¾	13¼
1,175	Tamarack.	53½	49½	53
210	Trinity	4¼	4	4¼
290	Tuolumne	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
1,180	U. S. Smelt.	59	56	57⅝
253	Do pf.	51	50½	50⅝
295	Utah Apex.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
1,545	Utah Con.	18¼	17½	17⅝
25	Utah Copper.	110	108¾	109¼
580	Utah Metals.	5½	5¼	5¼
675	Victoria.	5	5	5
615	Winona.	4½	4	4
36	Wolverine.	49	48	49

Railroads.

30	Boston Elev.	73	72	73
10	Bos. & Low.	110	110	110
304	Boston & Me.	40½	40	40
55	Bos. & W. pf.	38	38	38
11	Me. Central.	100	100	100
16	Me. Cent. pf.	104	104	104
100	Mass. Elec.	4¾	4¾	4¾
797	New Haven.	42¾	40	40

Miscellaneous.

25	Am. Ag. Ch.	80¾	80¾	80¾
1	Do pf.	102	102	102
10	A. Pn. Ser. pf.	10½	10½	10½
35	Am. Sugar.	106½	106¼	106½
25	Do pf.	120	120	120
25	Am. Woolen.	45¾	45¾	45¾
16	Do pf.	96	95¼	95¼
30	Amoskeag	71	71	71
2,530	A., G. & W. I.	99¾	95¼	97¾
125	Do pf.	57¾	57½	57¾
75	Cuban Cem't	15	15	15
135	Edison.	210	205	205
260	Int. P. Cem't	15	14¼	14¼
65	Do pf.	30	30	30
22	McElwain pf.	101	100¼	100¼
221	Mass. Gas.	90	88¾	90
30	Do pf.	80	79	80
350	New River.	24	23	24
400	Do pf.	83	82½	83
1	N. Eng. Tel.	121	121	121
10	N. Sco. Steel.	101	101	101

BOSTON—Continued.

Miscellaneous.

35	Punta Al. Sug.	35	34	34
307	Swift.	136½	135	136½
285	Torrington.	62	60	62
700	United Fruit.	140½	139½	140
185	Unit. Shoe M.	56¾	56¾	56¾
10	Do pf.	29½	29½	29½
1,770	Ventura Oil.	7⅝	7	7

Bonds.

$9,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	80	80	80
11,000	Am. T. & T. 5s.	101	100⅞	100⅞
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s.	101½	101½	101½
3,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	99	99	99
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102½	102¼	102¼
1,000	Pd. Creek 6s.	102	102	102
19,000	Swift 5s	101¾	101⅜	101¾
1,000	W. T. & T. 5s.	100	100	100

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
465	Am. W. G. M.	53½	52¾	53½
32	Do pf.	109	109	109
155	Caney R. G.	45	45	45
1,500	Cable Con.	.05	.05	.05
300	Gold Bar.	.31	.31	.31
16	Ind. B'wg.	3	3	3
50	Do pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼
20	Lone Star.	94	93	94
855	La B. I. & S.	73½	71½	73
35	Mfrs. L. & H.	65½	65	65¾
100	Nat. Fire.	97	97	97
65	Do pf.	16	15¾	15¾
1,850	Ohio F. Sup.	51¼	50	51
290	Ohio F. Oil.	20½	20	20
50	Okla. N. Gas	98¾	98½	98¾
165	Pitts. B'wg.	4¼	4	4
10	Pitts. P. G.	130	130	130
445	Pure Oil.	21½	20¾	21⅜
8,580	Mt. Shasta.	80	65	74
2,300	Pitts. Jer.	80	75	79
50	U. S. Glass.	37½	37½	37½
65	Union N. Gas.	181¼	181½	181½
10	U. S. Steel.	107	107	107
242	West. A. B.	132	150	132
305	West. Elec.	51	50	51

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
140	Am. Shipb.	60	60	60
175	Booth Fish.	64	64	64
177	Booth F. pf.	83	81	81
135	Chicago City & C. R. pf.	28½	23	28
200	Chi. Pn. T.	68	65	65
100	Chi. Ry., S. 1	70	70	70
705	Do. S. 2.	20¼	19½	20¼
136	Cudahy	110	110	110
57	Com. Edison.	135	134	135
651	Dia. Match.	123	120	121
30	Deere pf.	98	97½	97½
40	Hartman.	73	73	73
985	K. C. Ry. pf.	65	65	65
542	K. C. L. & P. pf.	66	66	66
30	Lindsay L.	18	17	17
55	M. Ward pf.	115½	113½	115¾
5	N. A. Pulp.	8½	8½	8½
336	Presto.	119	110	119
115	Peo. Gas.	101¾	100	101½
70	Pub. Service.	109	108½	108½
10	Do pf.	100	100	100
590	Sears-Roeb.	224	220	223
10	Stover pf.	101	101	101
15	Strawboard.	60	60	60
2,285	Stew.-Warn.	88½	83	86
1,058	Swift.	137	133	136
435	Union Carb.	183	178	181
145	Paper.	29½	28	29½
820	Wilson.	61	60	61
80	Do pf.	104	103	104

Bonds.

$4,000	City Ry. adj. 4s.	40	40	40
1,000	Wilson 1st 6s.	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Chicago City Ry. 1st 5s.	99	99	99
1,000	Chi. Ry. c. 5s.	88	68½	68¼
12,000	Pub. S. 1st 5s	96	95	95¾
6,000	C. Edi. 1st 5s.	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
3,000	Ogden G. 5s.	98	98	98
18,500	Swift 1st 5s.	101¼	101¼	101½

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
465	Am. W. G. M.	53½	52¾	53½
32	Do pf.	109	109	109
155	Caney R. G.	45	45	45
1,500	Cable Con.	.05	.05	.05
300	Gold Bar.	.31	.31	.31
16	Ind. B'wg.	3	3	3
50	Do pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼
20	Lone Star.	94	93	94
855	La B. I. & S.	73½	71½	73
35	Mfrs. L. & H.	65½	65	65¾
100	Nat. Fire.	97	97	97
65	Do pf.	16	15¾	15¾
1,850	Ohio F. Sup.	51¼	50	51
290	Ohio F. Oil.	20½	20	20
50	Okla. N. Gas	98¾	98½	98¾
165	Pitts. B'wg.	4¼	4	4
10	Pitts. P. G.	130	130	130
445	Pure Oil.	21½	20¾	21⅜
8,580	Mt. Shasta.	80	65	74
2,300	Pitts. Jer.	80	75	79
50	U. S. Glass.	37½	37½	37½
65	Union N. Gas.	181¼	181½	181½
10	U. S. Steel.	107	107	107
242	West. A. B.	132	150	132
305	West. Elec.	51	50	51

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	101	101½	101
4½s	June, 1965	109	110	109
4½s	Nov., 1963	109	110	109
4½s	Nov. 1957	109	109¾	109
4½s	May, 1957	109	109¾	109
4½s	Apr., 1966	104	105	104
4½s	Mar., 1964	104	105	104
4½s	May, 1962	104	105	104
4½s	Sept., 1960	103¾	104	103¾
4½s	Mar., 1960-'30	103¾	104	103¾
4s	May, 1959	101	101¾	101
4s	Nov., 1958	101	101¾	101
4s	May, 1957	101	101¾	101
4s	Nov., 1955	101	101½	101
4s	Nov., 1956	101	101½	101
4s	Nov., 1936	101¾	102	101¾
3½s	Nov. 1955	92	93	92
3½s	May, 1954	92	92½	92
3½s	Nov., 1954	92	92½	92

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s	1924-1930	4.00	3.30	4.00
4½s	1918-1921	4.00	..	4.00
4½s	Nov., 1917	1.00	..	1.00
4½s	June, 1917	1.00	..	1.00
4½s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60
4½s	1924-1931	4.00	3.80	4.00
4½s	1921-1923	4.00	..	4.00
4½s	Apr., 1920	4.00	..	4.00
4½s	1917-1919	4.00	..	4.00
4s	May, 1919	1.00	..	1.00
4s	Nov., 1918	1.00	..	1.00
4s	May, 1917	1.00	..	1.00
3½s	1940-1953	4.00	3.90	4.00
3½s	1930-1939	4.00	..	4.00
3½s	1922-1929	4.00	3.80	4.00
3½s	1919-1921	3.85	..	3.85
3½s	1917-1918	3.80	..	3.80
3s	1940-1953	4.00	3.90	4.00
3s	1926-1930	4.00	3.80	4.00
3s	1918-1925	3.90	3.80	3.90
3s	1916-1917	3.60	..	3.60

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Although there was much nervousness in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with frequent temporary setbacks in important trading stocks, the general tone was good throughout the day. In some cases very decided further recoveries from the recent low levels were recorded. About 90,000 shares of United States Steel common were dealt in, that, as usual, being the most active stock. The commission house business was large, and included a heavy total of odd lots.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Alaska Gold.	8½	8¼	8½
250	Allis-Chalm.	24	23½	24
1,250	Am. Beet S.	99	92½	98½
950	Am. Can.	44	40⅝	43½
150	Am. C. & F.	64	62¾	62¾
150	Am. H. & L. pf.	62	62	62
80	Am. Linseed.	18¾	16⅞	16⅝
1,230	Am. Loco.	71¼	68	70⅝
860	Am. S. & R.	99¾	97	98¾
50	Am. Sugar.	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝
350	Am. Z., L. & S.	36	34⅝	36
5,180	Anac. Cop.	77	74	76
150	A., T. & S. F.	103	102¼	102½
740	Baldwin Loc.	50¾	47½	50¼
150	Balt. & Ohio	76¼	75	75½
850	Brklyn R. T.	71½	69	71
150	Butte & Sup.	44⅜	43	44
250	Cal. Petrol.	24	23¼	23¾
2,280	Cent. Leather	81⅜	76⅝	80⅜
150	Ches. & Ohio	90½	90⅜	90½
150	C. M. & St. P.	85¾	84⅝	84⅝
150	Chile Copper	23	22⅛	22⅝
250	Chino Copper	54¼	52⅝	54¼
300	Col. F. & I.	44	43	43½
100	Consol. Gas.	124¾	124¾	124¾
150	Colum. Gas.	39	38⅛	39
550	Corn Prod.	20⅝	19½	20⅛
4,070	Crucible St'l.	61½	57⅛	61
540	Cuba Cane.	42	38½	41¾
150	Dist. Secur.	25⅜	24½	24½
900	Erie.	27¼	26½	26⅝
50	Erie 1st pf.	40½	40¼	40½
100	Gen. Motors.	109	109	109
260	Gt. Nor. Ore.	32	31½	31⅝
330	Inspir. Cop.	56¾	54⅝	56¼
340	Int. Mer. Ma.	23	22	22½
850	Do pf.	69	66	68⅝
150	Int. Nickel.	42	41¼	41⅝
250	Int. Paper.	42¾	41	42
150	Interbo. Con.	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
100	Kan. Cy. So.	22	22	22
1,340	Kenne. Cop.	44½	42	43½
70	Lehigh Val.	74¼	74¼	74¼
100	Lehigh Val. pf.	93	93	93
1,100	Lehigh Val. R. R.	55	54¾	55
100	Loose-Wiles.	105	105	105
1,400	Louis. & Nash.	122	121	121
100	Manhattan.	39	38½	38½
1,100	Marine.	31¾	31¼	31¼
100	Marine pf.	85	85	85
1,000	Mex. Petrol.	115	113	113
100	Miami Copper.	37	36¾	36¾
1,000	Midvale Steel.	49	48	48
100	Missouri Pac.	24	23¾	23¾
100	Nat. Biscuit.	120	120	120
100	Nat. Enam.	49	49	49
100	Nat. Lead.	72	71¾	71¾
100	Nevada Con.	23¼	22¾	23¼
150	N. Y. Air Brake.	70	70	70
100	N. Y. Central.	95¾	95¾	95¾
80	N. Y., N. H. & H.	42	38¾	39¾
50	N. Y., O. & W.	23¾	23¼	23⅝
50	Ont. Mining.	5¾	5¼	5¼
230	Pac. Mail.	22	19½	22
150	Pennsylvania	55	54½	54⅜
930	Pit. Coal tr.	41¼	39¼	41
350	Pres. St'l C.	77¾	76	77½
590	Ray Copper.	25¾	25	25¾
4,530	Reading.	94¾	90½	93
950	Rep. I. & S.	77¾	74

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MASTER'S SALE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Complainant, against The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Benjamin F. Edwards, as Trustees, Defendants. In equity, No. E. 13-284.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms and provisions of a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled cause on December 27, 1916, the undersigned, Special Master in and by said decree appointed to make the sale thereby directed, will offer for sale without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension, on the first day of March, 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the north main entrance of the County Court House in the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the Southern District of New York, State of New York, the property in said decree directed to be sold, said property consisting of certain First Mortgage Bonds (hereinafter called "Underlying Bonds") and the coupons and cash appertaining thereto, more particularly described as follows:

Number of Bonds.	
6,561	First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic Railway Company, due July 1, 1916, with Jan. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
705	First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of The Wichita & Colorado Railway Company, due July 1, 1911, extended to January 1, 1917, with Jan. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
2,441	First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of the Kansas & Colorado Railroad Co., due July 1, 1926, with Jan. 1, 1917, and subsequent coupons, together with cash amounting to $122,460, being the proceeds of coupons appertaining to said bonds paid to Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto dated August 1, 1887.
1	First Mortgage registered bond, interest at 6% and 7% conditionally, for $4,666,000 of The Fort Scott, Wichita & Western Railway Company, with the right to all interest becoming due thereon on or after Sept. 1, 1915.
600	First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of the Salina, Sterling & El Paso Railroad Co., due Dec. 1, 1926, with June 1, 1917, and subsequent coupons, together with cash amounting to $54,000, being the proceeds of coupons appertaining to said bonds paid to said Trustee.
372	First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of the Kansas Southwestern Railway Co., due Jan. 1, 1917, with Jan. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
2,270	First Mortgage $1,000 5% bonds of The Pueblo & State Line Railroad Co., due October 1, 1917, with Oct. 1, 1915, and subsequent coupons.

The undersigned will first offer for sale in separate parcels, in the order in which each parcel appears in the foregoing list, the entire amount of each lot or parcel of Underlying Bonds hereinbefore described and will offer for sale with each lot or parcel of Underlying Bonds all cash which has been, or prior to the time of sale may be received by Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, under the Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto dated August 1, 1887, in payment of interest on such lot or parcel, as will more fully appear from the statement hereafter mentioned to be filed with the undersigned by said Trustee, until the aggregate amount of the best bids for such separate parcels shall be a sum which is sufficient to pay the entire amount unpaid at the time of the closing of the sale, for principal and interest on the Five Per Cent. Bonds secured by the Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto dated August 1, 1887, foreclosed by said decree, together with the costs and disbursements of said suit, the expenses of the sale and any allowance that may be made by the Court therein. If and when the aggregate amount of such bids shall reach a sum sufficient for the payments above referred to, the undersigned will make no further offering of the Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash in the separate best bids for each of said parcels will be accepted and the several parcels of Underlying Bonds and coupons and the cash sold therewith will be struck down to the respective successful bidders therefor, subject to confirmation by the Court.

If, however, a sum sufficient to make the payments above referred to, shall not be bid until all of the respective parcels of Underlying Bonds and coupons and the cash sold therewith shall have been offered for sale, the undersigned will not finally accept any bids for any of the said parcels, but will provisionally note said bids and will then offer for sale in one parcel and as an entirety all of said Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash. In case the aggregate of the best bids for said Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash in parcels shall exceed the amount of the best bid for the same as an entirety, such bids for the Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash in parcels will be respectively accepted and the several parcels of Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash will be struck down to the respective bidders for the same, subject to confirmation by the Court, but unless the contrary be the case, the bid for the Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash as an entirety will be accepted, subject to like confirmation.

The undersigned will receive no bid from any bidder who shall not have deposited with him at his office, No. 37 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, prior to March 1, 1917, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, either in cash or by certified check on some National Bank or Trust Company in the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of the undersigned, a sum which shall at least equal five per cent. of the par or face value of all the said Underlying Bonds and cash hereinbefore described for which he intends to bid, or, in lieu thereof, Five Per Cent. Bonds of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company secured by the Trust Indenture of that Company dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto dated August 1, 1887, with the coupons appertaining thereto maturing on September 1st, 1915, and thereafter, to an amount in par value of said Five Per Cent. Bonds and coupons equal to ten per cent. of said cash and of the face or par value of all of said Underlying Bonds for which he intends to bid.

The acceptance of any bid by the undersigned, and the sale of any or all of the said Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash by said decree directed to be sold will be subject to confirmation by the Court, and in no event will any bid or bids be finally accepted by the undersigned, subject to such confirmation, which shall not amount in the aggregate to at least the sum of $10,100,000, which sum is by said decree fixed as the lowest sum for which the said Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash shall be sold, unless the Court shall hereafter otherwise order.

The successful bidder may assign his bid and his assignee shall thereupon succeed to all the rights and be bound by all the obligations of the purchaser. The word "purchaser" whenever used in this notice shall be taken to include the plural as well as the singular number and to include the successors and assigns of any purchaser or purchasers.

The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him at the conclusion of the sale, or within a reasonable time thereafter. The deposit received from any successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price.

The complainant, Union Trust Company of New York, as such Trustee, or any other party to said cause, or any owner or holder of any of said Five Per Cent. Bonds, may bid and purchase at said sale.

In case a bidder, after the acceptance of his bid, shall fail to comply within the period of twenty days after the entry thereof, with any order of the Court requiring or relating to the payment of the balance of the purchase price, then the sum deposited by such purchaser, whether paid in cash or by check or represented by bonds, will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied to the payment of the expenses of resale of said Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the same shall be sold at a less price on any such resale, and to such other purposes as the Court may direct.

If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made either by cash, by check or in bonds, such deposit will be returned to the depositor.

The purchaser shall, on confirmation of the sale by the Court, make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the Court may from time to time direct. So much of the purchase price as may not be required by the Court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good such residue of his bid in whole or in part by turning over to the undersigned to be cancelled or credited as in said decree provided, Five Per Cent. Bonds and coupons maturing on September 1st, 1915, and thereafter, secured by said Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1, 1887, and by said Supplemental Indenture dated August 1, 1887.

The purchaser shall be credited on account of the purchase price, upon the Five Per Cent. Bonds and coupons secured by the Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto, dated August 1, 1887, turned over to the undersigned as aforesaid, with such sums as would be paid in cash upon such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price had been paid in cash.

Payment of the purchase price in the manner in said decree provided shall be made within ninety days after confirmation of the sale, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

The undersigned is authorized by said decree to accept temporarily, instead of Five Per Cent. Bonds and coupons secured by said Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1, 1887, and by said Supplemental Indenture dated August 1, 1887, either as a qualification for bidding, or in satisfaction of the residue of the purchase price, the certificate of any solvent bank, banking institution, trust company or banking firm within the United States or any European country that holds the amount therein specified of said bonds in negotiable form, accompanied by the coupons therein stated, subject to his order or upon the deposit with him of a person or persons or corporation therein named and assigned to his order.

The Court, by the decree reserves the right to retake and resell the property by said decree directed to be sold upon such notice as it may direct and at the risk and cost of the purchaser, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account or the purchase price as in said decree provided.

The purchaser or his, its or their successors or assigns shall not be required to see to the application of the purchase money and shall have the right to enter his, its or their appearance in, and become a party to said cause.

Reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decree which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, for further particulars including a further and more detailed description of the terms and conditions of sale and of the property therein directed to be sold. Copies of said decree may be obtained from the undersigned upon application to him at his office, No. 37 Liberty Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Reference is also made to the statement hereinbefore mentioned, to be filed with the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of said decree, by Union Trust Company of New York as Trustee under said Trust Indenture and Supplemental Indenture, on the day preceding the day of sale, showing the amount of cash then held by it as such Trustee, which cash is to be included with the property to be sold, as hereinbefore stated. Said statement will be read by the undersigned at the time of the sale.

Dated, New York, January 15, 1917.

JAMES G. GRAHAM,
Special Master.

MILLER, KING, LANE & TRAFFORD, Solicitors for Complainant, 80 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

MASTER'S SALE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, COMPLAINANT, against THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND BENJAMIN F. EDWARDS, AS TRUSTEES, DEFENDANTS, IN EQUITY. NO. E 13-258.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms and provisions of a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled cause on December 1, 1916, the undersigned, Special Master in and by said decree appointed to make the sale therein directed to be made, will offer for sale without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension on the first day of March, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north main entrance of the County Court House in the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the Southern District of New York, State of New York, the property in said decree directed to be sold, said property being the following First Mortgage Bonds and coupons appertaining thereto:

$1,110,000.—	Council Grove, Osage City & Ottawa Ry. Co. of Kan. 1st 6s due July 1, 1911, extended to Aug. 1, 1920, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
417,000.—	Council Grove, Smoky Valley & Western Ry. Co. 1st 6s due July 1, 1917, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
$94,000.—	Fort Scott & Eastern Ry. Co. 1st 5s due Feb. 1, 1920, with Feb. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
$83,000.—	Fort Scott & Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s due Feb. 1, 1920, with Feb. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
196,000.—	Fort Scott Belt Terminal Ry. Co. 1st 5s due Feb. 1, 1920, with Feb. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
876,000.—	Grouse Creek Ry. Co. of Kansas 1st 6s due July 1, 1927, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
500,000.—	Iron Mountain R. R. Co. of Memphis 1st 6s due Nov. 1, 1908, extended to Aug. 1, 1920, with Nov. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
1,622,000.—	Interstate Ry. Co. 1st 6s due July 1, 1920, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
69,000.—	Joplin & Western Ry. Co. 1st 5s due June 1, 1922, with June 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
550,000.—	Kansas City and Southwestern Ry. Co. of Kansas 1st 6s due Sept. 1, 1926, with Sept. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
407,000.—	Kansas City & Southwestern Ry. Co. of Mo. 1st 6s due Sept. 1, 1926, with September 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
2,055,000.—	Kansas, Nebraska & Dakota Ry. Co. of State of Kansas 1st 6s due April 1, 1916, with April 1, 1916, coupons.
306,000.—	Missouri Pacific Ry Co. in Kansas 1st 6s due July 1, 1911, extended to Aug. 1, 1920, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
242,000.—	Nebraska Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s due Jan. 1, 1922, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
882,000.—	Omaha Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s due Jan. 1, 1922, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
1,095,000.—	Pacific Ry. Co. in Nebraska 1st 6s due Sept. 20, 1907, extended to Aug. 1, 1920, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
275,000.—	Rooks County R. R. Co. of Kansas 1st 6s due Jan. 1, 1910, extended to Aug. 1, 1920, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.
400,000.—	St. Louis, Oak Hill & Carondelet Ry. Co. of Mo. 1st 6s due Sept. 1, 1917, with March 1, 1917, and subsequent coupons.
1,278,000.—	Topeka, Salina & Western Ry. Co. of Kansas 1st 6s due Jan. 1, 1923, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

The undersigned will first offer for sale separately the entire amount of each issue of said First Mortgage Bonds together with said coupons appertaining thereto, hereinbefore described, in the order in which they are respectively listed herein until the aggregate amount of the bids for the separate parcels of said bonds and coupons shall be a sum sufficient to pay the entire amount unpaid for principal and interest to the date of sale on the First Collateral Mortgage Bonds secured by the First Collateral Mortgage of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company dated July 15, 1890, foreclosed by said decree, together with the costs and disbursements of said cause and any allowances that may be made by the Court therein. If and when the aggregate amount of such bids shall reach or exceed a sum sufficient for the payments referred to, the Special Master will make no further offer of sale of said bonds and coupons and the separate best bids for each parcel of said bonds and coupons will be accepted and the several parcels will be struck down to the respective successful bidders.

If, however, a sum sufficient for said payments should not be bid until all of the bonds and coupons hereinbefore described shall have been offered for sale, the Special Master will not finally accept any bid for any of said bonds and coupons so offered in separate parcels but will provisionally note the same, and will then offer for sale in one parcel and as an entirety all of said bonds and coupons. In case the aggregate of the best bids for the said bonds and coupons in separate parcels shall exceed the amount of the best bid for said bonds and coupons as an entirety, the separate bids will be separately accepted and the several parcels of said bonds and coupons will be struck down to the respective bidders for the same; but should the contrary be the case, the bid for all of said bonds and coupons as an entirety will be accepted.

The Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not have deposited with him, at his office, No. 37 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, prior to March 1, 1917, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, either in cash or by certified check on some National Bank or Trust Company in the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of the Special Master, a sum which shall at least equal 5% of the face or par value of any and all of the said bonds hereinbefore described for which such bidder intends to bid, or, in lieu thereof, First Collateral Mortgage Bonds of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company secured by the First Collateral Mortgage of that Company dated July 15th, 1890, to an amount in par value equal to 10% of the face or par value of any and all of said bonds above described for which said bidder intends to bid, together with the coupons appertaining to said First Collateral Mortgage Bonds maturing on February 1st, 1916, and thereafter.

The acceptance of any bid by the Special Master and the sale of any or all of said bonds and coupons hereinbefore described is subject to confirmation by the Court, and in no event will any bid or bids be finally accepted by the Special Master which shall not amount in the aggregate to at least the sum of $6,750,000, which sum is by said decree fixed by the Court as the lowest sum for which the said bonds and coupons shall be sold, unless the Court shall hereafter otherwise order.

The successful bidder may assign his bid and his assignee shall thereupon succeed to all the rights and be bound by all the obligations of the purchaser. The word "purchaser" whenever used in this notice shall be taken to include the plural as well as the singular number and to include the successors and assigns of any purchaser or purchasers.

The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property is struck down. The deposit received from any successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price.

The complainant, Bankers Trust Company, or any other party to said cause, or any owner or holder of any of said First Collateral Mortgage Bonds, may bid and purchase at the sale.

In case any bidder and purchaser after the acceptance of his bid shall fail to comply with any order of the Court requiring or relating to the payment of the balance of the purchase price, then the sum deposited by such bidder and purchaser, whether paid in cash or by check or represented by bonds, will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied to the payment of the expenses of a re-sale of the bonds and coupons hereinbefore described and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case said bonds and coupons shall be sold at a lower price upon any such resale, and to such other purposes as the Court may direct. In case the Court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall be made either in cash or by check or in bonds, such deposit will be returned to the bidder.

The purchaser, on confirmation of the sale by the Court, shall make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the Court may from time to time direct. So much of the purchase price as shall not be required by the Court to be paid in cash, may be either paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good such residue of his bid in whole or in part by turning over to the Special Master First Collateral Mortgage Bonds and coupons to be cancelled or credited as in said decree provided.

The purchaser shall be credited on account of the purchase price upon First Collateral Mortgage Bonds and coupons secured by the First Collateral Mortgage of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company dated July 15, 1890, turned over to the Special Master as aforesaid with such sums as would be paid in cash upon such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price had been paid in cash.

Payment of the purchase price in the manner in said decree provided shall be made within ninety days after confirmation of the sale, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

The undersigned is authorized by said decree to accept temporarily, instead of First Collateral Mortgage Bonds and coupons secured by the First Collateral Mortgage of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company dated July 15, 1890, either as a qualification for bidding or in satisfaction of the residue of the purchase price, the certificate of any solvent bank, banking institution, banking firm, or trust company within the United States, or any European country, that it holds the amount therein specified of said bonds in negotiable form accompanied by the coupons therein stated, subject to the order of the Special Master or subject to the order of the person or persons or corporation in said certificate named and assigned to the order of the Special Master.

The purchaser or his, its or their successors or assigns, shall not be required to see to the application of the purchase money, and shall have the right to enter his, its or their appearance in the Court and become a party to said cause.

The Court by the decree reserves the right to retake and resell the bonds and coupons hereinbefore described upon such notice as it shall direct at the risk and cost of the purchaser, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price as in said decree provided.

Reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decree which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, for further particulars, including a further and more detailed description of the terms and conditions of sale and of the property therein directed to be sold. Copies of said decree may be obtained from the undersigned upon application to him at his office, No. 37 Liberty Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Dated, New York, January 15, 1917.

JAMES G. GRAHAM,
Special Master.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Solicitors for Complainant, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

REORGANIZATION
of
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
and
ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO HOLDERS OF UNSECURED CLAIMS OR DEMANDS AGAINST THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY OR ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY WHO, ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 21, 1916, ASSERTED THEIR CLAIMS OR DEMANDS (1) BY FILING THE SAME WITH GEORGE J. HITCHCOCK, THE SPECIAL MASTER APPOINTED BY THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI, EASTERN DIVISION, IN THE CAUSE THEREIN PENDING ENTITLED "GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND BENJAMIN F. EDWARDS AS TRUSTEES, COMPLAINANTS, AGAINST THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, DEFENDANT, CONSOLIDATED CAUSE NO. 4540," AND IN THE CAUSE PENDING IN SAID COURT ENTITLED "UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND BENJAMIN F. EDWARDS, AS TRUSTEES, COMPLAINANTS, AGAINST ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, DEFENDANT, CONSOLIDATED CAUSE, NO. 4485," OR (2) BY ACTION IN ANY COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION, OR (3) BY FILING INTERVENING PETITIONS IN SUCH CAUSES IN ANY CONSTITUENT CAUSE THEREOF:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all holders of claims or demands above described that, upon the filing on or before March 15, 1917, of proper evidences of such claims or demands and statements thereof with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, as Depositary under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, as modified July 25, 1916, of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company (under which the undersigned are Reorganization Managers), such holders will receive, upon delivery thereof entitling them to receive, when and as provided in said modified Plan, and subject to all the provisions thereof, Convertible Five Per Cent. Preferred Stock of the New Company to be organized pursuant to said modified Plan, or Voting Trust Certificates for such Preferred Stock, at par, to the extent that their claims or demands may be established in either of the above entitled causes in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division.

Forms of the assignments to be filed as aforesaid, and copies of said modified Plan and Agreement, will be furnished, upon request, by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, or Mercantile Trust Company, 721 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Dated, New York, January 31, 1917.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
ST. JOSEPH AND SAVANNAH INTERURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
DATED APRIL 1ST, 1910.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ST. JOSEPH AND SAVANNAH INTERURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY has elected to pay off and redeem on the 1st day of April, 1917, all of its First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds dated April 1st, 1910, secured by indenture of said Company to Empire Trust Company (of St. Joseph, Missouri,) Trustee, and that on said date said bonds will be paid off at 102½ per cent. of the principal thereof, plus accrued interest to said redemption date. On said redemption date the holders of said bonds will, upon surrender of their bonds, with all unmatured coupons thereto attached, to Empire Trust Company (of St. Joseph, Missouri,) be entitled to receive a sum equal to 102½ per centum of the principal amount of said bonds, plus accrued interest to said redemption date. On and after said date all interest on said bonds shall cease and all coupons thereafter to accrue shall from that date be void and of no effect.

Dated, January 15th, 1917.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY (OF ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI,) Trustee,
By CHAS. E. FOSTER, Secretary.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT
5% Internal Gold Loan 1909

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the amortization on 1 March, 1917, $353,200 Gold, say, £70,640 nominal of the above Loan.

Tenders for sale of Bonds with coupons due 1st September, 1917, at a price to be stated in the Tender, must be lodged not later than 12 o'clock noon on 14th February, 1917, with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who will announce the result of the Tenders as soon thereafter as possible.

Tenders will be received also in Paris by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, in London by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., and in Buenos Aires by the Credito Publico Nacional.

Each bond has a par value of $973 U. S. Gold Dollars, and Tenders must be made at a flat price under par expressed in dollars per bond.

Tenders must be made on a form obtainable on application, and must be securely enclosed in an envelope marked "Tender of Argentine Government 5 per cent. Internal Gold Loan 1909 Bonds for redemption."

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who reserve the right to reject all or any Tenders.

Dated New York, 29 January, 1917.

STANDARD CHAIN COMPANY.

The Standard Chain Company, pursuant to the terms of its First Mortgage, dated February 15th, 1900, has paid to the undersigned, the Trustees thereunder, the sum of $17,500 for the Sinking Fund mentioned therein. Proposals for the sale of bonds to the extent of such sum are hereby invited at a price not to exceed 105 and accrued interest. All proposals must be in securely sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned and marked "Standard Chain Company, Proposal for Sinking Fund," and must be delivered at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, February 15th, 1917. The right is reserved to reject any bid.

J. W. PLATTEN,
CALVERT BREWER,
Trustees.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY

St. Louis, Mo., January 31, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of February, 1917, for the purposes of Common dividend, this day declared, and the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Company, to be held on the 12th day of March, 1917, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 13th day of March, 1917.

E. H. THURSTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Third National Bank, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

GEORGE A. DRUMMER, Cashier.
Dated Jan'y 16th, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

2ND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

WARS ON THE HIGH SEAS MUST CEASE

Simon Lake, Who Invented the Type of Submarine which the Germans Are Using, Warns Financial America That a Declaration of War Between This Country and Germany Will Be a Play Into Germany's Hands and Explains Why.

Believing that the seas are and should be free to all nations, great or small, as a great International Highway where passengers and commerce may be safely transported at all times without molestation from pirates, bullies or temporarily insane people, we hereby pledge "our lives—our fortunes—and our sacred honor" to do everything within our power to maintain free seas and to prevent an augmentation of the present world's horrible war by trying to keep our own senses and apply logic, reason and due consideration before taking warlike action that is sure to bring untold additional sufferings on the innocent.

The above might be a declaration that all men in their sober senses would agree to, but evidence is rapidly accumulating that we Americans, descendant mostly from one or the other of the belligerent nations now engaged in the most titanic struggle of history, are beginning to take sides and lose that neutrality which our great President in his desire to maintain peace has cautioned us to preserve.

For years I have contended that the destiny of the submarine was to bring about a cessation of maritime warfare: these views have been expressed from time to time before the most important scientific societies in both Europe and America and they have been published in some of the leading scientific journals and magazines both in this country and abroad.

Unfortunately for my theories and for the world, people did not then comprehend and DO NOT NOW COMPREHEND, except to a small degree, what the advent of the submarine means to the world. When one considers the makeup of the submarine it is not to be wondered at; it is a complex mechanism, which must be designed to resist great external pressure; designers and operators of submarines must have knowledge of hydraulics, pneumatics, electrical devices of various kinds, navigation, gunnery, and many other things that have been developed especially to meet the needs of submarine navigation, such as periscopes, gyroscopic compasses, under water wireless, telephones, &c., &c.

I have been making predictions as to the work the submarine will do ever since the present war began: most of these predictions have come true and the others are on the way. A study of the files of daily newspapers, magazines and discussions before engineering and scientific societies, and publications, such as Century Magazine, Scientific American, International Marine Engineering, Popular Science Monthly, &c., and in the discussion before societies of naval architects, electrical, mechanical and marine engineers, will prove this. I do not think I am endowed with the spirit of prophecy in being able to predict what is likely to happen. I have been able to predict these happenings almost in the order of their occurrence, due purely to a knowledge of the possibilities of the submarine and the knowledge that the Germans have that same knowledge and are applying it as fast as their engineering ability will permit.

During the period I was constructing submarines for Russia and Austria my technical offices were in Berlin and we employed many German draughtsmen and engineers. I was in those years called into consultation by Krupps, who then built the first German U-boats. I was also consulted by the German Ministry of Marine, and they are familiar with my plans as developed at that time. There is nothing fundamentally new that they have applied in the art of submarine construction since that time, as far as I am aware; they have simply improved details regarding machinery, increased the size and radius of action of their boats, &c.

The Germans are, however, ahead of most other nations in their submarines because they took their possibilities seriously and have been consistent in their development and in the improvement of their operative machinery.

I well remember an interview with Admiral von Tirpitz, who, after an inspection of two types of submarines of my design, which I submitted to him, I think in 1905, thought that the larger of the two, which I called a "cruiser" type submarine, was what Germany needed, as a vessel of that type was good for "offensive purposes," as distinguished from the smaller type submitted, which I called the harbor and coast defense size. I was also called into consultation by the Ministers of Marine, or chief constructors of most of the other belligerent nations, including England, Russia, Austria, and Italy.

As early as April 2, 1897, I applied for and took out a U. S. patent. No. 650,758, for cargo carrying submarines, the object of which was stated in the patent as follows:—"This invention relates to a combined surface and submarine vessel and may be employed either as a torpedo boat or for freight and general cruising purposes." I tried years ago to interest capital in cargo carrying submarines to carry mail, passengers and cargo to icebound ports by navigating under the ice, but they could not understand it, and it remained for the Germans to build and the intrepid Captain Koenig to prove the practicability of my design of vessel, which successfully carried cargo in submarines.

As previously stated, the possibilities of the submarine have not even yet been appreciated by the great multitude of people. I have been the only designer and builder of submarines who has made a study of the submarine in its application to commerce, in building up commerce rather than to destroy it. It has great possibilities in locating and recovering sunken ships and their cargo, to keep all the year around communication with northern ice-bound ports, for polar sea exploration, scientific investigation of sea coast bottoms, the recovery of shell fish in large quantities, the recovery of valuable minerals, potash producing vegetation and other submarine products, in the sponge and pearl fisheries and for various kinds of submarine work, but this development is mostly for the future. I have taken out 100 U. S. patents, mostly relating to submarine boats and appliances. I simply recite these facts to present my credentials and qualify, so to speak, so that due consideration may be given to some additional predictions that I am going to make with a view to our country's avoiding war with Germany, and explain my belief that if we do go to war that fact will be of great assistance to Germany in enabling her to make reprisals upon England by doing to England as England is doing to her, by depriving her of the rights of the ocean highway and her ability to purchase from neutral nations the necessary foodstuffs to prevent starvation of her own women and children and the old and the young, noncombatants, who are in many localities the greatest sufferers.

The day the Lusitania was sunk I was asked by the New York Tribune to wire my opinion as to what we should do. I replied that I hoped our authorities would instruct all Americans to keep off the belligerents' vessels or American vessels carrying contraband, and that all American vessels engaged in carrying passengers should be inspected before sailing by representatives of both belligerents and certified to that they did not carry contraband and thus be assured safe passage. This was not done because of reasons which have not been clear to me, as it was the logical thing to do. In an article in International Marine Engineering, published shortly afterward, I explained that the submarine had certain limitations. The moment she appeared above the surface she was vulnerable to gunfire, and if merchant ships were permitted to carry guns the only chance the submarine commander had to prevent the contraband on the vessel reaching the enemy was to stop her by the only means available, the torpedo, and, while not justifying the action of sinking passenger ships, even if they are carrying contraband, I put it up to my readers as patriotic citizens of America and ask them what they would do if they were sailors sworn to give their lives in the defence of their country and they were on a submarine and saw through their periscope a vessel which they knew was carrying a large quantity of potential destructive energy, on its way to destroy the lives of their own brother and sister citizens of their own country and would at the same time give aid and sustenance to their country's enemy? If you were one of those sailors and had only a few moments in your lifetime to act in to stop that cargo—what would you do?

In a recent discussion on submarines before the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers I said:—

"I do not believe there will ever be another maritime war after this one. I think the submarine will prove that no country can longer claim to be mistress of the sea, that the sea is a highway that every nation shall have the privilege to send their ships over and to transport commerce on equal terms with every other nation.

"The submarine is peculiar in the fact that it is able to prevent the carrying on of commerce, if necessary, but it is useless for invading purposes, as the moment any portion is exposed on the surface it becomes vulnerable. It is a peacemaking weapon for that reason. You can build guns to meet guns, aeroplanes to meet aeroplanes, and you can destroy life and property with various other instruments, and this has always been done from the time when human beings made their weapons of stones and pounded each other to death, but up to the present time the submarine is the first weapon that has ever been invented that has the peculiar capacity, in the prosecution of maritime wars, to defend coast lines or to attack vessels on the high seas, but at the same time cannot be used to invade a country, because the moment a submarine shows her conning tower above the surface she is vulnerable, but as long as the submarine remains below the surface she is invisible, and when we get noiseless machinery, which is the next step, you can neither hear them nor see them, and they have the ability to discharge a torpedo or to plant a mine which will destroy any fabric which can be made to float upon the surface of the water. I think our own experiments in our own Navy Department, if they were made public, would prove that assertion. You might armor a ship or make her with many different decks and of cellular construction, as many engineers have tried to do, and yet the explosion of a thousand pounds or more of trinitro-toluol, or some similar explosive, would blow the fabric up into the air. It is absolutely impossible, in my judgment, to build any fabric that will float on the surface that cannot be destroyed by means available to the submarine.

"What does this mean? It means that all maritime peoples have got to get together and make an equitable agreement for the carrying on of commerce. They have to agree and KEEP ON AGREEING.

"Assume that some one or more nations refuse to get together; Will she send a submarine out and destroy the commerce of the others? No; because it will be possible

COTTON RISES AGAIN

Net Gain of 84 to 95 Points, Due to the Belief That End of War Is Near.

The cotton market continued yesterday the upward movement that began on Saturday following the announcement of the break in diplomatic relations with Germany. The opening showed an advance of 10 to 34 points above Saturday's closing figures, and although there was a setback of 20 to 30 points during the course of the day, the final quotations recorded net gains of 84 to 95 points.

From 15.03, the low point of the morning, May contracts sold up to 16.01, a gain of more than 2 cents a pound from the low level of Saturday and a gain of more than 3½ cents compared with Thursday's extreme low price. May contracts closed yesterday at 15.99, with the general list strong.

The advance in prices was attributed to better feeling in respect to international affairs and the belief that the latest developments would hasten the end of the war. Buying was promoted by the absence of any important selling by the South. Wall Street and local traders were active buyers on the advance, but, except for the trade buying, the bulk of the demand was attributed to covering. Owing to the storm and snow, many of the wires were down, and the volume of business transacted was relatively small.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
February	..	..	..	..	14.87
March	15.20	15.87	14.95	15.83@15.87	15.02
April	..	..	..	15.88 bid	15.02
May	15.35	16.01	15.03	15.93@16.01	15.10
June	..	..	..	16.00 bid	15.10
July	15.30	16.10	15.07	16.04@16.10	15.12
August	15.00	15.30	15.00	15.80 bid	14.85
September	14.95	15.14	14.95	15.80@15.83	14.80
October	14.85	15.03	14.80	15.02@15.03	14.70
December	15.00	15.04	15.00	15.93@15.95	14.82

The local market for spot cotton was steady 129 points higher, at 15.80c for middling upland. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 75 points higher, many of them being nominal. New Orleans, 17.19c; Galveston, 16c; Savannah, 15½c; Augusta, 15.83c; Houston, 16c, and Mobile quotations suspended.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton as quiet, with middling at 10.18d. Sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 700; American, 6,000. Imports, 27,000 bales; American 25,000. Futures opened barely steady, 15 to 20 points higher, and closed steady, at a net advance of 8 to 13 points. March-April, 9.78d; May-June, 9.73d; July-August, 9.63d; October-November, 9.08d; January-February, 8.80d. Manchester: Yarns irregular; cloths move slowly. The 11 A. M. bids cabled to Liverpool were: March, 15.23c; May, 15.35c; July 15.37c; October, 15.02c.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 19,557 bales, compared with 22,330 bales last year. Stocks total 1,360,958, compared with 1,693,692 last year.

The day's exports were a little over 15,000 bales.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—	1917.	Increase.
4th week January	$929,600	$357,200
July 1-Jan. 31	24,464,100	5,025,700
CANADIAN PACIFIC—		
4th week January	3,071,000	338,000
July 1-Jan. 31	85,010,000	12,760,000
GRAND TRUNK—		
4th week January	1,564,660	105,161
GT. NORTH. WESTERN—		
4th week January	490,000	128,000

Public Utility.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
Gross, 3 weeks of January	1917. $587,453	1916. $545,691	Increase. $41,762

Miscellaneous.

ASSOCIATED OIL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—	1916.	1915.	1914.
Income	$8,551,029	$4,970,087	$4,243,041
Charges	972,969	977,934	931,514
Net income	5,638,330	3,992,154	3,317,527
Depreciation	2,359,107	2,074,150	2,052,774
Bond amort	77,224	.....	.....
Dividends	1,550,387	1,789,095	.....
P. & L. surp.	1,611,215	128,909	1,264,753
BUCKEYE PIPE LINE for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Net income	2,082,068	1,523,801	2,417,157
Dividends	1,600,000	1,600,000	2,800,000
Surplus	482,068	*76,199	*382,842

*Deficit.

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Net profits	1,577,980	982,864	655,104
Charges	169,375	167,775	168,175
Balance	1,408,605	815,089	488,929
Depres., &c.	1,055,182	631,840	310,273
Balance	953,423	533,247	278,654
Dividends	257,952	257,952	257,951
Surplus	695,471	275,295	20,703
Prev. surp.	2,278,133	2,165,357	2,249,104
Balance	2,973,604	2,440,632	2,269,807
Subsid. res.	136,755	162,519	104,449
P. & L. surp.	2,836,849	2,278,133	2,165,358

*Includes $24,400 written off for developing new tools.

LIBRARY BUREAU reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, earnings amounting to $338,287. After deduction of dividends, $156,236 was added to the surplus fund.

PETTIBONE-MULLIKEN CO. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, a net surplus amounting to $442,751 after the payment of preferred dividends. This surplus compares with a deficit of $184,141 at close of year ended Dec. 31, 1915.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	96½	96¾	6.45
Argen. Gov. Disc		Feb. 21, '17	99¼	99⅜	4.36
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '29	100¼	100⅝	5.73
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.45
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.15
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.95
Dom of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.37
Dom of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99¾	100	5.00
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98	99	5.45
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	98⅝	99⅜	6.35
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	100	101	4.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	102	104	5.20
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	98¾	99	5.28
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1919	98½	98¾	5.20
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	98⅜	100⅛	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	100¼	100½	4.83
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97⅛	99¾	5.20
Rep. of France.	5	Is. of 1910	147	151	..
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	96	97½	7.70
do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	276	278	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100¼	4.75
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1929	99¾	100⅛	4.95

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	101	3.55
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¼	101	3.45
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	98¾	99¾	4.43
Anacon. Cop.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	2.00
Armour & S. F.	5	Jan., 1917	100¼	100¾	2.15
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99½	100⅜	5.75
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102¼	102⅝	5.30
Braz. L. & T. Co.	6	Nov., 1919	98	99	6.40
Brklyn. at. T.	5	Jan., 1917	100	100¼	4.40
C. Pac. Q.	4	July, 1921	98¼	99	4.26
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100⅜	4.30
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	101½	102	4.25
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	100⅛	4.35
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	100	101	5.00
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	100	100⅜	5.25
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102¼	103	5.40
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	96	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	96	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	99	..	6.12
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	3.00
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	99	100	5.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	100¼	100⅝	3.40
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99¾	100⅜	4.85
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	101	3.50
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101	101½	3.50
Int. Steam P.	5	Apr., 1918	100¼	100¾	5.37
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100½	101¾	5.40
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	100¼	100⅝	4.33
Mont. Ry. & P.	5	Apr., 1917	98	100	6.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	101¾	102	3.85
N. Y. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	98¾	99	4.50
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97	98½	13.00
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100¼	101	5.83
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100½	101¾	4.18
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¾	101	4.47
Rem. Ry. Un.	..	..	..	..	..
Met. Car. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	83	85	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅜	2.00
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¼	100½	4.75
Utah Sec. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	96½	97½	6.30
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	95⅝	96⅜	5.05
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100⅜	3.47
Wis. Cent.	4½	Mar., 1918	94½	95⅜	5.37
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	100	100⅛	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	4.75
Wis. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100	100⅛	6.00

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	54.00	58.00	50.00	52.00
Lead	8.37½	8.62½	8.25	8.50
Spelter	10.00	....	9.75	....
Antimony	....	25.00	....	25.00
Quicksilver	$90.00	....	$84.00	....
Aluminum	*55.00	60.00	*55.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X f'dy.	30.00	31.00	30.00	31.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 31.50@31.62½, carload lots, first quarter, 1917; 30¾@31c, second quarter, 1917, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	134	0	0	134	0	0
Copper, futures	130	0	0	130	0	0
Tin, spot	200	15	0	199	5	0
Tin, futures	201	15	0	200	10	0
Spelter	47	0	0	47	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market is in rather a nervous position at present owing to the uncertainties connected with probable political developments. In consequence, operations yesterday reflected a feeling of uncertainty in the minds of operators and price changes were feverish. Toward the close of the day, however, the market developed a strong upward movement and closed firm, with net gains of 1¼@1¾c. The visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 958,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,341,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.98; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.06; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $2.07½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.74½	1.67	1.74¼	1.68¾	1.27⅞
July	1.50⅜	1.44¾	1.49¼	1.47⅞	1.20⅝
September	1.40½	1.35	1.38½	1.37¼	..

CORN.

The corn market was firmer, in sympathy with wheat, and also on the belief that the cold weather over the West will bring about more active feeding and also check the movement from the farms. The political situation was also looked upon as bullish, although for the moment exporters appear to be out of the market. The visible supply increased 789,000 bushels, against an increase of 1,524,000 the previous week and 1,398,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.13½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
May	$1.00⅝	98⅜	$1.00⅜	98⅛	75⅞
July	99½	97½	99⅛	97⅛	76¼

OATS.

The oats market was firmer on buying by commission houses and influenced by the strength in the cash position as well as by the belief that the low temperatures will check the movement. The visible supply decreased 1,300,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,549,000 last week and a decrease of 602,000 last year. The local cash market was strong; standard quoted at 67½@68c; No. 2 white, 68c; No. 3 white, 67@67½c; No. 4 white, 66@67c; fancy clipped white, 70@72c; ordinary clipped white, 68@69½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	55¼	53⅜	54⅝	53⅜	47¾
July	54⅛	52⅝	53⅝	52⅝	45

PROVISIONS.

The provision trade took a bullish view of the political situation and prices for the day were firm and higher. The hog position was also strong, and this exerted more or less influence on values. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000; estimated for Tuesday, 15,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha, 4,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
May	16.57	16.30	16.45	16.15	10.05
July	16.72	16.52	16.60	16.32	10.22
Ribs—					
May	15.50	15.25	15.45	15.10	11.00
July	15.62	15.42	15.60	15.25	11.10
Pork—					
May	30.05	28.80	29.80	28.32	20.32
July	29.40	28.80	29.15	28.00	20.37

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil developed pronounced firmness and at the close values showed net gains of 33 to 43 points. Sentiment was influenced by the strength in the cotton and lard markets and also by a belief that the political situation will promote a more active export demand. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	12.60	12.20
February	12.60	12.60	12.60@12.65	12.15
March	12.65	12.40	12.60@12.67	12.24
April	12.27	12.27	12.30@12.35	11.89
May	12.45	12.20	12.38@12.40	11.95
June	12.27	12.27	12.30@12.50	11.90
July	12.38	12.03	12.30@12.40	12.04
August	12.38	12.21	12.37@12.40	12.04
September	12.20	12.10	12.28@12.30	11.91

COFFEE.

Reports of a further sharp decline in the market for futures at Santos and of easier spot and freight offers caused further scattered liquidation and some trade selling in the coffee market here yesterday. May contracts eased off to 8.33, making a decline of about 50 points from the high level of last Wednesday, and closed at 8.35, with the general list closing at a net decline of 60@9 points. Sales were estimated at 101,000 bags. The local spot market was nominally unchanged on the basis of 10c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	....	....	8.21@8.23	8.27
March	8.30	8.23	8.26@8.28	8.32
April	....	....	8.30@8.31	8.37
May	8.39	8.33	8.35@8.36	8.42
June	....	....	8.38@8.39	8.45
July	8.48	8.37	8.41@8.42	8.48
August	....	....	8.45@8.46	8.52
September	8.55	8.47	8.50@8.51	8.57
October	....	....	8.53@8.54	8.61
November	....	....	8.56@8.57	8.65
December	8.66	8.58	8.59@8.60	8.69
January	....	....	8.63@8.65	8.72

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened unchanged to a decline of 3 points, but later firmed up when reports came in that local refiners were buying liberally of Cuban raw sugar. The undertone, however, was unsettled and sensitive. The close was 1 to 3 points net higher, with the day's business totaling about 6,250 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
February	3.93	3.86	3.92@3.94	3.88	..
March	3.85	3.80	3.84@3.85	3.81	..
April	....	....	3.84@3.86	3.81	..
May	3.87	3.81	3.85@3.86	3.82	..
June	....	....	3.87@3.88	3.85	..
July	3.86	3.85	3.89@3.91	3.88	..
August	....	....	3.91@3.93	3.90	..
September	3.97	3.90	3.94@3.95	3.92	..
October	....	....	3.93@3.88	3.84	..
November	....	....	3.79@3.82	3.77	..
December	....	....	3.74@3.78	3.70	..

The market for refined sugar was quiet, but prices were generally unchanged at 6.75c for fine granulated. Raw sugar held steady, with sales amounting to 50,000 bags Cubas, prompt, clearance, second half February and late February shipment, to a local refiner, at 4.63c, cost and freight basis, equal to 4.83c duty paid. The spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 4.83c; molasses, 3.96c; cost and freight, 3¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,457 packages. Most of the stock arriving is delayed shipments, and these are being absorbed quite promptly at somewhat higher figures. The storm conditions are very severe throughout the country, and it looks as if there would be a good deal of delay in getting shipments forward this week. Some jobbers are trying to anticipate their wants, so that there is more demand than usual. The feeling is partieularly strong on the fancy grades, but there are enough of the medium qualities, especially the grades from 36@38c. Renovated, ladles and packing stock, steady to firm. Creamery, higher than extras, 39½@40c; extras, 39c (92 score,) 43c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37@42c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35@36½c; thirds, 33½@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40¼@41c; extras, 42½@43½c; firsts, 37½@42c; seconds, 35½@37c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 39c; extras, 38½c; firsts, 36@38c; seconds, 34@35½c; thirds, 33@33½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 41@42c; good to prime, 37@40c; common to fair, 29@36½c; renovated, extras, 34c; firsts, 32@33c; lower grades, 29@31c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31@32c; ladles, current make, firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28½c; lower grades, 27@28c; packing stock, current make, 26½c; old, 28@28½c; No. 2, 27½c; lower grades, 25½@27c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 4,408 cases. Arrivals continue light and there is delay in the delivery of stock arriving owing to the stormy weather conditions. The demand is limited to the most urgent necessities, but these seem to be sufficient to absorb the moderate supplies available, and the market is strong with further advance. Storage eggs are in light stock and show further improvement in prices, with a fair demand for the very moderate quantity available. Nearby eggs share in the general improvement. The market closed generally firm, afternoon sales showing some advance over the prices ruling earlier in the day. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 50c; extra firsts, 49@49½c; firsts, 48@48½c; second and lower grades, 47@47½c; refrigerator, finest, 42½c; good to average best, 41@42c; lower grades, 39@40½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby fresh gathered, average white, fine to fancy, 51@52c; ordinary to good, 49@50c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 48@51c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 49@49½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 48½@49½c.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24027. —In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM FREED and JOSEPH SHORE, individually and trading as copartners under the name of FREED & SHORE, Bankrupts.

Abraham Freed and Joseph Shore, individually and trading as copartners under the name of Freed & Shore, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on January 5, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on the February 14, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, examine the bankrupts, pass upon a proposed offer of composition of 20 per cent., payable as follows: 10 per cent. in cash and two notes of 5 per cent. each, payable in four and eight months; appoint a Trustee, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24137. —In Bankruptcy.—KOPPEL ZIPORKES, also known as Kalman Ziporkes, individually and as a member of the copartnership of AMERICAN CREDIT HOUSE, bankrupt.

Koppel Ziporkes, also known as Kalman Ziporkes, individually and as a member of the copartnership of American Credit House, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 25, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on February 16, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

An important deal in the Madison Square section of Fifth Avenue was closed yesterday, placing the twenty-two story Croisic Building in a new ownership. The structure occupies a plot at the northeast corner of the avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, 56.8 on the avenue by 127.6 on the street. It has been in more or less difficulties since its erection a few years ago by Louis M. and Thomas W. Jones.

The property has been purchased by Martin E. Kern, a banker of Allentown, Penn. It was bought from the Novala Realty Company, formed a short time ago by the late Colonel Francis Leland, which took title from the Croisic Realty Company. This company had a small financial interest in the structure, but it is said the controlling interest was still held by the Jones brothers. In 1914 the bondholders brought suit to recover a mortgage of $200,000, through the Lawyers Title Insurance Company as Trustees, which lien was subordinate to a mortgage of $1,200,000 held by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

The Croisic property was assessed last year for $1,275,000, of which $645,000 was land value. Mr. Kern, it is understood, paid $100,000 in cash and in part payment gave his equity in the Glen Island properties, which were sold in March, 1915, by the Starin heirs to the Peerless Picture Corporation for about $1,000,000. Mr. Kern was financially in the latter proposition, but the original plan was abandoned, and Mr. Kern took over the property. The deal was closed through Kellogg & Rose, attorneys. Title to the Croisic Building was recorded yesterday subject to a mortgage of $1,320,000.

A $500,000 Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

The estate of the former Justice of the Supreme Court Frederick W. Loew has purchased from Anthony Campagna the Shore View apartments at 448 Riverside Drive. The property consists of a twelve-story fireproof structure on a plot 58.9 by 135 feet, located just north of the Paterno apartments at 116th Street.

In part payment the Loew estate gave the excavated plot, 286 by 117, held free and clear, at the northwest corner of Cauldwell Avenue and 156th Street, in the Bronx.

Mr. Campagna has resold the 17-foot strip at the rear of the Bronx plot and also the northerly two lots on Cauldwell Avenue. The buyer is the Ebeling Brewing Company.

The balance of the plot, 236 by 100, will either be resold to builders or improved by Mr. Campagna with apartment houses containing apartments of the most modern design. About $500,000 was involved in the trade, which was negotiated by E. Francis Hillenbrand.

Realty Company Buys East Side Apartment for Investment.

The Wellesley Realty Corporation, Robert A. Scott President, has purchased for investment from Goldberg & Kramer the new nine-story apartment house at 145 to 149 East Forty-ninth Street. The structure occupies a plot 56.7 by 100 feet between Third and Lexington Avenues.

Slawson & Hobbs negotiated the sale. It was a cash transaction. The Wellesley Realty Corporation recently purchased 158 West Eighty-first Street and the northwest corner of Eighty-third Street and West End Avenue.

Tenement Investments.

Ada L. Harris purchased from Marie L. Fanning for investment 397 First Avenue, a four-story tenement, on a lot 28.8 by 75 feet, located near Twenty-third Street.

Isidor P. Heller sold to Rebecca Hammer 34 Orchard Street, a four-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 90.

Morris Moore sold 63 and 69 West 131st Street, two five-story flats, 100 by 100, to a client of Myron Sulzberger. Title to the property is held by the 63 West 131st Street Corporation, representing Rosenberg & Vogel.

Brooklyn.

Herman Galitzka sold two apartment houses on the northwest corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Fourth Avenue for the Landcue Real Estate Company to the Mels Improvement Company for $100,000 cash. The property was purchased for investment.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a plot on Kelbourne Avenue at Philipse Manor to Charles Lange of New York City. The purchaser will build a house for his own occupancy.

Lease for Weber Theatre Property on Broadway.

Negotiations for the leasing of the old Weber Theatre property, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, which have been in progress for several weeks, were reported closed yesterday. It is understood that a tall commercial structure will be erected on the site, which has a frontage of 110.9 feet on Broadway and 140.5 feet on Twenty-ninth Street.

Commercial Leases.

George R. Read & Co. have leased for Thomas R. Van Boskerck, F. C. Clarkson and Harold Herrick, as Trustees, the entire building, 166 William Street, to Joseph Brounstein, furniture dealer, for a term of ten years. Extensive alterations will be made to the building.

Charles F. Noyes Company leased the store at 135 Park Row for three years to Harry Rosenthal.

James A. Dowd leased for John B. McCaffrey, for a term of years, the two five-story apartment houses 252 and 254 West Thirty-eighth Street to Wragge & Medlin.

Manning & Trunk leased for the Alan Realty Company, Louis Haas, President, the entire ground floor and basement in the building, 132-144 West Thirty-seventh Street, containing an area of 30,000 square feet, to the American Laundry Machinery Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. The lease is for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $100,000. Extensive alterations will be made to the premises by the tenant.

Schindler & Liebler have leased for 1,366 Third Avenue to James Butler, Inc.; for the estate of C. Wyneu, the store on Amsterdam Avenue and 150th Street to M. Elser, and for Susan Reynolds Cherrie the building at 1,548 Second Avenue to Charles Tillman.

Jacob Rubinowitz, has rented for the Congold Realty Company, to the West Side Paper Stock Company, the building, at 80 to 82 Carmine Street.

New Yorker Buys $150,000 Estate at Palm Beach.

Joseph Riter of Manhattan has purchased the Cluett estate at Palm Beach held at 150,000. The property, which consists of 380 feet on the ocean, runs through a distance of one quarter of a mile to 300 feet on Lake Worth.

Recent sales to Howard and J. S. Phipps, Samuel Untermyer and Michael Grace have increased the value of the property north of the hotels to a great extent. Seton Henry and Douglas Gibbons negotiated the sale.

Loans Placed.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $70,000 to the Tiebout Construction Company, Inc., on the two five-story apartment houses at 183d Street.

Wetmore & Atwood have placed for the Hatwil Realty Corporation a loan of $36,000 at 4½ per cent. on the five-story building at 66 Pinehurst Avenue; for Maude E. Howard, $38,000 on the five-story building at the northwest corner of Trinity Avenue and 158th Street, and for the Emilio Farago Construction Company, $22,000 on the five-story building completed recently on the triangular plot at the northeast corner of Crescent and Hughes Avenues in the Bronx.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

Harper Sillman was the buyer of 137 East Twenty-first Street, opposite Gramercy Park, sold recently by Wm. A. White & Sons for the Union Trust Company, represented by Cruikshank Company.

Seumas McManus, the novelist, is the buyer of 146 West Seventy-sixth Street, sold recently by Ennis & Sinnott, through J. Irving Walsh. The building will be changed into studios and apartments.

The fourth annual banquet of the Upper Manhattan Property Owners' Association will be held on Saturday evening, March 24, at the Hotel Astor.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

121st St, 349 West, 2 s, 154 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16x100.11, three-story dwelling; withdrawn.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

122d St, 160 East, s s, 107 ft e of Lexington Av, 17.4x96.4x irregular, two-story dwelling; J. L. Hoalgman and another, trustees, against Joseph Levy, et al.; J. C. Levi, attorney; due, $5,365.84; taxes, &c., $8; to the plaintiff for $5,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Prospect Av, n w corner of 150th St, 25.3x94.3, three-story frame house; Hy. Hahnenfield and another against C. B. Levy et al.; Elfers & A., attorneys; due, $2,569.92; taxes, &c., $200; prior mtg. $15,000; to John J. Lynch for $17,750.

By Samuel Marx.

Edwards Av, n e corner of Latting St, 50x100; Herman Lowenstein against S. E. Carmina et al.; J. J. Speth, attorney; due, $2,050.18; taxes, &c., $141.80; to the plaintiff for $500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

179th St, 539 and 541 West, for a four-story public garage, 50x100; J. Oshlag, 1,000 Madison Av, owner; J. C. W. Ruhl, 3,207 Hull Av, architect; cost, $45,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 52, to a twelve-story bank and office building; J. J. Astor Estate, premises, owner; F. Freeman, 132 Nassau St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Malden Lane, 61 and 65, and William St, 91, to a twelve-story office building; Malden Lane and William Street Co., premises, owner; Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau St., architects; cost, $50,000.

56th St, 227 and 229 East, to a five-story stable; L. L. D. Realty Co., Inc., 130 West 46th St, owner; A. L. Libman, 130 West 46th St, architect; cost, $60,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, FEB. 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LEWIS ST, 78, e s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Jacob Larchan Realty Co. to Jacob Larchan, 212 West 140th St, all liens, Nov. 14, 1916; attorneys, Engel Bros., 132 Nassau St.....$1,000

MADISON AV, 2,068, w s, 83.4 ft n of 116th St, 16.7x75, foreclosure Jan. 26; Joseph W. Keller, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Jan. 31; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$7,500

ORCHARD ST, 87, e s, 25x80, Isidor P. Heller to Rebecca Hammer, 434 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, mtg $23,000, all liens, Dec. 15, 1916; attorney, Samuel Hammer, 150 Canal St.....$100

WEST END AV, 305, w s, 42.2 ft n of 74th St, 20x100; William E. D. Stokes to Paterno Construction Co., 383 Madison Av, Nov. 8, 1916; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WHITE ST, 28, n s, 50 ft w of Church St, 25x83; Ada B. Gardiner to One Seventy-one Building Co., 30 East 42d St, all liens, Feb. 3; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

187th AV, 397; Mary L. Fanning to Ada L. Harris, 37 5th Av, all liens, Jan. 18; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.....$100

5TH AV, n w corner of 26th St, 127.6x56.4x irregular; Novala Realty Corporation to Martin E. Kern, Allentown, Penn., mtg $1,320,000, all liens, Feb. 1; attorneys, Kellogg & Rose, 115 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Croisic Realty Co. et al, to same, quitclaim, Feb. 1; attorneys, same.....$1

177TH ST, 118 East, s s, 80 ft w of Irving Place, 20x81; William J. Wallis to George Borgfeldt & Co., 103 East 18th St, all liens, mtg $20,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

40TH ST, 318 East, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9, mtg $8,500; 122d St, 125 West, n s, 200.3 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.9x100.11, mtg $10,000; 45th St, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5, mtg $13,500; 2d Av, w s, 26 ft n of 98th St, 20x75, mtg $11,250; 2d Av, 1,905, w s, 52 ft n of 98th St, 25x75, mtg $14,250; 59th St, 424 and 426 West, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 50x98.9, mtg $23,500; 45th St, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5, mtg $14,000; Lexington Av, 1,494, e s, 43.11 ft s of 40th St, 27x82.9, m

REAL ESTATE.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

WISCONSIN—For Sale or To Let.

Will sell ten thousand six hundred acres improved farm land, exceedingly good buildings, all level, rich, productive, for fifty dollars per acre. Will take income property for half, or more, in exchange. John Gaarden, Ellsworth, Wis.

Real Estate Wanted.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT COUSULT US?
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. Vandt 1732.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET.
New subway station, 18th St. and 7th Av., modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth. Or your own broker.

For rent near city, entire 3d floor, 4,000 square feet brick and stone building; light on 4 sides; rent moderate.
E. A., Room 1,013,
461 8th Av.

BROADWAY OFFICES.
Use of desk, $5; newly furnished private offices, $25 to $40; switchboard telephone service, stenographer, mail privilege, $2.
309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

MERCHANTS' BUILDING,
S. W. Cor. B'way & 4th St.
Lofts and show rooms, 8ix110; low insurance; excellent light; 16 stories.
Very reasonable rentals.

STORE TO RENT at Scarsdale, corner of Post Road and Brookridge Av., with or without living rooms; part can be sublet; good business opportunity. Apply to Benj. Edwards, Scarsdale. Phone 236.

OFFICES TO SUBLET: — Two good-sized, light, desirable rooms in Fifth Avenue Building, facing street; immediate occupancy; exceptional opportunity. Upterove & Beckwith, 1,031 10th Av., Long Island City.

SELLER of hosiery or sweaters to retail trade can rent desk room and use of underwear office in New York Life Building. Address J 270 Times Downtown.

18 WEST 57TH STREET.
A four-story brownstone dwelling on lot 25x100.5 to lease for a term of years.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
489 5th Av.

21 Liberty St.

40TH, 15 EAST.—Single, large office; tastefully furnished; suitable for any quiet refined business; exclusive; must be seen 10-4; appointment only. L 197 Times.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. 'Phone 5064 Rector.

Attractive office, sublet in U. S. Rubber Bldg., furnished or unfurnished. Apply 4 to 6 P. M., 1,790 Broadway, Room 918.

Will rent A1 garage, with or without business, 10th-90th, West; full particulars first letter. 55 Times.

47th, 16 West.—Handsome store, ground floor, adjacent to 5th Av.; $2,200.

50TH, 36-38 EAST.—Light store, basement; immediate possession; renovate to suit.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

STORES TO RENT.
Northwest corner of 82d St. and Lexington Av., new eleven-story building; attractive stores being offered for rent; very good location, moderate rentals. Apply on premises, or Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENT, 3 rooms and bath; all light; one block from subway; full hotel service; $20 weekly; bargain. 54 East 32d St. (Hotel St. Louis.)

APARTMENTS. Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4312.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co.; 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

ELEGANTLY furnished apartment in a new building near 72d St. Av., with 2 rooms and 3 baths, for short or long lease. Apply Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. Telephone 6200 Murray Hill.

TO SUBLET
FOR ONE MONTH OR LONGER
IN
THE LORRAINE HOTEL.
2 East 45th St.,
Beautifully Furnished Apartment.
Attractive Rate.

Furnished—West Side.

72D, 344 WEST, (11-G.)—Six rooms, all outside; $200.

88TH, 210 WEST.—Five extra large elegantly furnished rooms, $200 per month for five months or more. 25.

103D, 209 WEST.—Five-room apt., sublet, furnished, 8 months, $60; references.

118TH ST., 507 WEST.—Charming apartments, 2, 4, and 5 rooms; completely furnished in every detail; inquire in office.

116TH, 610 WEST.—2-room, bath and kitchenette apartment, completely furnished for light housekeeping; adults only; references; immediate possession. Thompson, telephone Morningside 3040.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d. Room 100.

EIGHTIES. — Magnificently furnished 10 rooms, 3 baths; southern exposure; 4 master's 2 maids' rooms; electricity, refrigeration free; immediate possession; $400 month, 8 months or longer. Telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

EIGHTIES.—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment, new building, $125. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

FAMILY leaving for extended trip, will sublet newly furnished 9th floor apartment of ten rooms and three baths; all outside rooms. Superintendent's phone, Morningside 1654.

FIVE rooms, two baths, West 72d St.; well furnished; Steinway piano, linen, silver, Orientals, rugs; management throughout, southern exposure, desirable maid if wanted; $200 per month; until May 1. M 49 Times.

FIVE ROOMS, bath; modern house; near subway; elegant; perfect home. Lenox 6095.

FOR SEASON or year, 2 to 11 rooms, furnished; $100 to $800 monthly. Slawson & Hoobler, 102 West 72d St. and 401 5th Av., corner 40th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FURNISHED APARTMENT, 4 TO 12 ROOMS, 3 MONTHS OR LONGER, IN BEST SECTIONS OF MANHATTAN, WRITE FOR LIST TO J 363 TIMES ANNEX.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 532, (127th).—Handsomely furnished high-class elevator apartment; 4 rooms, overlooking Hudson; references exchanged. Apt. 5 E.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL,
307 WEST 98TH ST.
Between West End. Av. and Riverside Drive.

High-class apartment hotel, catering to guests desiring a quiet home with full hotel service; furnished suite now available; two rooms and bath, $65 to $75 monthly; three rooms and bath, $90 to $100 monthly; three rooms, kitchen, and bath, $100 to $120 monthly; all night maid, telephone, elevator, bell boy service; new restaurant under direct management of the hotel; open Feb. 6, 1917. Telephone Riverside 6100.

SIX ROOMS.—High-class elevator apartment; newly furnished; complete; piano; southern exposure; 110th and Broadway; immediate possession: $125 a month.

THE WILSONIA,
223-25-27-29 West 69th St.,
near Broadway; fully rented; waiting list now open to desirable tenants.

WEST END, (100th.)—Magnificently furnished 5-room apartment, $125, October. Vanderbilt 1450.

Unfurnished—East Side.

40TH, 36 EAST.—High-class elevator house; 2 and 3 rooms and bath, free maid service, $720, $1,000; also doctor's office; possession immediately. Payson Mc. L. Merrill, 9 East 44th.

780 MADISON AV., NEAR 66TH ST.
High-class (furnished and unfurnished) non-housekeeping suites, rooms and bath newly altered ten-story fireproof building; elevator, telephone, maid and valet service; arrangements for meals. Renting agent on premises. Tel. 1718 Plaza. Edmund Francis Realty Co., 20 Nassau St., N. Y.

AT 416 MADISON AV., ADJ. COR. 48TH ST. New building; only one apartment left.
Two rooms, bath, $1,000 yearly.
Full club service; meals optional.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartment; convenient club district; three rooms; southern exposure; $900 yearly; free maid service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St., New York.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.
Beautiful extra large 3 rooms and bath.

51ST, 8 WEST.—Two front rooms, with bath; all conveniences. Phone Circle 5846.

58TH ST., 114 WEST.
Handsome, very large, 2-3 rooms, bath.

136TH, 615 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Five large, light rooms; full hall service; modern; $38.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans 6, 7, and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Few choice apartments five rooms and bath
New Fireproof Apartment.
270 Convent Av., corner 141st St.
Near Broadway subway station at 137th St.
See Superintendent on premises.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WELL-FURNISHED apartment, about six rooms, wanted immediately by three gentlemen; location, around Broadway from 70th to 110th St. Phone Broad 3696.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 401 5th Av., cor. 40th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted; long or short leases; personally inspected. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d St. 848 Col.

WANTED immediately, 5-room furnished apartment, to October, $100 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

SMALL furnished apartment, with kitchen, Fifties to Nineties, $75. Responsible, G 263 Times.

Unfurnished.

APARTMENT wanted, west side, by mother and daughter; nicely furnished; two bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath; elevator; must be first-class in every respect; not exceed $90; can furnish best references. L., 389 Columbus Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 122 EAST.—Well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentleman. Tel. Mad. Sq. 6586.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neatly furnished large room; all conveniences.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Large or small comfortable, attractive rooms; electricity, conveniences; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,344.—Large, sunny front room, all conveniences; 89th "L"; business couple or gentleman; physician's house.

West Side.

55TH, 103 WEST.—Gentlemen, very refined neighborhood; every convenience; reference required. Apt. 2.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Neat large single room with telephone, electricity, home comforts.

70TH ST., 200 WEST, (Apt. 7E.)—One large room; southern exposure; all modern conveniences; suitable for two gentlemen or couple; references required. Phone Col. 5557.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Warm room with bath; 1-2 gentlemen; breakfast optional; reasonable.

73D, 142 WEST.—Spacious suite, private bath; medium room; electricity; board optional.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well heated, large room; private bath; telephone.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; private baths; ideal locality; phone; reasonable.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, bath adjoining; convenient location; gentleman preferred; $4.50; phone.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Newly furnished large hall room on bathroom floor.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; electricity, telephone, maid service; all improvements.

77TH, 154 WEST.—One beautiful newly furnished large front and one small room; bath, telephone, electricity, heat; private residence; reference.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Medium and small comfortable rooms; steam, electricity, phone, maid service; references.

77TH, 102 WEST. — Attractive, large room; exceptional; sunspace; private bath; home comforts. Small.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; basement rooms, bath, steam, electricity.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Parlor suite, private bath, furnished or unfurnished. Sch. 6584.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome, newly furnished front room; all conveniences; reference.

82D, (near Riverside.)—Large room; private; hot water; moderate; conveniences; adjoining bath; $8. 3331 Schuyler until 12 A. M.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Comfortable, small room; bath, breakfast, comfort, quiet; fine private home.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Bright, medium room, suitable business lady, gentleman; near Drive; references.

87TH, 208 WEST.—Sitting room and bedroom; everything new; kitchen; telephone. Apartment 3.

90TH, 38 WEST.—Large, bright rooms; suitable couple; steam heat, running water; home gentlemen's, with private family.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house, near "L"; large room, $5.50-$6; electricity; telephone.

93D, 308 WEST.—Homelike room, adjoining bath; electricity, elevator, telephone; gentleman. McIntyre.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Large room; modern improvements; suitable 1, 2; private house.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; well furnished room; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $5.

105TH ST., 248 WEST, (B'way.)—Elegant furnished rooms, corner apt., private family; refined gentleman with references. Hurmuze.

113TH, 423 WEST, (Opposite Columbia.)—Rooms in corner apartment; single or en suite. K.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Attractively furnished sunny front room in Columbia University district.

121ST ST., 523 WEST.—Two sunny front rooms. Mrs. Mary D. Welles.

124TH, 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Clean, warm rooms for gentlemen, modern apartment. Apt. 22.

140TH ST., 314 WEST.—Fine, large front room and alcove; 3 windows, twin beds, newly furnished; private house; near L station. Phone 608 Audubon.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3-$3.50 each.

WEST SEVENTIES.—Attractive room, next bath; exclusive apartment; gentleman. Johnson, 948 Madison Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single room, with board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; electricity, telephone; references.

72D, 269 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, private bath, large closets, dressing rooms; refined surroundings; excellent table.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; also parlor suite; fine table.

74TH, 102 WEST. — Large rooms, private baths, telephone, steam, electricity; table board.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Large rear 4th floor room; hot water; parlor dining.

79TH, 114-182 WEST, (Wide Parlors Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—All new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large sunny front room; excellent home table; private family; moderate.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH ST.—An exceptional opportunity to share as paying guest in the comforts of an exclusive home. Address Permanent, V 144 Times.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small room, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive large room; electricity; excellent table; reference; table guest.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large front room; park, L; excellent cuisine; table boarders.

106TH, 314 WEST. — Handsomely furnished room, connecting bath; private residence; service; surroundings unusual.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av., at Columbia.)—Few pleasant steam-heated single rooms; excellent board; $8 up. Telephone 4091 Morningside.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; all outside rooms, with, without bath; southern exposure; full hotel service at very reasonable rates.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Generous table; every room adjoining bath; $8 up; telephone.

156TH, 553 WEST, THE LAFAYETTE INN. —DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quiness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals.
THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I.
71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 879 Tompkinsville.

WEST END AV., 344. — Steam, electricity; best table; 3d-floor front room, lavatory, large closets' sunny single room.

WEST END AV., 322, (78th St.)—Large rooms; conveniences; subway; excellent services.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson, Phone 2161 Yonkers

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK C-37 TOURING.
1915, five-passenger; most satisfactory type in Buick line; sacrifice quick sale. 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

CABRIOLET.
We will sell a new Cabriolet for $600 less than its regular price. Phone Bryant 3688.

FIAT "30," (latest importation;) special brougham, town limousine; extra Fleetwood open body double windshield; Victoria top; detachable steel wheels; a magnificent car at a sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 B'way, 3d floor.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons, prices very reasonable. Diamond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

Late Model
HUDSON SUPER-SIX
Limousine.

Exceptional opportunity to purchase a reasonable car at a remarkable saving in cost; car is practically equal to new in appearance and mechanical condition; must be seen to appreciate its value.
For further information inquire
E. L. Franklin, Exchange Car Dept.,
LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
61st St., west of Broadway.
Phone Columbus 7750.

HUDSON super-six runabout, new; run 1,600 miles, $1,100. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

MERCER, 5-passenger touring; electric starter, light; condition guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

NEW HUDSON SUPER-SIX.
Hudson Super-Six touring, new series, just delivered, never used; must sell immediately. V 135 Times.

OVERLAND 1916 six-cylinder 45 horse power touring car, seating comfortably seven persons; 1915 Packard, 3-38 phaeton, in excellent condition; 1916 Overland roadster, completely equipped; 1915 Paige 7-passenger touring car, in good condition; 1916 Overland 5-passenger touring car; prices attractive. Willys Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

OVERLAND coupe, late model; beautiful car, in good order and perfect mechanically; a real bargain at $550; will demonstrate. Call Columbus 3725, Mr. Gugger.

PACKARD 6-48 7-passenger touring car; run less than 6,000 miles; cannot be told from new; has original paint; must be seen to be appreciated; reasonable offer accepted. Can be seen at 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PEERLESS limousine, small six, extra touring body; Gray-Davis starter, light; cost $6,000; accept $700. 150 West 55th St.

REMODEL your car; buy a new body; any fair offer takes one; prices so low you'll buy. 303 West 59th.

RENAULT 20-30 LANDAULET.
A BEAUTIFUL CAR. RENAULT 1218, TOWN CAR. PEUGEOT 1696, TOWN LIMOUSINE; ELECTRIC STARTING AND LIGHTING. PEUGEOT, 90 H. P., 1916 TOURING; OUTSIDE EXHAUST, STARTING AND LIGHTING; BODY FOUR TYPES BY BREWSTER. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

ROLLS-ROYCE touring limousine, absolutely latest model in the country; run less than 5,000 miles. George Wallace Copley, 665 5th Av.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

S. G. V. landaulet. Howard Porter, Broadway and 62d St. Garage.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, brand new; 8 cylinders; 1917 improvements; touring car; bargain, 507 5th Av., Room 501. Phone Murray Hill 9851.

STEVENS-DURYEA landaulette, 7-passenger complete; a distinctive car; perfect condition; price $750. Telephone Columbus 5161.

STUTZ, 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; price $1,050. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special; run less than 2,000 miles; absolutely perfect sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

WILLYS KNIGHT 1916 Coupe, seating four, carefully driven and only slightly used; Overland 1916 seven-passenger touring car, condition excellent; Mercer special raceabout, overhauled and repainted; Willys Knight 1916 touring car; our guarantee accompanies each Willys Knight and Overland car; now is the time to purchase. Willys Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

WINTON limousine; thoroughly overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; only slightly used; in exceptionally attractive condition. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful PACKARD cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th, 5818 Riverside.

CHALMERS.—Lady goes South, would rent her beautiful 1916 Chalmers limousine landaulet car with excellent chauffeur to responsible party, very reasonable. Phone Riverside 9986.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. Williamson, 254 West 54th St. Phones 6219-3830 Bryant.

PACKARD limousine to hire, week or month; owner drives. Wm. Schwartz, 211 W. 108th St., N. Y. Phone 1347 Academy.

PACKARD landaulet; perfect condition; very reasonable. Sulkins, 201 West 83d St. Schuyler 6000.

PACKARD landaulet; very elegant; owner driver; weekly or monthly. Garnier, Riverside 5538.

PACKARD limousines; weekly $100; monthly $400; first-class service. Telephone Circle 4370.

Motor Tours.

TRUCKS. FOR SALE. TRUCKS.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Whites, Macks, Republics, Saurers, also contractors' Dumpers. Various style bodies and capacities.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.,
136 West 52d St. Phone Circle 190-191.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
New Departure Service Sta. The Williams Co., 238 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

AT ONCE, an educated American woman, dependent upon her own efforts, possessed of tact and strong personality, not afraid of work which will bring advancement; moderate salary at start, increase as merited. Call from 9-12, Suite 1,014, 44 East 23d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—10 years' experience; double entry, trial balance; references: $18 to $25; American, Christian. G 257 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent to take entire charge, assume responsibilities; $15. G 277 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; 6 years' experience; reliable, thoroughly efficient. G 279 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent; stenographer, correspondent, office manager; seven years' experience. M 55 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, ledger clerk; office detail; neat appearance; capable; $10-$12. G 276 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Young lady, 11 years' experience also clerical work; good business handwriting. Box 90, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS, French, desires engagement, children, mornings; excellent reference. E. F., 762 Madison Av.

HOUSEKEEPER, nonresident. Lady wants position; most efficient. L. W., 31 West 84th.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, by day; excellent city references. Strom, 146 East 44th.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant; high school graduate; 5 years' technical experience; capable mastering technicalities grammatically; age 22; thorough knowledge bookkeeping; $18. F 363 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young lady wishes position stenographer, secretary; 12 years' experience with corporation; perfect grammarian, trustworthy, and accurate; salary $25 weekly. S. A., 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' contracting, engineering experience; operate all machines; quick grasping ideas; excellent speller, grammarian; no clock watcher; $15; highest credentials. G 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; exceptionally bright; 3 years' insurance, automobile experience; operates switchboard; all standard machines; Christian; $12. G 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; rapid worker; references; $12. G 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, Wellesley graduate; commercial experience; $18. Secretary, 149 West 81st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' experience; efficient, refined; salary, $18. Miss T., 2,481 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. TYPEWRITER. — High school graduate; experienced, competent, reliable; Christian; references. M 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; long, valuable experience; accept responsibilities; $18. G 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience; thoroughly competent, reliable, possessing initiative; $18. G 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; will give good service; neat appearance; $15. G 272 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, Columbia University course; some experience. S. G., 182 West 112th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Central office experience five years; good office assistant; Christian; $9; good references. G 231 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and general office assistant; moderate salary; good references. G 280 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, (colored,) neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITRESSES, general housework ers. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av., (42d.) Murray Hill 3971.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6276.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5665.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,506. Telephone Cortlandt 1958.

ACCOUNTANT, expert all lines, trial balance; monthly audits, $5 up. G 281 Times Downtown.

AMBITIOUS young man at present employed with a banking institution desires position of trust with a banking concern where hard work and good efforts will be appreciated. G 261 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION MAN who has demonstrated his ability to sell by both the written and spoken word. Knows how to dig out selling facts and crystallize them into lucid, forceful English. Able correspondent. Clean, successful record. Now employed. Age, 26. Will start at $35 a week if there's a chance at the future. M 66 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.

Young man, 25, of proven ability to treat tactfully matters requiring diplomatic handling, seeks connection with reliable company as assistant to executive; thorough education; ten years' experience in correspondence, credits, collections, and general office work; competent to relieve executive of burden of detail. G 269 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION!
EXECUTIVES.

I am a man (34) of demonstrated executive ability, initiative, and energy, and have 15 years' broad experience in management, purchasing, sales and mail-order promotion, and advertising work to apply to a good opportunity. If you need one who can think straight, efficiently apply himself, shoulder responsibilities, and offer unswerving loyalty either as executive or as right-hand man to a busy man, please write A 357 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR,
COMPTROLLER.

For several years auditor of a large corporation operating sixty branches and doing a national business of more than $10,000,000 per year. Thorough accountant and system man with exceptional ability to develop in employees the maximum of efficiency. Unusual credentials testify to character and ability; if you have an opening for a clever executive who knows the value of earnest application to his work, address, Auditor, F 212 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22); thoroughly experienced ledger clerk; also bill and entry clerk; 3 years' experience; full knowledge of trial balances; accurate; best references. A 70 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) college education, thorough knowledge of modern methods, desires profitable connection where merit counts; references. F 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23; financial statements, knowledge of stenography, typewriting; take charge office and factory; selling experience; $20. G 67 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, German-American, desires permanent position; controlling accounts, systems, auditing; highest credentials; bond; salary $25. M 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 24, desires position with bank, broker, public accountant; double entry; full charge; highest references. M 63 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, university training, reliable, competent; moderate salary; excellent references. A 32 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, controlling trial balance, ($16,) desires position. G 274 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Young man, 25, experienced double entry and control ledgers; Christian; $16 per week. R 185 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, age 24, experienced office; opportunity for advancement; best references. Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, experienced purchasing credits. What can you offer? G 271 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance; best references; $16. M 51 Times.

BOY, 16, tall for his age, attends high school mornings, wants a position for afternoons and Saturdays where he can gain mercantile experience. Harry Jacobson, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace.

BUSINESS MANAGER.—Position as business manager for large farm or country estate by gentleman who at present occupies similar position; can give highest references as to integrity and business ability. X 294 Times Annex.

CASHIER, some knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position with reliable firm. M 50 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. W. Parham, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, (20,) desires position, private party; 12 years' experience; good driver and mechanic; excellent references. F. W. Peets, 400 W. 57th St. Tel. 8504 Col.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, German, married, 35, twelve years' experience, first-class references, wants steady position. William, 490 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, city or country, private or commercial; best references. H. G., 610 West 178th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; first-class driver and mechanic; foreign or domestic cars; go anywhere. Staby, 1,270 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, of exceptional ability; best references. Kenneth Whitworth. Telephone Riverside 11088.

COOK.—Japanese; excellent cook, as entire charge in bachelor's apartment, with valeting; honest, reliable; references. Fudy, 230 West 82d.

CORRESPONDING.—Italian-American, mail order man, with long experience, desires responsible position. Zagardo, 209 Bleecker St.

CREDIT MAN—OFFICE MANAGER—SALES MANAGER, 33, excellent correspondent, 12 years' mercantile experience; university education; seeking employment with concern where ability, combined with initiative and sound judgment, will be recognized. F 314 Times Downtown.

GERMAN, many years' Wall St. experience, perfect in English, well versed in French, desires to make change. M 52 Times.

JAPANESE STUDENT desires position in family, office; morning and evening or before noon. Taka, 102 West 123d St. Morningside 8193.

MAN capable of selling is open for any kind of a good line to sell to retail trade in city and vicinity. A 13 Times.

MAN, 23, six years shipping clerk, &c., advancement. Guterman, 854 East 169th St.

MESSENGER, &c.—Retired engineer, age 45 years, wants position with office of reliable corporation as messenger or anything else where trust is appreciated; have good reference and can furnish bonds. G 264 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Young university graduate; automobile shop, design and executive experience; capable and energetic. "Capable," Times, Harlem.

OPPORTUNITY wanted in industrial line by young man (25) where ability, earnestness, and adaptability will be appreciated; college graduate; business and technical experience. G 266 Times Downtown.

PAYMASTER, office man, 10 years' experience, at present employed; $30. M 58 Times.

PRINTING SALESMAN.
Ten years' experience; will entertain a proposition from an up-to-date office doing high-grade work; at present located, but desires a change. Address G 99 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, 25 years old, university graduate; capable correspondent, stenographer, accountant; best references character, ability. L 173 Times.

SALESMAN.—Graduate of Boston Tech and the apprenticeship course of a large electrical and manufacturing company, anxious to secure position as salesman. X 299 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, acquainted with the best trade, is looking to represent a high-class line of costumes and dresses; as general man preferred. M 70 Times.

SALESMAN, 24, experienced and of exceptional ability, desires position with good concern. M 51 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; fast and accurate stenographer; knowledge bookkeeping; neat appearing; $12. James Otto, Bryant 1818.

YOUNG MAN, 21, four years' experience as bill clerk, rapid at figures, knowledge of stenography and typewriting, desires position with chance for advancement. Michael Luisi, 11 Morton St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 22, married, familiar with classification, tariffs, &c., desires position, preferably as assistant to traffic manager; has been connected with large railroad for 4½ years. M 59 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 8 years as draftsman and outside superintendent with architects, good technical education, desires position with builder or allied concern. A 34 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Start at bottom; 3 years' clerical experience; knowledge of bookkeeping; references, Louis Katz, 1,587 Washington Av.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) desires permanent connection with future; willing to start at bottom. A. M. Friedburg, 1,571 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, 17, seeks position, large silk, lace, woolen embroidery house; 2 years' high school. Max Pasmantier, 1,814 Clinton Av.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) American, college man, has traveled and has had varied mercantile experience, wants employment. W. X., Times, Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) good education, wishes position where there is a chance of advancement. G 262 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) intellectual, desires position, any capacity; salary reasonable. G 285 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position, with advancement; high school graduate. Merit, 346 East 138th St.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) technical high school graduate, desires position. G 270 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, earnest, ambitious, seeks position; well recommended. M 64 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position as elevator helper or anything; 5 P. M. to 1 A. M. M 61 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, alert, 4 years' experience milk stock clerk, excellent references. S. D., 190 B'way.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) knows dress, waist, and coat business, wants work, inside or outside. E. A., Times, Harlem.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ARTIST.—Experienced on lamps and lamp shades; also learners, graduates of art school. Ruro Art Decorating Co., 114 5th Av.

ASSISTANT.—High school graduate, neat, accurate, active, willing; an excellent opportunity is offered in high-class dental office; $10-$12 to start, according to ability; must have knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting. X 290 Times Annex.

COOK.—Good salary; small family. Salomon, 258 Riverside Drive, corner 98th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, with executive ability in household management, desirous of taking up the highest class of Jewish social work in child care at a fair salary, with all expenses paid, should apply personally at Fellowship House, 32 West 110th St., between 7:30 and 8 P. M.

DEMONSTRATORS required for petticoat dept.; steady position and good salary to bright and intelligent women. Wm. Epstein & Bro., 1,239 Broadway, 12th floor.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Rapid and accurate; state salary and references in first letter. 142 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Small apartment; small family. Marks, 1,361 Madison Av., Corner 95th St.

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years of age, in stockroom and order picking; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

GIRL, neat appearance, to take charge of shoe room. Call between 11 and 1. Wear Well Waist Co., 129 West 27th St.

GOVERNESS, Swiss or French, wanted, with kowledge of German, to undertake the care of two children, 6 and 9 years of age; excellent home in New York City for the right person; salary $45. Address Box G 761 Times.

HOUSEWORKER. — Family 2 adults and child; flat wash sent out; good wages; call Tuesday or telephone Aud. 5466; references required. Mrs. Smith, 665 West 180th St.

HOUSEWORK.—General housework, 3 in family, no washing; $30 monthly; city reference required. Apt. 15,

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle taking from six to seven years of time

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

STOCKS RISE AGAIN; TRADERS CONFIDENT

War Shares Advance Under Speculative Purchases, Bethlehem Gaining 15 Points.

LIQUIDATION BY GERMANS?

Last Week's Selling of the Railroads Attributed by Certain Bankers to That Cause.

While the stock market had nervous moments yesterday, the broad tendency was strongly upward, and talk in commission houses indicated that many traders had regained confidence, now that the break with Germany had actually occurred. The active issues rose from 2 to more than 6 points, with a gain of 15 points in Bethlehem Steel. Talk of war, with consequent activity among the munition makers, had influence in advancing the so-called war stocks under speculative purchases.

Steel common advanced 3¼ points, under buying which was vigorous all the way along. Republic Iron and Steel, Sloss Sheffield, Utah Copper, Smelters, Crucible Steel and Baldwin were especially prominent on the upward side, but the railroad shares lagged, failing to recover much of the net decline of the preceding week. The turnover in excess of 1,300,000 shares appeared to consist largely of short covering operations, as in Saturday's bulge, with cash buying by investors playing a considerable part in the business of several leading brokerage houses. The covering of shorts was accompanied by predictions that, even though the market might have another sharp dip in case of a declaration of war, the extensive liquidation of last week had put stocks in such strong shape that recovery might quickly occur again.

The impression gained ground in some quarters that last week's selling of the railroads, as well as of certain industrial issues, had represented partly the liquidation of German-owned securities. It was said in certain banking quarters that the known deposits of stocks and bonds here for account of investors in Germany had been substantially reduced in recent weeks through sales in the open market. The proceeds, according to opinions expressed in circles where international developments are closely watched, had not been remitted to Germany except in small measure, but had been invested in cotton at the low prices prevailing since peace talk began to be heard in December, presumably with the idea of shipping the staple to German ports in case the war ends before the options run out.

While this opinion was based, perhaps, on supposition, there has been considerable talk in the markets of German buying of other commodities besides cotton. In the first year of the war it was known that Berlin importers contracted on several occasions for extensive tonnages of copper with the expectation of getting the metal into Germany as soon as the war ended. Hostilities continued, however, and the contracts were afterward cancelled, frequently netting the seller a handsome profit.

Need Funds for Speedway Hospital.

A subscription list has been started to provide additional facilities to the Speedway Hospital at Coney Island. In spite of the abandonment of extensive racing meets at the Speedway, the hospital has continued to have so many cases of general accidents during the Summer months that additional equipment is necessary. During the last Summer the single ambulance of the hospital answered more than sixty calls a day. It is estimated that something more than $500 will be required. Subscriptions may be sent to Dr. Julius T. Rose at 128 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—BETWEEN ORANGE, N. J. - 139TH ST., NEW YORK, AND DELMONICO'S, SUNDAY EVENING, ONE COMPLETE 37x5 TIRE ON DEMOUNTABLE RIM AND ONE 37x5 REPUBLIC UNCOVERED TIRE. FINDER WILL BE REWARDED BY RETURNING TO OR COMMUNICATING WITH A. B. MESERLIN, 42 VALLEY ROAD, WEST ORANGE, N. J. TEL. 4825 W. ORANGE.

LOST—Gray enamel Tiffany watch, monogram in diamonds, "K. W. K.," platinum and pearl chain attached, on Sunday, Feb. 4, on 5th Av., between 11th and 23d Sts. Reward if returned to Louis Stewart, Jr., 43 5th Av., City.

LOST—Small five stone diamond and platinum ring, on B'way, between 47th St. and 48th St., Saturday evening, 9 o'clock, in front of jewelry store; finder suitably rewarded. Return to owner, Miss Mabel Belmont, 166 West 72d St. Tel. Columbus 7640.

LOST—Large reward for return of beaded bag and contents, in taxicab early Sunday morning; contents valued for remembrance. Call Miss Blare at Phil Gill, 39 West 32d St., phone Madison 4133.

LOST—Friday evening, Feb. 2, at or between Hotel Claridge and Knickerbocker Theatre, diamond wrist watch, platinum setting; liberal reward. Notify Gattle & Co., 630 5th Av., New York.

LOST — Liberal reward, diamond platinum lorgnette, los. Jan. 27, between Waldorf, Vanderbilt, Ritz-Carlton Hotel and Cort or Playhouse Theatre. Jung & Klitz, 1 Maiden Lane.

LOST.—Ring, 2 sapphires and diamond, platinum setting, on block of 72d St., near Broadway; liberal reward. Return to W. R., 667 Madison Av.

LOST—Broadway, 66th, silver mesh bag, initials "A. F. M."; (heirloom); liberal reward; no questions. J. L. Miller, 1,947 Broadway.

LOST—Vibrator black leather case, Friday, 11 P. M., Columbus Av. car. Rimini, 1,482 Broadway.

LOST—On Dyckman local, or neighborhood 145th and Broadway, large billfold. Please return Ellis Studios, 145 East 23d.

LOST—On 6th Av. elevated, large envelope containing manuscript; reward. Vanderbilt 1247.

LOST—Diamond and pearl brooch, Broadway, 55th to 67th St., Sunday; liberal reward. B 182 Times.

LOST—In taxi from Claridge Hotel Friday evening, brown fur muff. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel Willard, 254 West 76th St.

LOST—Reward; sterling silver handled umbrella, monogrammed, "S. M." Mayer, 317 Albany Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Three-skin Fitch neckpiece, Wall St. Phone Barol. 3600 John.

IMMIGRATION BILL ENACTED OVER VETO

Passed by Senate, 62 to 19, with Literacy Test, to Which President Objected.

CONFIRMS HOUSE ACTION

Ends Fight of Twenty Years to Restrict Inoomers to Those Who Are Able to Read.

REED SAYS JAPAN OBJECTS

To Section Governing Admittance of Asiatics, but State Department Denies It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—By a vote of 62 to 19 the Senate today repassed the Immigration bill, containing the literacy test, thus enacting it into law despite the President's veto. The House repassed the bill over the veto last week by a vote of 287 to 106. By this action, the first time a veto by President Wilson has been overridden, Congress has at last ended a fight for the restriction of immigration by the literacy test which began in 1897, when President Cleveland vetoed the measure. President Taft also vetoed the provision, and President Wilson has done so twice. The first time Mr. Wilson refused his signature, the bill was repassed by the Senate with a sufficient majority to override the veto, but failed of the necessary two-thirds vote in the House. The law goes into effect May 1.

The literacy test, President Wilson declared in his recent veto message, is unjust in principle, constituting a test, not of character but of opportunity. He also objected that the provision of the bill which permits immigration officials to exempt from the operation of the test foreigners who, in their judgment, are fleeing from religious persecution would raise delicate questions which might involve this nation in international difficulties.

Vote on Repassage of the Bill.

The vote today was non-partisan, 34 Democrats and 28 Republicans voting for the bill and 11 Democrats and 8 Republicans voting to sustain the veto. The vote follows:

Ayes—Democrats: Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Bryan, Chamberlain, Chilton, Culberson, Fletcher, Hardwick, Hughes, James, Johnson of Maine, Kern, Kirby, Lane, Lee of Maryland, Martin, Myers, Overman, Phelan, Pittman, Pomerene, Robinson, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Thomas, Tillman, Underwood, Vardaman, and Williams. Republicans: Borah, Brady, Clapp, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Fall, Gallinger, Gronna, Harding, Jones, Kenyon, La Follette, Lodge, McCumber, Nelson, Norris, Page, Penrose, Poindexter, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Watson, Weeks, and Works.—62.

Nays—Democrats: Hollis, Husting, Johnson of South Dakota, Lewis, Martine, Ransdell, Reed, Saulsbury, Stone, Thompson, and Walsh. Republicans: Brandegee, Clark, Colt, du Pont, Lippitt, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, and Warren.—19.

The vote on the bill when it first passed the Senate at this session was 64 to 7. Senators Hollis, Johnson of South Dakota, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, and Thompson changed their votes, after the President's veto of the bill, from aye to nay. Senator Phelan of California changed his vote from nay to aye.

During the debate on the bill this afternoon Senator Reed, who has been one of its strongest opponents, objected not only to the literacy test, but also to the clause relating to the restriction of Asiatic immigration, asserting that he understood from an official of the State Department that the Japanese Government objected strongly to the present wording of this clause.

Says Japan Has Objected.

"I am authorized to say to the Senate," he went on, "that the Japanese Embassy has called attention to this language. The State Department feels that the clause may be the occasion of some misunderstanding, and is exceedingly desirous that nothing shall be done which will cause the Japanese Government to feel that we have in any way impinged upon the understanding that now exists."

Under the present wording, the bill excludes by geographical limitation Asiatics coming from certain countries. Japan was expressly omitted from this restriction at the request of the State Department because the immigration of Japanese labor is now forbidden by a "gentlemen's agreement" between the two nations, and the Japanese Embassy objected to having Japan discriminated against specifically while the Japanese Government was carrying out this agreement faithfully.

Senators from the Pacific Coast attempted to secure definite restriction of the Japanese in spite of this, but the Senate refused to permit it. The conference committee which framed the final draft of the bill finally agreed on a clause, to follow the geographical restriction paragraph, reading, "And no alien now in any way excluded from or prevented from entering the United States shall be admitted to the United States." This, Senator Reed asserted, was objectionable to the Japanese as referring to the existence of the agreement.

It was said by an official at the State Department today, however, that some misunderstanding must have occurred, as, so far as he knew, the Japanese Embassy had made no objection to the bill in its present form. The final draft of the bill was decided upon after Secretary Lansing had conferred with the committee on this particular point.

Senator Smith of South Carolina, Chairman of the Immigration Committee, answered Senator Reed with the declaration that the present state of international affairs emphasized the necessity for a pure, homogeneous American people, such as the bill was intended to protect.

What the Literacy Test Provides.

The literacy test provided for in the bill excludes from the United States all aliens over 16 years of age physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish. Any admissible alien, however, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather, over 55 years of age, his wife, mother, grandmother, or unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, regardless of whether such relatives can read.

Immediately after the Senate's action, Representative Gardner of Massachusetts introduced in the House a new immigration measure to limit the number of aliens coming into this country to a total of 200,000 a year, in excess of the outgoing aliens.

SOME SAVINGS WITHDRAWN

Fears of the More Ignorant Aliens Send Them to Seeking Money.

More than $1,000,000 was withdrawn yesterday from savings banks by depositors of foreign nationality. Most of it was paid out to German depositors who were fearful that in event of war with Germany the funds of aliens would be attached by the Government.

At the close of business at 6 o'clock the officers of the German Savings Bank, at Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, estimated that $750,000 had been paid out. There was not the least hesitancy in paying the whole amount asked for to any depositor, whether it was $3 or $3,000, and every person inside the doors by 6 o'clock who wanted all or a part of his or her deposits got what was asked for.

Smaller withdrawals were reported by three small savings banks having a foreign clientele, but two of the largest, the Germania, on the Bowery, and the Bowery Bank, both of which have many foreign depositors, reported no unusual demand for money.

"It is incomprehensible," said one bank cashier in trying to explain the withdrawals. These people have no clear reason for drawing their money. Many of them looked at it curiously when it was paid, and then wanted to put it right back again. Some of it was taken back, but of course they all lost the first three months' interest of the year. The more panicky ones we refused, and then they felt worse than before."

MR. RHINE'S FLAG WAVES

And Despite the Bronx Janitor, Who Thought It "Comical."

When Percival R. Rhine, a mechanic, picked up last Sunday's paper and read the President's speech severing diplomatic relations with Germany, he promptly hung a large American flag from a window of his flat on the first floor of 2,093 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx. The flag has been there since, and every night when Rhine returned from work he would draw his chair up to the window and through the smoke of his pipe would watch it wave in the breeze.

Yesterday J. E. Weekes, the janitor of the house, told Mrs. Rhine that there were no other flags hung in the neighborhood, and that the banner "looked comical." "It's no holiday," said Mr. Weekes, "and, furthermore, it really doesn't look pretty there." When her husband came home Mrs. Rhine told him what the janitor had said. A moment later the janitor received an unexpected call. The caller was Mr. Rhine.

The janitor was surprised but determined. So was Mr. Rhine—determined. "Don't you know," he said, "that you can be shot if you tear down that flag."

"By whom?" demanded the janitor.

"Wait," said Mr. Rhine.

He left and the flag remained waving, although the janitor's last words were that it must be taken down.

James Buchanan Brady Better.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 5.—James Buchanan Brady, better known as "Diamond Jim," who has been ill for some time in the Hotel Shelbourne, was said today to have improved. Yesterday it was reported that he was much worse and in a very critical condition. His physicians announced today that stories of his having made his will were false.

LEAK HUNTERS CALL FOR PHONE RECORDS

Seek to Trace Peace Note Tip That Way, as Well as by Telegraph.

ESSARY TELLS OF DEDUCTION

Reads Statement of How He Came to Send Advance Information to Hutton & Co.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—After hearing further testimony today regarding the peace note forecast sent by F. A. Connolly & Co. of this city to E. F. Hutton & Co. of New York on Dec. 20, the House Rules Committee, which is investigating the alleged leak in President Wilson's peace note, ordered the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company to produce a record of all long-distance telephone calls between Washington and New York on that day. This indicates the determination of the Rules Committee to investigate possible "leaks" by telephone, as well as telegraph.

George A. Ellis, Jr., a member of the firm of Hutton & Co., and J. Fred Essary, newspaper correspondent and admitted author of the Connolly telegram to Hutton & Co., were questioned by the committee again. In amplification of his testimony of Saturday, wherein he admitted filing a telegram over the Connolly private wires to Hutton & Co. at 1:35 on Dec. 20, Mr. Essary read a prepared statement to the committee. In this he asserted that his services to the Connolly concern were purely of a friendly character.

"About a week before Secretary Lansing announced his peace note," said Mr. Essary in his statement, "I met Mr. Connolly in the corridor of the Bond Building, and he asked the direct question whether I believed any peace note would be sent by this Government. I answered that I seriously doubted if such a message would be sent and gave some reasons for that opinion. Mr. Connolly thereupon asked me if I would make a note of this, as it coincided with his own views, for which he would like support. This note was sent, I assumed, to Mr. Ellis.

How He Got the News.

"On the morning of Dec. 20 I stopped on my way down at the White House, but not at the State Department. There were a number of newspaper men in the White house press room when I reached there, shortly after 11 o'clock. I heard considerable conversation at the time as to a note to be given out at 5 o'clock that afternoon. The hour it was to be given out and the fact that Mr. Lansing addressed to belligerents and neutrals alike were literally all the details I knew of it at the time or at any time until it was given out that night.

"As I recall, I went at once to my office, attending to some matters there, then dropped in at the Press Club shortly after noon for luncheon. At the club I heard other newspaper men commenting upon the expected note, there apparently being no secrecy nor whispered mystery about it. Everybody seemed to know as much as I knew. I again returned to my office, having concluded in my own mind that the note in question had a bearing upon peace. I suddenly recalled the opinion I had given Connolly a week before upon the pending circumstances, we are inclined toward leniency. Mrs. Sanger, what is your answer?"

"This is a test case," answered Mrs. Sanger, "and pending appeal only will I promise to refrain from my activities."

"You abided by the facts given the court as evidence. You did not take the stand and attempt to perjure yourself. We will take your word if you will give it," persisted Justice Freschi.

"Mrs. Byrne's condition has convinced me," she said, "that instead of paying a fine I can do far more good by noting conditions on Blackwell's Island for the purpose of an investigation. Conditions there are perfectly outrageous. If they insist on taking my finger prints here I shall submit. My health is bad and a hunger strike would imperil my life and cause distress to many loyal friends of this movement."

What Hospital Social Service Does.

How hospital social service, started in this country by the children's department of the Post-Graduate Hospital, Second Avenue and Twentieth Street, has enabled that institution to increase greatly the number of cures of babies committed to its care, will be the theme of Dr. Henry D. Chapin at the New York Conference on Hospital Social Service tomorrow evening in the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. Other speakers will be Dr. Charles R. Conklin on "Preventive Work for Chorea, or St. Vitus Dance," and Dr. Frederick Brush on "Home Convalescence."

Vote on Grayson Blocked Again.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Senator Weeks again blocked a vote in the Senate today on confirmation of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, President Wilson's naval aide, nominated to be a Rear Admiral.

accounts" of the State Department's communication which might be cabled back from foreign capitals in advance of the publication of the note here.

"I was in a quandary how to advise my office of this highly confidential matter," said Mr. Reynolds, "so I called up Mr. Essary, an old friend, and suggested that it would be safer for me to use the long distance telephone, instead of the telegraph, as a telegram would pass through several hands. Mr. Essary agreed with me and advised me to use the telephone, and I did. My paper observed the confidence imposed by the Secretary of State. I sent no forecast and was so careful that I took a memorandum of my conversation with my managing editor in New York."

Mr. Reynolds said he informed Mr. Essary in substance what occurred at the Lansing conference with the newspaper men, at which conference Mr. Essary was not present.

Mr. Ellis told the committee that the Essary telegram was not particularly valuable as his firm already had received intimations from Washington of a forthcoming peace note.

E. F. Hutton already had testified that he made $20,000 during the "peace note" period. One of the newly discovered messages, dated Dec. 20, was from H. G. Barrett, another member of the firm, to Clement, Curtis & Co., brokers, Chicago, saying: "I am selling stocks again." All members of the Hutton house examined thus far have declared emphatically that none of its members profited financially as a result of advance information on the coming note.

Through stock sheets for Dec. 20, supplemented by Mr. Ellis's testimony, Mr. Whipple proved that when Mr. Barrett telegraphed that he was "selling stocks again," United States Steel was from three to six points higher than it was two hours later, when the Hutton house sent out its forecast of the note to all correspondents.

Owing to the discovery of the large number of new messages today the committee probably will go to New York Thursday to hold another session.

MRS. SANGER GETS 30 DAYS.

Refuses Alternative of a Fine, but She Will Not Go on Hunger Strike.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger was sentenced yesterday in Special Sessions, Brooklyn, to serve thirty days in the Workhouse, on conviction of having disseminated literature concerning birth control at the clinic conducted by her at 46 Amboy Street. The alternative of a fine was offered her if she would promise to abandon her campaign, but she refused. The prisoner was taken to Raymond Street Jail after sentence was pronounced and will be sent to Blackwell's Island this morning. Miss Fania Mindell, who was employed as an assistant at the clinic, was fined $50, which was paid by Mrs. Amos Pinchot, acting on behalf of the Woman's Committee of One Hundred which has been organized by advocates of the birth control theory.

Justices Freschi, Herrman, and O'Keefe occupied the bench when Mrs. Sanger was called. Justice Freschi, who presided, said:

"Mrs. Sanger, if you promise to obey the law faithfully in the future, this court will exercise extreme clemency."

Mrs. Sanger replied that she would obey the law pending the decision on an appeal she intends to take, and J. J. Goldstein, her counsel, remarked that if she disobeyed the law again she would be liable to further arrest.

"Mr. Goldstein," remarked Justice Freschi, impatiently, "what is the use of beating about the bush? We are not prosecutors looking for blood. We are simply here to judge conservatively, with an eye for the whole people. In view of the physical condition of the prisoner and of appeals pending and just to the pending circumstances, we are inclined toward leniency. Mrs. Sanger,

HEAVY WINTER GALE SETS CITY SHIVERING

Snow Driven by High Wind Ties Up Shipping and Delays Land Traffic.

NINE ARE HURT BY FALLS

Crops Damaged in the South and Sojourners in Florida Get a Taste of Winter Weather.

Everyone who walked and everything that moved on keels or wheels in the vicinity of this city, yesterday, fought a storm of wind and snow that descended upon the town early in the morning and did not abate until late in the afternoon. The velocity of the wind averaged fifty miles an hour, reaching seventy at 7 o'clock, and the temperature dropped from 35 degrees to 13 degrees above zero. Only some three inches of snow fell, but the wind swept it into such drifts and the cold packed it in such cakes that it gave much trouble. The wind was still high and it was very cold late last night.

This storm warning was issued by the Weather Bureau yesterday afternoon:

Continue northwest storm warning, Eastport to Hatteras. Severe storm over Connecticut moving east-northeast. Will cause gales this afternoon and tonight, with whole gales from Sandy Hook to Nantucket, diminishing Tuesday.

All traffic was demoralized by the storm. Commuters coming to the city in the morning found their trains cold and late; persons who ordinarily use the surface cars poured into subway and elevated stations faster than the trains could receive them; the rush-hour crowd at the Grand Central station of the subway was so great that the clothing of men and women was torn in the struggle to get into cars. Horses fell and automobiles were stalled all over the city; through trains from the West and Northwest were from two to seven hours late, and passengers on outgoing through trains were warned that they would be subject to delay, for the storm extended inland for many miles. Surface cars were still having trouble late last night, and railroad trains were late.

Shipping in the harbor was hampered by the storm, the ferry service suffering particularly. Many ships, chiefly cargo boats, were unable to pass Sandy Hook and through Ambrose Channel in the early morning, and towing in the harbor was abandoned for several hours during the day. The police reported that nine persons were injured in accidents due to the storm. None was hurt seriously. Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston had his snow fighters out by 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He said he expected to have the streets cleaned up soon. The extreme cold increased greatly the difficulties of the snow removers.

Through trains from the West were most affected by the storm. The Twentieth Century Limited, on the New York Central, was due at 9:40 o'clock in the morning, but did not arrive until 4:42 o'clock in the afternoon. The Detroiter of the same line was due at 9:30 o'clock and did not get in until 4:50 o'clock. The Wolverine was due at 9 o'clock, but it was after 7 o'clock when it arrived. Other through trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad came in from three to four hours late. Wires were reported down in many places.

The storm began at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when the wind began to rise rapidly and the temperature to fall. By 6 o'clock the mercury had dropped from 35 to 18 degrees and the wind attained a velocity of more than fifty miles an hour.

The suburban communities suffered perhaps more than the city in proportion to their size. The wind lifted the roof from a brick house in Orange and two boys were injured, one of whom may die. Jitney buses, street cars, trains, and private automobiles were blocked in many places, and communication between towns was almost impossible at times, as the telephone and telegraph service was deranged.

Temperatures fell over all regions east of the Mississippi River, and fruit and vegetable crops in the South were damaged. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the temperature was 14 in Memphis, Tenn.; 26 in New Orleans, and in towns in Florida where New Yorkers go to enjoy Summer weather in Winter the mercury fell below 32 degrees.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Train service to the northwest of Chicago has been demoralized by blizzards. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad reports three passenger trains "missing" and other trains 12 to 24 hours late. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad says that trains are not running west of Winona, Minn. It important limited trains, Columbian and Olympian, were said to be three days late. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad is seeking to release its Rapid City train, due here yesterday, which is reported to be stuck in a snow drift.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 5.—All railroad lines in South Dakota have been blockaded in the last twenty-four hours as a result of a snowstorm that reached the maxium of its fury yesterday. Snow plows are being sent out today to clear away the drifts.

W. G. WILLCOX RE-ELECTED.

Gets 33 Out of 40 Votes—Repeal of Military Laws Opposed.

There was no opposing candidate to William G. Willcox, at the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday, and he was re-elected President for another year. The choice, however, was not unanimous. The vote was by ballot. Forty members were present. Thirty-three voted for Mr. Willcox and seven cast blank ballots.

John Whalen was re-elected Vice President by a unanimous vote. General Wingate offered a bill which it was proposed to have introduced in the Legislature, creating the office of City Superintendent Emeritus for Dr. William H. Maxwell. Dr. Maxwell has returned to his home in Flushing from Atlantic City and is reported to be in good health. Objections having been raised to the approval of the bill on such short notice, it was laid over until the next meeting.

The board adopted the report of the Committee on By-Laws, recommending the disapproval of Assembly bill 66, repealing the Welsh bill, providing for physical training and discipline in the schools, and Assembly bill 67, repealing the Clater bill, providing for military instructions for boys above the age of 16 years and not more than 19 years.

It also disapproved of Assembly bill 114 and Senate bill 226, abolishing the Board of Education and establishing a Department of Education in charge of a commission at $15,000 a year.

DEUTSCHLAND CARGO HERE.

Why 50 Tons of It Are in Hoboken Puzzles Shipping Circles.

Some fifty tons of the cargo which had been stored at the New London, Conn., berth of the German submersible freighter Deutschland, the arrival of which had been expected hourly, were brought to Hoboken yesterday and stored at the North German Lloyd pier there. The only explanation offered was that those in charge thought it safer for the present to distribute the cargo at various places in the East. The incident was a puzzle in shipping circles last night.

It was pointed out that, if the Eastern Forwarding Company, American agents of the Ocean Navigation Company, which owns the vessel, had decided to remove the cargo merely for storage, it seemed probable it would have been sent to Baltimore, where the company has extensive and well-guarded warehouse facilities. One suggestion, not taken very seriously, was that it had been decided to bring the Deutschland into New York Harbor and dock her at Hoboken. No such preparations for her arrival have been made there, so far as is known, as were made in Baltimore and New London.

Owing to the death of our
Vice President
Mr. Albert E. Merrall,
our stores will remain closed all day
Wednesday, February 7th.
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245 Broadway, Opp. City Hall.
203 Broadway, Eve. Mail Building.
59th St. and 3d Ave., in Bloomingdales'.
516 5th Ave., at 43d St.
1 W. 34th St., Opp. Waldorf.
115 W. 42d St., near Broadway.
HARLEM—251 W. 125th St.
BROOKLYN—472 Fulton St.
BRONX—149th & 3d Ave., over Riker's.
NEWARK—869 Broad St.

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